

CEACȚA
CAINTE
SPAMADAIȘE

PB1223
015

Seafán Ó Catháin,

Thomas L Sullivan
Dartmouth College

June 1913.



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ceac̑ta cainhte gramadaíže.

"Dó-éum glóire Dé agus onóra na h-Éireann."

CEAČTA CAIHITE GRAMADAISE.

The Practical Grammar of Modern Irish.

BY

SEANÁN Ó CAČÁIN,

*Principal, Coláiste Chomhghaill, and Coláiste an Daingin;
Senior Professor of Method, Coláiste na Mumhan,*

FOURTH EDITION, ENLARGED.

Sanctioned by the Commissioners of National Education for use in
National Schools.

baile áta cliač:
m h macSUILE 7 A MAC, Teórp.

1913.

TEXT-BOOKS BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

IN THE PRESS :

EXPLANATORY
GRAMMAR OF MODERN IRISH.

Being pp. 128 - 224 of
this edition of *ceachtá*
cainte gramadaíge, as
a separate book, :: :: ::

[The Explanatory Grammar can, in its present form, be
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Preface to the Fourth Edition.

———(o)———

Four years have passed since *Ceacht a Chinnce Gramadaige* was first placed in the hands of Irish students. It has had a very extensive circulation, three large editions having been exhausted in a little over three years. Since last autumn the book has, unfortunately, been out of print, but the inconvenience thus caused to many students will, in some measure, be compensated for by the fact that a larger and, it is hoped, more helpful edition is now available.

But little change has been made in the **Irish Lessons**, and, so far as these are concerned, the present book can be used in classes by the side of the last edition. A new lesson, on Indirect Speech, has been included, as this construction causes considerable difficulty to many elementary students.

With the object of making the **Explanatory Grammar** portion of the book, *a complete explanation of the whole body of Modern Irish Grammar*, that part has been entirely re-written, and has been enlarged by more than half. Within its pages can now be found as much information concerning the essentials of Irish grammar as experience has proved to be necessary for the student of the language. Only grammatical experts will require more, and the book has not been compiled for such. To facilitate classwork, the Explanatory Grammar has, in addition, been arranged in numbered sections; and, for the first time in a grammar of modern Irish, a **Subject-Index** is given.

For purposes of revision, a **Summary of Grammar** has been appended. This includes complete paradigms of the Noun, Article, Adjective, and Verb, and also outlines of the Analysis of Sentences. As the latter is the first published attempt treating of the analysis of Irish sentences generally, the author will be glad to receive any suggestions which may tend towards its improvement.

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It is no longer necessary to defend the method of language teaching on which this book is based, but it may be well to point out that Accidence, which deals with changes in the forms of words, and Syntax, which deals with their relation to other words and the reason for such changes, are here treated of together. That the form and the function of the word must be learnt at the same time is a principle which underlies the method adopted in all up-to-date language text-books. Grammars of a past age usually attempted to discuss accidence and syntax separately.

The terminology adopted in the Explanatory Grammar is (so far as suited to Irish) that recommended by the International Committee on the Grammatical Nomenclature of German, French, English, Latin, and Greek. The Irish Grammatical Terms used in the Lessons were sanctioned at a conference of Principals of the Gaelic Colleges.

CEACHTA CAINNTE GRAMADAIGE, with a first edition of only about one hundred and forty pages now contains over two hundred and twenty pages (about forty of which consist of matter not included in previous editions). It has reached the maximum size consistent with usefulness as a text-book, and will not, therefore be further enlarged.

seagá ó caclán.

Déal péirte,
lá luánara, 1913.

Preface to the Second Edition.

———(o)———

That a second edition of this book was called for within a few months of the issue of a large first edition is unmistakable evidence of widespread study of Irish on systematic lines, and also of the fact that reformed methods of teaching the language are rapidly gaining ground.

Owing to the very kind reception given to the first edition, the author has now considerably enlarged the book. To make the book (especially in the earlier portions) more suitable for elementary students, many of the lessons and exercises have been shortened and simplified, and new lessons, summaries, and an exhaustive vocabulary added. The more difficult sections, such as those dealing with the Relative, the Subjunctive, and with Autonomous and Irregular Verbs, have been more fully treated, and the results of recent studies with regard to the structure of the language—including important facts not hitherto dealt with in Irish text-books—have been included.

The Explanatory Grammar has been considerably extended with the object of including as much of the grammar of the language as is likely to be useful to those students for whom the book is intended. No previous knowledge of Irish Grammar on the part of the reader is assumed. The manner of presenting the various grammatical facts has been solely determined by the difficulties which the average Irish student encounters. Indeed, the difficulties of the Irish student in endeavouring to acquire a knowledge of his ancestral language have suggested the contents and mode of presentment of the entire book.

An Appendix on the Formation of the Irregular Verbs has been included. Students who find this Appendix too difficult may postpone its study until they have mastered the other contents of the book. It is hoped that this section, and some other parts of the book, will, though unusual, at least do something towards

stimulating the rising school of earnest students of the language to pursue a more thorough study of Irish than has hitherto generally prevailed.

Many kind friends have given valuable suggestions. The proof sheets have been read by An t-Ardair Peardar Ó Laoḡaire, Canónač; An t-Ardair Seapóir Ó Nualláin, M.A.; An Doctúir Rirteáir Ó Dálaigh, Sazart; Eóin Mac Néill, B.A.; "Deirt Fear;" Seagán Ó Ciarrúra, and Pádraig Mac Suibne. Many valuable hints, including notes on local usages were received from Seán Ó Ceallaiḡ ("Sceitḡ"), An Doctúir Seagán MacÉnri, Séamur Ó h-Ačdoiḡinn, B.A., Miceál Ó Šríobčta, Diarmuid Ó Laoḡaire, Séamur Ó Seapcaigh, and many others. To the intelligent questions of many of my pupils at the Gaelic Colleges, much is due, particularly to Róir Ní Óḡáin, who has prepared the vocabulary.

In the preparation of the Appendix on the Irregular Verbs, Keating's "Tḡí Bior-Šaoirče an Báir (Ed., Atkinson) has been consulted, and Dr. Bergin has supplied many extremely valuable hints.

The book now goes forth bearing the familiar but stirring motto :—

"Do-čum ḡlóirče Dč aḡur onóra na h-Éireann."

seagán ó cačáin.

Béal Féirčte,
Lá Luḡnara, 1910.

CLÁR AN LEABHAIR RCO.

———— (o) ————

CUID A h-AON.

———— (o) ————

AN BRIAĀAR (THE VERB).

———— (o) ————

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CUID A DÓ.

(o)

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Notes on Contents.

———(o)———

The student is recommended to consult, in the first instance, the Tables of Contents at pp. 9-11, and at p. 128, and thus endeavour to obtain a general idea of the contents and order of the whole book before proceeding to study same in detail.

The book contains:—

(A) Irish Lessons (pp. 15-124);

(B) Explanatory Grammar, etc., chiefly in English, (pp. 128-224).

(A) IRISH LESSONS.

There are one hundred conversational grammar lessons, exclusively in Irish. These have been composed and arranged on a definite plan to include the fundamental facts of the entire grammar of modern Irish. The student who masters these one hundred lessons should, consequently, have a sound, practical knowledge of the whole grammatical construction of the spoken Irish language.

For purposes of study the lessons may be considered to be grouped as follows:—

| Lesson Groups. | | PART I. Lessons. | PART II. Lessons. |
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The majority of students will find it advisable to work Parts I. and II. concurrently—*i.e.*, to include Lessons 1 and 51 in the first day's (or first two days') study, and thus onwards, completing, *e.g.*, groups (a) and (c) at about the same time—and the book has been planned accordingly.

Intelligent students of about twelve years of age and upwards who have learned Irish for a year or so, will probably be able to work through groups (a) and (c) within twelve months. The Irish in these groups, *i.e.*, (a) and (c), is, on the whole, probably easier than that of any simple Irish text published. Students whose course of Irish lessons does not extend over the entire year should aim at studying in their first session's work (say, of seven or eight months) the Past, Future, and Present-Habitual Tenses, and Imperative Mood (pp. 15-34), and the Noun and Article (pp. 67-86).

Such students will require about three years to study the whole book. Those who work uninterruptedly at their Irish studies throughout the year will, even though they may have been only elementary students when commencing, be able to study the book in two years. Fairly advanced students, including those preparing for the examinations of the Middle and Senior Grades (Intermediate), Matriculation and Arts (University), and Teacher's Certificate, who may not require to study the earlier portions in detail, will probably be able to read the entire book within a year.

Most students find the Subjunctive Mood and the Autonomous Form difficult, and hence the lessons dealing with these, group (e), have not been included with the other lessons on the verb.

(B) EXPLANATORY GRAMMAR.

This section follows the order of the one hundred Irish Lessons in (A), explaining the leading grammatical feature of each. The explanatory grammar relating to one lesson should always be carefully studied in connexion with that lesson before the student proceeds to the next. *E.g.*, page 15 and page 129 (Past Tense), should be studied before commencing page 16, and, similarly in Part II., pp. 68 and 152 (Gen. case, sing., 1st decl.), should be studied before attempting page 69.

Many important grammatical facts which could not be conveniently included with the conversational lessons of **Grammar of Modern Irish.** (A) are dealt with in the Explanatory Grammar, the aim being to make the latter section, (B), of the book, as far as practicable, **a complete but easy grammar of modern Irish.** The following portions thereof may, owing to their relative difficulty, be postponed until the book is being studied a second time, viz., (1) matter enclosed within square brackets, []; (2) formation of irregular verbs (§§ 228-244); (3) notes on the article (§ 246); and (4) analysis of sentences (pp. 205-209). The notes on **Analysis** are intended for those who know Irish fairly well, and particularly for teachers of the language.

In this portion are set out, in clear tabular form, and *for revision purposes*, full declensions of the Noun, Article and Adjective, and complete conjugation of the Regular Verb, and of *deanam*, etc. For summary of the conjugation of the other irregular verbs, the elementary student should consult pp. 64, 65, and § 99, and more advanced students (in addition) p. 121 and § 242.

Subject-Index. This is an alphabetically arranged index to practically every feature of modern Irish grammar. An Irish student desirous of obtaining information on any grammatical point will, on consulting this index, be referred to the section of the Explanatory Grammar where, it is hoped, his difficulties may be solved.

The book concludes with a list of Irish Grammatical Terms (pp. 216-218) and Vocabulary (pp. 219-224) of the more difficult words in the Lessons.

(A) AND (B): GENERAL.

Exercises. Included with practically every Lesson are short Direct Method exercises (ἀόβανι cleáctéa). These cover the whole ground-work of Irish construction, and it is essential to the student's progress that he work each and every one of them. They form an important aid to free composition in Irish, and have been found more really helpful to students than the usual translation exercises.

Revision In learning Irish, or any language, one can make no real progress without *frequent and regular revision*. The matter in each lesson, and the general plan of the book, with its summaries at definite intervals, have been arranged to facilitate, and, if possible, to ensure, frequent revision. At certain stages of the Explanatory Grammar, *Revision Questions* are included. These questions should be answered in writing, and examples of each grammatical point referred to should be given, and always in sentences.

Spelling. sc-, sḡ-: These are about equally common in modern Irish books (e.g., rḡmíob, rḡmíob; iarḡ, iarḡ). The spelling rc, rp, rḡ, is used in this book, and in Father Dinneen's Dictionary.

sin: The dem. adj. rin, is, in M., pronounced run when used after broad sounds, and in such position is frequently spelled ran. Similarly, annrin is, in M., pronounced annrun.

an, bun: These poss. adjs. are frequently spelled án, búán.

M., C., U., standing, respectively, for Munster, Connacht, and Ulster usage, denote the few provincial variants which it has been found necessary to give in this book. Such variants are not always confined to the districts thus indicated.

CUID A H-AON.

——(o)——

CEAČT A H-AON.

——(o)——

AN BRIAČAR.

——(o)——

AIMREAN ČAITE. (I.)

“A Þáðruiſ,

Éiruiſ iſ' (in do) þeapam.

Orcau† do leaðar.

léiſ cúpla líne.

Dún do leaðar.

Suiſ.”

“A Séamuiſ, caſ* do-pinnet
Þáðruiſ?”

Séamuiſ:

“D’éiruiſ ré i n-a þeapam,

D’orcau ré a leaðar,

Do léiſ ré cúpla líne,

Do dún ré a leaðar, aſuiſ

Do þuiſ ré.”

D’innuiſ Séamuiſ dúnna caſ do-pinne Þáðruiſ.

(CEIST:) A Čaiſ, caſ do-pinne Séamuiſ?

(FREAſRA:) Čaiſ: “D’innuiſ ré dúnna caſ do-pinne Þáðruiſ.”

A Séaſám, 7c. innuiſ-ſe dúnna caſ do-pinne
Þáðruiſ.

AOÐAR CEAČTČA.

A Dønnéaſ, čoſ an čaile rin. Cuiſ ar an uplár i. Þuiſ
i. Þailiſ na blúipíní anoſ. Siuðail ſo čti an čorſar. Orcau
é, aſuiſ čaiſ uaiſ an čorſar amač na blúipíní rin.

A Þáðruiſ, caſ do-pinne Dønnéaſ?

ſcrioð ſſeasſia Þáðruiſ iſ' leaðar.

*caſ (M.) čéapſ (C.) ſoiſé (U.)
†orcau (C., U.)

†Dém (dém) M. [caſ a dém....? (M.)]

CEACÉT A DÓ.

——(o)——

Aimreadh Éaiúte. (II.)

7/8/12 an lā i nDÉ.

8/8/12 an lā i nDiu.

9/8/12 an lā i mbámae.*

a Seaḡáin, cao do-junne páoruis nuair do bí ré annrúo tall i nDÉ?

Seaḡán: "D'éirigh ré i n-a fearaí, d'orcait ré a leabair,
aḡur - - ," 7c.

a Tairḡ,

Ah éirigh páoruis i n-a
fearaí, nuair do bí ré
annrúo tall i nDÉ?

Tairḡ: "D'éirigh."

Ah orcait ré a leabair?

Tairḡ: "D'orcait."

Ah léigh ré cúpla líne?

Tairḡ: "Do léigh."

Ah dún ré a leabair?

Tairḡ: "Do dún."

Ah fuirḡ ré?

Tairḡ: "Do fuirḡ."

a Seaḡáin,

Ah éirigh Dóinnall i n-a
fearaí?

Seaḡán: "**níon** éirigh."

Ah orcait ré a leabair?

Seaḡán: "**níon** orcait."

Ah léigh ré cúpla líne?

Seaḡán: "**níon** léigh."

Ah dún ré a leabair?

Seaḡán: "**níon** dún."

Ah fuirḡ ré?

Seaḡán: "**níon** fuirḡ."

CEISTEANNA.

Cia d'éirigh i n-a fearaí?

Cao d'orcait páoruis?

Cao do dún ré?

Cáh éirigh ré a leabair?

Cáir fuirḡ ré?

FREAGRAÍ.

páoruis;

a leabair.

a leabair.

i n-a póca.

'Sa éadaoir rin.

AÚBAR CEACÉTĀ.

Seiríob deirḡ seirḡteanna aḡur na focail reo ionnta:—

Air? Náir? Cáir?

* nó, amámae.

CEACÉT A TRÍ.

----- (o) -----

Aimrean Cainte (III.)

a páiruis, éirís ió' fearaí.
Cao do-minne páiruis? O'éirís ré i n-a fearaí.

a tairís, abair an focal rin, 'mála.'
Cao do-minne tairís? Dubairt* ré an focal rin, 'mála.'

a mícil, cao dubairt tairís
i n-ó?

Miceál: "Dubairt ré

sur éirís páiruis i n-a
fearaí,

sur orcail ré a leabair,

sur léis ré cúpla líne,

sur tóin ré a leabair, agus

sur fuitó ré."

a Donncaó, cao dubairt
Seasáin?

Donncaó: "Dubairt ré

nán éirís Dóinnall i n-a
fearaí,

nán orcail ré a leabair,

nán léis (ré),

nán tóin ré a leabair, agus

nán fuitó ré."

O'éirís páiruis i n-a fearaí, aét níor éirís Dóinnall.

Dubairt ré sur éirís páiruis i n-a fearaí, aét náir éirís Dóinnall.

AÚDAR CEACÉTÁ.

Eógan: "Do tóirís páiruis ar a ré a [ue] élos ar maíom i
n-oiu. Do éuimil ré a fúile, agus o'éirís ré. Do
éuir ré a éuir éadais uime, agus anhrin do nís ré
é réin agus dubairt* na paitreaca.

O'ic ré a breicfearta ar a n-óet. Do léis (ré)
a ceacéta i n-a tairís rin, aét níor reiríob ré
focal, agus o'imtís ar reoil ar a naoi."

Cao dubairt Eógan, a Séamur?

Séamur: "Dubairt ré sur tóirís páiruis..."

Criocnuis fheadra Séamur, 7 reiríob an fheadra rin ió'
leabair.

* nó, adubairt.

† Eógan: "Dubairt páiruis na paitreaca."

Séamur: "Dubairt Eógan so dubairt " " " "

ΔΙΜΡΕΑΗ ̐ΑΙΤΕ. (IV.)

CEACȚA Δ IV. 7 Δ V.

| υιήν | ΔΗ ̐ΕΑΘ ̐ΕΑΡΣΑ. | ΔΗ ̐ΑΡΑ ̐ΕΑΡΣΑ. | ΔΗ ̐ΡΕΑΣ ̐ΕΑΡΣΑ. |
|---|---|---|--|
| Δ ̐άτορις, ινιρ ̐ύνν εαο ̐ο-̐ιννε : Δ ̐ατός, ινιρ ̐ο ̐άτορις εαο ̐ο-̐ιννε ̐έ. | | | Δ ̐έαμιρ, εαο ̐ο-̐ιννε ̐άτορις? |
| ̐άτορις : | | | Σέαμιρ : |
| “ ̐’έριγεα ^Α ιμ’ ̐εαράμ, | ̐άτος : “ Δ ̐άτορις, | ̐’έριγιρ ιο’ (ιμ ̐ο) ̐εαράμ, | “ ̐’έρις ̐έ ι η-Δ ̐εαράμ, |
| ̐’ορελα ^Α ιμ ̐ο ̐εαβάρ, | ̐’ορελα ^Α ιμ ̐ο ̐εαβάρ, | ̐’ορελα ^Β ιμ ̐ο ̐εαβάρ, | ̐’ορεα ^Α ̐έ Δ ̐εαβάρ, |
| ̐ο ̐έιγεα ^Α ̐ύπλα ̐ίνε, | ̐ο ̐έιγιρ ̐ύπλα ̐ίνε, | ̐ο ̐έιγιρ ̐ύπλα ̐ίνε, | ̐ο ̐έις ̐έ ̐ύπλα ̐ίνε, |
| ̐ο ̐ύνα ^Α ιμ ̐ο ̐εαβάρ, Δςυρ | ̐ο ̐ύνα ^Α ιμ ̐ο ̐εαβάρ, Δςυρ | ̐ο ̐ύνα ^Β ιμ ̐ο ̐εαβάρ, Δςυρ | ̐ο ̐ύν ̐έ Δ ̐εαβάρ, Δςυρ |
| ̐ο ̐υῖδεα ^Α ιμ.” | ̐ο ̐υῖδεα ^Α ιμ.” | ̐ο ̐υῖδεα ^Β ιμ.” | ̐ο ̐υῖδ ̐έ.” |
| —Α ^Α | —Ι ^Α | | |
| ̐άτορις Δςυρ ̐άτος : | “ Δ ̐άτορις, Δςυρ Δ ̐άτος, | | Δ ̐ήε ^Α , εαο ̐ο-̐ιννε ̐άτορις Δςυρ ̐άτος ? ̐ήεα ^Α : |
| “ ̐’έριγεα ^Α ιμ* ι η-Α ^Α ̐εαράμ, | ̐’έριγεα ^Β ιμ ι η-Β ^Α ̐εαράμ, | ̐’έριγεα ^Β ιμ ι η-Β ^Α ̐εαράμ, | “ ̐’έριγεα ^Β ι η-Δ ̐εαράμ, |
| ̐’ορελα ^Α ιμ ̐ο ̐εαβάρ, | ̐’ορελα ^Β ιμ ̐ο ̐εαβάρ, | ̐’ορελα ^Β ιμ ̐ο ̐εαβάρ, | ̐’ορελα ^Β ι η-Δ ̐εαβάρ, |
| ̐ο ̐έιγεα ^Α ̐ύπλα ̐ίνε, | ̐ο ̐έιγιρ ̐ύπλα ̐ίνε, | ̐ο ̐έιγιρ ̐ύπλα ̐ίνε, | ̐ο ̐έις ̐έ ̐ύπλα ̐ίνε, |
| ̐ο ̐ύνα ^Α ιμ ̐ο ̐εαβάρ, Δςυρ | ̐ο ̐ύνα ^Β ιμ ̐ο ̐εαβάρ, Δςυρ | ̐ο ̐ύνα ^Β ιμ ̐ο ̐εαβάρ, Δςυρ | ̐ο ̐ύν Δ ̐εαβάρ, Δςυρ |
| ̐ο ̐υῖδεα ^Α ιμ.” | ̐ο ̐υῖδεα ^Β ιμ.” | ̐ο ̐υῖδεα ^Β ιμ.” | ̐ο ̐υῖδεα ^Β ιμ.” |
| —Α ^Α * | —Β ^Α † | —Β ^Α † | —Β ^Α † |

* —μα^Α (M.) † —βάρ, (M).

Aimreadh Ćaitte. (V.)

——(o)——

AŮĎAR cleaċċta.

| uimhir uachtair. | | uimhir iolrair. | |
|--|-------------------------------|---|--|
| I. O' éirigh | ear ar a h-oċt a ċlog i nċé. | O' éirigh | eamhar go léir poimh a naoi. |
| II. O' éirigh | ir ar a ré a ċlog, a Séamuir. | O' éirigh | eadhar ar a ré, a Séamuir, 7 a ċair. |
| III. O' éirigh | taċ ar a ré a ċlog. | O' éirigh | eadhar (.i. Séamuir aċur taċ) ar a ré. |
| (an fhuimh ċaitte) (an fhuimh ōealuisċte) | | o' éirigh ear, o' éirigh ir, 7c. o' éirigh mé, o' éirigh tú, 7c. | |

I. Léigh rċéilín Eóċain (Ceaċt a Trí) aċur

an ċeao pearra, } uimhir uachtair,
 an ōara pearra, } aċur
 an trear pearra, } uimhir iolrair

ŋo'n rċéilín rin.

II. Scrċiob rairċte i n-a mbéirċ na briatara ro, aċur ġaċ pearra ŋe'n ŋá uimhir [.i. ġaċ pearra ŋe'n uimhir uachtair, aċur ŋe'n uimhir iolrair] ŋo ġaċ briatar aca:—

ŋo ŋúirġ, ŋo rċerċiob.

III. Na ċeirċeanna aċur na fċreagċaí reo leanar, rċerċiob 'o' leabhar iad, aċur ċuir irċeac na rċocail aċá i n-eaċnam oċta:—

1. Ar ——— ar a ċúġ a ċlog ar marċim i nċiu? Nċior éirigh ear.
2. Ar éirigh ear ar a ceaċair a ċlog ar marċim i nċé? Nċior——
3. Ar éirigh ŋonnċaċ 7 ġiam poimh a reaċt i nċé? O'——
4. Ar ——— ŋur rúile arċir? ŋo ŋúnamar.
5. Ar léigh eadhar Ceaċt a Trí ar marċim i nċiu? ———
6. — ċuir ŋo leabhar 7 tú aġ ŋul a ŋaile [ŋo'n ŋaile] arċir? Im' róca.
7. — ŋo ċuir ir ŋ' róca 7 tú aġ ŋul a ŋaile arċir? Mo leabhar.
8. — o' éirigh ar a h-oċt a ċlog i nċé? Ráċuirġ.

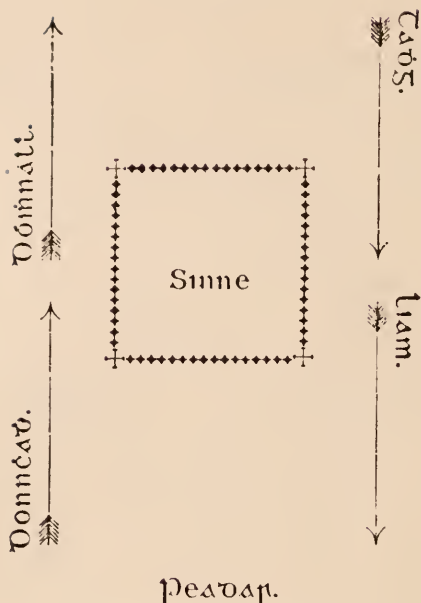
CEAÉT A SÉ.

—(o)—

An Tneó (I).

I.

Seaḡán.



(‘Sé rim :—

Táimíḡ-ne annro ar éliaḡán an énuic, aḡur éimíḡ :—)

Seaḡán aḡur é **ḡuar** ar bapḡ an énuic.

Deaḡar aḡur é **ḡíor** aḡ bun an énuic.

Dóinnall aḡur é aḡ toul **ruar** 50 bapḡ an énuic.

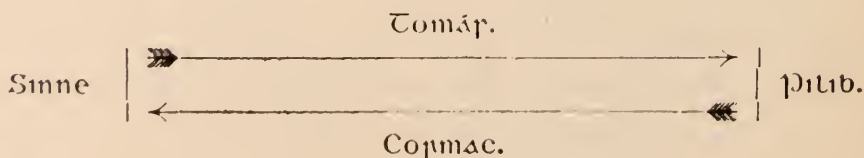
Liam aḡur é aḡ toul **ríor** 50 bun an énuic.

Taúḡ aḡur é aḡ teaét **anuar** ó bapḡ an énuic.

Donncaú aḡur é aḡ teaét **aníor** ó bun an énuic.

“Mí h-íreal ná h-uapal, aét **ḡíor** real aḡur **ḡuar** real.”

II.



(‘Sé rim :—

Táimíḡ-ne annro **aḡur**, aḡur éimíḡ :—)

pilib aḡur é annrúḡ **ḡall**.

Tomár aḡur é aḡ toul **anonn**.

Cormac aḡur é aḡ teaét **anall**.

| umîr | an céato pearsa. | an ōara pearsa. | an treas pearsa. |
|------------|-------------------|-----------------|---|
| [Épuiſim | im' pearsam, 7c.] | " a páoruis, | |
| | Épuiſ | io' pearsam. | ÉpuiſeAŌ páoruis i n-a pearsam. |
| | Orcail | ōo leabap. | OrcailAŌ pé a leabap. |
| | léiſ | cúpla líne. | léiſeAŌ pé cúpla líne. |
| | Dún | ōo leabap. | DúnAŌ pé a leabap. |
| | Sutō." | | SutōeAŌ pé. |
| | [—im] | | —AŌ |
| Épuiſimír* | i n-ar pearsam. | ÉpuiſiŌ | ÉpuiſiŌír |
| | | | (i.páoruis 7 Seagán, 7c.) i n-a pearsam. |
| Orcailmír | ar leabap. | OrcailŌ | OrcailŌír |
| | | | a leabap. |
| léiſimír | cúpla líne. | léiſiŌ | léiſiŌír |
| | | | cúpla líne. |
| Dúnamír | ar leabap. | DúnaŌ | DúnaŌír |
| | | | a leabap. |
| SutŌimír. | | SutŌiŌ. | SutŌiŌír. |
| | —imír | —iŌ | —iŌír |

AŌŪAR CEACȚȚA.

SeipŌ páŌŌe i n-a mŌiŌŌ ſac pearsa ōe'n ōá umſir (ſec amám an céato pearsa, umſir uacŌŌŌ) ōe ſŌŌŌ Opoſiſſeac
an ūriſſap ſeo :—Cupſ.

* nó, Épuiſeam, orclam, léiſeam, 7c. (M.)

ΔΙΗΜ ΒΗΙΑΤΑΗΘΑ. (I.)

| MOY OPOYIΣTEAŁ. | ΔΙΗΜ ΒΗΙΑΤΑΗΘΑ. |
|--|--|
| <p>Seagán : “ a βάρυις, Scríobh an focaí rín, ‘ mac.’ Dún do leabhar. Litriúg an focaí rín, ‘ mac.’ Dailiúg na cártai rín.</p> <p>Suir.</p> <p>Éiriúg ió’ fearam.”</p> | <p>Seagán : “ a τάρυς, cao tuðairt le βάρυις?”</p> <p>Τάρυς : “ Tuðairt leir an focaí rín, ‘ mac’ do* scríobh ΑΘ, a leabhar do dún ΑΘ, an focaí, ‘ mac,’ do litriuΣΑΘ, na cártai do dailiuΣΑΘ.</p> <p>ruire, éirise i n-a fearam.”</p> |

Seagán : “ a βάρυις, dún an doiar.”
Cao tuðairt Seagán le βάρυις?
Tuðairt ré le βάρυις an doiar do dún **ΑΘ**.

“ Ir fura airgead do **ΗΑΘ** ’nà do **ΘΑΙΛΙΥΣΑΘ**.”

ΑΥΘΑΡ CEAŁTŁA.

- I. Scríobh páirte i n-a mbéir na h-Annanna Bhiatariða ro :—
bualao, bpireao, árougao, luiúe.
- II. Seagán : “ a βάρυις, cao do-ynnir?”
βάρυις : “ Do scríobhar an focaí rín - - - - .”
Críocnuig an fpeasra rín βάρυις, 7 scríobh ió’ leabhar é.

* “ a ” aueirtear .i. “ ...a scríobh **ΑΘ**,” “ ...a dún **ΑΘ**,” 7c.

ΔΙΝΗ ΒΗΙΑΤΑΡΘΑ. (II.)

ΔΙΝΗ ΒΗΙΑΤΑΡΘΑ. | ΜΟΘ ΟΡΘΟΥΙΣΤΕΑČ.

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----|
| Seašán: “a čarōs, abair le pāōpuiš | Ταὸς: “a pāōpuiš, | } A |
| an ōopar ōo ōūnaō, ačt | ōūn an ōopar, ačt | |
| Šan an funneōs ōo ōūnaō; | nā ōūn an funneōs; | |
| mo cāptaī ōo baillišāō, | bailliš cāptaī Seašām, | |
| Šan iāō ōo pcaipeaō; | nā pcaip iāō; | } B |
| puiōe, Šan ēirše šo fōiū.” | puiō, nā h-ēirš šo fōiū!” | |

a čarōs, abair le pāōpuiš

an ōopar ōo ōūnaō, ačt **Šan** an funneōs ōo
ōūnaō.

Ταὸς: “a pāōpuiš, ōūn an ōopar, ačt **nā** ōūn an funneōs.”

nā | “**nā** ōēm nōr, ašur **nā** bpiš nōr.”

ΑΥΘΑΡ CLEAČTČA.

Ɔionnbarr: “a Seašām, pēriōō an pocal pīn, ‘peann.’ λιτμš ē.
Šearr an pāipēar; nā pcpac ē. Nā cuip
iō’ pōca ē, ačt cuip ‘ra leabap pīn ē. ōūn
an leabap pīn. Surō.”

Čao ōubairt Ɔionnbarr le Seašán?

σεὰς τὰ ἡ-ἀοιουέας.

—————(O)—————

ΑΙΘΙΑΣΤ ὈΗΙΑΤΑΗΘΑ.

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Seapir an páiréar rin. | Tá an páiréar rin seapir ṫa ḁḡat. |
| Seriac an páiréar ro. | Tá an páiréar ro seriac ṫa „ |
| Bailig na páiréir rin. | Tá na páiréir bailig ṫe „ |
| Lar an éoinneal rin. | Tá an éoinneal lar ṫa ḁḡat. |
| Dóig an páiréar ro. | Tá an páiréar dóig ṫe „ |
| Múc an éoinneal. | Tá an éoinneal múc ṫa „ |

ADÖAR cleacttA.

Σειρίον παίρτε 1 η-α μβέιρ να η-Διοιδατα Ὑματάρωα πο:—

Ծննդ, ի՛տե, լուսնի՛ն, արի՛ստի՛նք։

Sum.

ΑΙΝΗ { ΑΒΑΙΡ ΛΕ ΤΑΥΣ ΑΝ ΤΟΡΑΙ ΤΟ ΨΥΝΑΘ,
 ΟΡΙΑΤΑΡΘΑ. { ΑΕΤ ΞΑΝ ΑΝ ΨΥΝΝΕΟΣ ΤΟ ΨΥΝΑΘ.

μοῦ { “ἀ τὰρ ὅς, οὖν ἀν ὁμαρ;
ορτοιγτεαδ. (**νά** οὖν ἀν ἑμινεός.”

ΔΙΜΣΕΑΡ
 ΕΑΙΤΤΕ.

{

 ΑΗ ΟΥΝ ΡΕ ΑΝ ΤΟΡΑΡ ? ΔΟ ΟΥΝ.

 ΑΡ ΟΥΝ ΡΕ ΑΝ ΦΙΜΝΕΟΣ ? ΝΙΟΗ ΟΥΝ.

 ΟΥΒΑΡΤ ΣΥΗ ΟΥΝ ΡΕ ΑΝ ΤΟΡΑΡ,

 ΔΕΤ ΝΑΗ ΟΥΝ ΡΕ ΑΝ ΦΙΜΝΕΟΣ.

ΔΙΟΔΑΤ
ΥΡΙΑΤΑΡΩΔ. { Τὰ ἀν' ὧν παρ' οὐντα αἰσε.

CEACÉT A DÓDÉAS.

—(o)—

Aimrean fáirtineac. (I.)

19/8/12 an lá i nDÉ.

20/8/12 an lá i nDUI.

21/8/12 an lá i mbÁRAC.

AIMSEAR ÉAIÉTTE. | AIMSEAR FÁISTINEAC.

i nDÉ,

i mbÁRAC,

Do bí pádruiḡ i n-a fuidé
'ran áit rin.

béirō pádruiḡ i n-a fuidé
'ran áit rin.

D'éiruiḡ ré i n-a fearaí,

Éireóócaíō ré i n-a fearaí,

D'orcaíl ré a leabair,

Orclóócaíō ré a leabair,

Do léiḡ ré cúpla líne,

léiḡriō ré cúpla líne.

Do tóin ré a leabair, aḡur

Dúinraíō ré a leabair, aḡur

Do fuidé ré.

Suidriō ré.

buaíō "Ír mór i an fírinne aḡur buaíōriō rí."

lean "Conḡaíō an enám aḡur leanraíō an maíra tū."

AÚDAR CEACÉTTEA.

I. An n-orclócaíō pádruiḡ a leabair i mbÁRAC? Orclócaíō.
 " " " " " " " ? Ní orclócaíō.
 Seiríōb éuiḡ ceirteanna u'á raḡar rin, aḡur freḡair iat.

II. An reéitín rin u'innir Eóḡan (Ceacét a Trí*) reiríōb é aḡur
 na focaíl, "ar maíra i mbÁRAC," i n-ionat na b'ocat,
 "ar maíra i nDUI," ann [i. aḡur Aimrean fáirtineac
 uó.]

ar maíra i nDÉ.

ar maíra i mbÁRAC.

* Duḡairé ré na raíreaca.
 U'íé ré a b'reicfearta.

Déairraíō ré na raíreaca.
 Íoraíō ré a b'reicfearta.

| an céad pearsa. | an dara pearsa. | an treas pearsa. |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|

i mbáir.

| páirtí: | an céad pearsa. | an dara pearsa. | an treas pearsa. |
|------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| “Éireócaí” | im’ fearaí, | Éireócaí | Éireócaí |
| Orclócaí | mo leabair, | Orclócaí | Orclócaí |
| Léigpáir | cúpla líne, | Léigpáir | Léigpáir |
| Dúnpáir | mo leabair, agus | Dúnpáir | Dúnpáir |
| Suirpáir | | Suirpáir | Suirpáir |

| —óc— —p— | —óc— —p— | —óc— —p— |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|-------------|-------------|-------------|

| páirtí 7 Seagán: | an céad pearsa. | an dara pearsa. | an treas pearsa. |
|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| “Éireócaí” | im’ fearaí, | Éireócaí | Éireócaí |
| Orclócaí | mo leabair, | Orclócaí | Orclócaí |
| Léigpáir | cúpla líne, | Léigpáir | Léigpáir |
| Dúnpáir | mo leabair, agus | Dúnpáir | Dúnpáir |
| Suirpáir | | Suirpáir | Suirpáir |

| —óc— —p— | —óc— —p— | —óc— —p— |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|-------------|-------------|-------------|

* nó, éireócaí... léigpáir... dúnpáir... 7c. (M.) —p— an céad léimniú. —óc— an dara léimniú.

Aimear f'airtineac (III.)

--- (o) ---

aubair cleacta.

| | uimhir uachtair. | | uimhir iolrait. |
|------|------------------|--------------------|---|
| I. | Éireodao | ar a h-oct a élog. | Maoin i mbárac, Éireodaimíto 50 léir poim a naoi. |
| II. | Éireodair | ar " ré " a s. | Éireodair rib ar a ré, a s., 7 a t. |
| III. | Éireodair ré | " " " " | Éireodair (S. 7 t.) ar a ré. |

I. Léig réclín Cógam (Ceact a Trí) agus Aimear f'airtineac, sac pearra de'n dá uimhir do'n réclín.

II. Scriob páirte i n-a mbéir Aimear f'airtineac an dá bparar ro, agus sac pearra de'n dá uimhir do sac bparar aca:—
 Ceannuis, léim.

III. Na ceirteanna agus na preasraí seo leanar, scriob ro' leabair iad, agus cuir irteac na focail aca i n-eapnaim oíra:—

1. An scoilóir Táos 7 Dóinnall anocht? ———
2. Na* (naet) scriobair rib ceact Sacbailge i mbárac? ———
3. ——— ar a eúis a élog ar maoin i mbárac? Ní éireodao.
4. An n-éireodair ar a ceactar a élog ar maoin i mbárac? Ní ———
5. An scriobir Táos a leabair i n-a bóca i mbárac? ———
6. ——— rib bpar leabair anocht? Oireodaimíto.

* ná (M.) † naé (C., U.)

CEACÉT Δ CÚIGTÓEAS.

—(°)—

Aimreadh Fáirtineac. (IV.)

| Dóinnall: | Cao theip tú, Δ Dóinnall? | Cao Dubhair cúpla lá ó inn, Δ Dóinnall? |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| | Dóinnall: "Deirim | Dóinnall: "Dubhair |
| "Éireodair páirtuis 1 n-a fearaí | SO n-éireodair páirtuis 1 n-a fearaí, | SO n-éireodair páirtuis 1 n-a fearaí, |
| 1 mbárad, | | |
| Oireodair ré Δ leabair, | SO n-oireodair ré Δ leabair, | SO n-oireodair ré Δ leabair, |
| leisfir ré cúpla líne, | SO leisfir ré cúpla líne, | SO leisfir ré cúpla líne, |
| Dúinfaid ré Δ leabair, agus | SO dúinfaid ré Δ leabair, agus | SO dúinfaid ré Δ leabair, agus |
| Suirfid ré." | SO suirfid ré." | SO suirfid ré." |

ADBAR CLEACÉTΔ.

Scríob réitín Eógan (Ceacét Δ Trí)

(a) ar an noul ro:—

Theip Eógan SO n-éireodair páirtuis,.....;

agus (b) ar an noul ro:—

Dubhair Eógan SO n-éireodair páirtuis,.....

CEAC'T A CÉDÉAS.

—(o)—

Tómar Aimirne.

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|------------------|-------------------|-----|--------------|
| Trí píéro pecuno ... | ... | neómac.* | Seac't lá | ... | peac'tmiam. |
| Trí píéro neómac ... | ... | uair an éluig. | Óá peac'tmiam | ... | coig'eigear. |
| Éirepe h-uair an éluig ar píéro... | ... | lá. | Éirepe peac'tmiam | ... | mí. |
| Óús lá, 7 trí píéro, 7 trí céas... | ... | bliadam. | Óá peac'tmiam | ... | bliadam. |
| (Sé lá, 7 trí píéro, 7 trí céas... | ... | bliadam bhiris.) | Óá mí déas | ... | bliadam. |

| Seac't lá na peac'tmiam. | Aimirne | Cačam.....? | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|--|--------------|--|
| An luam. | Čaitte. | Do bí | Óia luam peo šab čaraimi. | ...ipe oróce | Óia luam peo... |
| An m'áire. | | Tašš anipio | Óia m'áire (Óia Céasom')... arbú i noé. (Óiarom') ... i noé. | ...ipe oróce | Óia m'áire peo... |
| An dome. | | Tá Tašš anipio anoir. | (Óia h-dome) i noiu. | anoct. | |
| An šačam. | Páirtemeac. | Béró | (Óia Šačam) ... i m'áire. | ...ipe oróce | i m'áire. |
| An Domnac. | | Tašš anipio | (Óia Domnac) ... arbú i m'áire. (Óia luam peo čušam). | ...ipe oróce | Óia Domnac peo ...ipe oróce Óia luam / čušam. |

*móiméas (C.) ; buimre (U.) † nó, ...peo šab čaire ; nó, ...peo m'áire čaraimi ; nó, ...peo čaitte. ‡ nó, árpúšab.

CEAOT A SEATOTOTAS.

—(o)—

Ranna na buaona.

| na miora. | | na searup. | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| leat buaonam | Raite { Canaim | An t-Canaim { | o la feile Driuge 50 n-Abrian, an 30ao la. |
| | Peabpa { | | |
| | Maipa { | | |
| | Raite { Abrian | An Samrao { | o la Dealtaine 50 n-lul, an 31ao la. |
| | Dealtaine { | | |
| | Meiteam { | | |
| leat buaonam | Raite { lul | An Fogham { | o la Luignara 50 Deirpeao Fogham, an 31ao la. |
| | Luignara { | | |
| | Meaoon Fogham { | | |
| | Raite { Deirpeao Fogham | An Zeirpeao { | o la Samna 50 n-Canaim, an 31ao la. |
| | Fogham { | | |
| | Samam { | | |
| | Mi na Noolas | | |

“Zeirpeao ceotas
Canaim peotas
Samrao Spianham
Fogham breas buaonam.”

CEAÉT A H-OÉTUDÉAS.

——(o)——

AIMREAR ŠNÁČ-LÁITREAC. (I.)

Tá pádruis annro anoir. }
 Do bí ré annro i nDé. } bíonn ré annro šac lá.
 Déiró ré annro i mbárac. }

O'éiríš Taúš ar a } ar maidin i nDiu, }
 ré a élos } ar maidin i nDé, } Éirígeann ré ar a ré a
 Éiréócaró ré ar a ré a élos i mbárac, 7c. } élos šac maidin.

MOÚ OROUÍŠTEAC.

| AIMSEAR ŠNÁČ-LÁITREAC.

| | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| “ a pádruis, | Bíonn pádruis 'ran áit rin šo |
| | mimic, asur |
| Éiríš ro' fearam. | Éirígeann ré i n-a fearam, |
| Orcail do leabap. | Orcelann ré a leabap, |
| Leis cúpla líne. | Leirgeann ré cúpla líne, |
| Dún do leabap. | Dúnann ré a leabap, asur |
| Suiró.” | Suirceann ré. |

Éiríš ro' fearam, 7c.

Éirígeann ré i n-a fearam, 7c. { Šac lá, (šac aon lá), šac oróce, 7c.
 { Šo mimic, šo h-annam, uairceanta, 7c.

| | |
|------|---------------------------------------|
| Beir | “ Beirceann fear rteamam fiaca leir.” |
| Díol | “ Díolann fiaca na fiaca eile.” |

ADÚAR CEAÉTÁ.

I. Seiríob páirte i n-a mbéiró na bmaíra po leannar :—
 Dúirígeann, buairceann, reiríobann.

II. An reirín rin o'mmíe Céšan (Ceaét a Tri) reiríob é
 asur na focail, “ šac maidin,” i n-ionad na šfocal, “ ar
 maidin i nDiu,” ann.

_____ () _____

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Δ τὰς,</p> <p>Δν m bionn βῆσιν ἀντρο σο minic ?</p> <p>Τὰς : “ bionn.”</p> <p>Δν n-έπιγεανν πέ ι n-a ρεαραμ - - - ?</p> <p>Τὰς : “ έπιγεανν.”</p> <p>Νά h- } ορελανν πέ α (ναε n-)} λεαβαρ - - - ?</p> <p>Τὰς : “ Ορελανν.”</p> <p>Νά (ναε n) ούνανν πέ α λεαβαρ - - - ?</p> <p>Τὰς : “ Ούνανν.”</p> | <p>Δ micit,</p> <p>Δν mbionn Όόμναλ ἀντρο σο minic ?</p> <p>Miceál : “ Mí bionn.”</p> <p>Νά* h- } έπιγεανν πέ ι n-a ? (Ναε† n-)} ρεαραμ - - -</p> <p>Miceál : “ Mí έπιγεανν.”</p> <p>Δν n-ορελανν πέ α λεαβαρ - - - ?</p> <p>Miceál : “ Mí ορελανν.”</p> <p>Νά (ναε n) ούνανν πέ α λεαβαρ -- ?</p> <p>Miceál : “ Mí ούνανν.”</p> |
|---|--|

| So —. | Ná —. |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Cao deirf Tadó? | Cao deir Miceál? |
| Deir ré | Deir ré |
| So m bíonn pádruis annso so | Ná (nac m) bíonn Dóinnall |
| minic. | annso so minic. |
| So n-éirígeann ré i n-a fearaí. | Ná h- (nac n-) éirígeann ré - - - |
| So n-orclann ré a leabap. | Ná h- (nac n-) orclann ré - - - |
| So n-túinann ré é. | Ná (nac n) túinann ré - - - - |

(a) Τά ὑπόυδ' ἰπποῖδ' :-ἀν-? ἡδ' -? Cά-? ῥο-, -ηδ'-. μῦνα-.

| | | |
|--------|--|------------------------------------|
| CLAOIÚ | | “CLAOIÚE Ann neart ceart.” |
| MOI | | “MOI Ann an obair an fear.” |

I. Σερῖοῦ παύετε ἡ ν-α μβέρθ να ποαῖλ ποο :—Αν—? Κά—?
 Ξο—, αἰσυρ Διμρεαρ Ἰνατ-λαίτρεαδ πο'ν ὕριαταρ.

II. Αν ποείλιν ριν ὡ'ιννιρ Εόξαν (Ceaet a Tri) πορῖοῦ αρ
 αν πουλ πο ε :—
 Οειρ Εόξαν ξο πούριγεανν παόρμυς αρ α πέ α
 ελος ξαε μαρδιν, - - - .

Λιμρεαη Ὡνάε-Λάιτρεαέ. (III.)

| υἱοῦ | ΔΗ ΕΣΑΘ ΠΕΑΡΣΑ. | ΔΗ ΤΑΡΑ ΠΕΑΡΣΑ. | ΔΗ ΤΡΕΑΣ ΠΕΑΡΣΑ. |
|--|---|--|--|
| <p>πάτορις :</p> <p>“ Ὡῖμ ἔριμῖμ ὀρελαῖμ λείξιμ τῶναῖμ, Σιτῶῖμ.”</p> | <p>ἀντρο ῖο μινιε, ἡμ’ ῖεραῖμ, μο τεαῖαρ, εὔπλα τῖνε, μο τεαῖαρ, ἀῖυρ</p> | <p>“ Ὡεαῖ, Δ πάτορις, Ὡῖμ* ἔριμῖμ ὀρελαῖμ λείξιμ τῶναῖμ, Σιτῶῖμ.”</p> | <p>βίονη πάτορις ἀντρο ῖο μινιε, ἔριμῖεαν ῖε 1 η-Δ ῖεραῖμ, ὀρελαν ῖε Δ τεαῖαρ, λείξεαν ῖε εὔπλα τῖνε, τῶναῖαν ῖε Δ τεαῖαρ, ἀῖυρ Σιτῶεαν ῖε.</p> |
| —1η | —1η | —1η | — |
| <p>πάτορις 7 Σέανυρ :</p> <p>“ Ὡῖμῖο ἔριμῖμῖο ὀρελαῖμῖο λείξιμῖο τῶναῖμῖο, Σιτῶῖμῖο.”</p> | <p>ἀντρο ῖο μινιε, 1 η-Δ ῖεραῖμ, ἀρ τεαῖαρ, εὔπλα τῖνε, ἀρ τεαῖαρ, ἀῖυρ</p> | <p>“ Ὡεαῖ, Δ πάτορις 7 Δ Σέανυρ, βίονη ἔριμῖεαν ὀρελαν λείξεαν τῶναῖαν Σιτῶεαν</p> | <p>βίονη πάτορις 7 Σέανυρ ἀντρο ῖο μινιε, ἔριμῖτο 1 η-Δ ῖεραῖμ, ὀρελαῖτο Δ τεαῖαρ, λείξιτο εὔπλα τῖνε, τῶναῖτο Δ τεαῖαρ, ἀῖυρ Σιτῶτο.</p> |
| —1ηῖο | —1ηῖο | — | —1το |

*Ἠό. βίονη τῶ, ἔριμῖεαν τῶ, ὀρελαν τῶ, λείξεαν τῶ, 7ο.

AIMREAR ŠNÁČ-LÁITHEAC. (IV.)

—(o)—

AÚBAR CLEACHTA.

| | uimhir uachtair. | uimhir iolrait. |
|------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| I. | Dúnam mo fúile gac oirde | Dúnamíto ar fúile gac oirde |
| II. | Dúnaí do fúile gac oirde | Dúnann rib dub fúile „ „ |
| III. | Dúnann pé a fúile gac oirde | Dúnaíto a fúile „ „ |
| | Dúnann pí a fúile gac oirde | |

Má dúnann pé a fúile, bíonn pé i n-a éirí, is dóca.

Muna ndúnann pé a fúile, bíonn pé i n-a dúirí, gan amhar.

I. “ léim mo breicfearta ar a reacht a éirí gac maíon.”

Seiríob an máo rin, agus gac pearta de'n dá uimhir dó.

II. Na ceirteanna agus na freasmaí seo leanar, seiríob ió' leabair iad, agus cuir irteac na focail atá i n-eapnamh oirde :—

1. An ———— Seasán 7 Séamur a mbéil i n-aon éirí?
Ó ! Dúnaíto.

2. a Seasán 7 a Tairí, an n-éirígeann rib moim a h-oét gac maíon? ————

3. An n-éirígeann Seasán 7 Tairí moim a h-oét gac maíon? ————

4. An ———— annro gac aon lá? Ní bím.

5. An ———— an gaeóil gac mó-meap? Ní léigim.

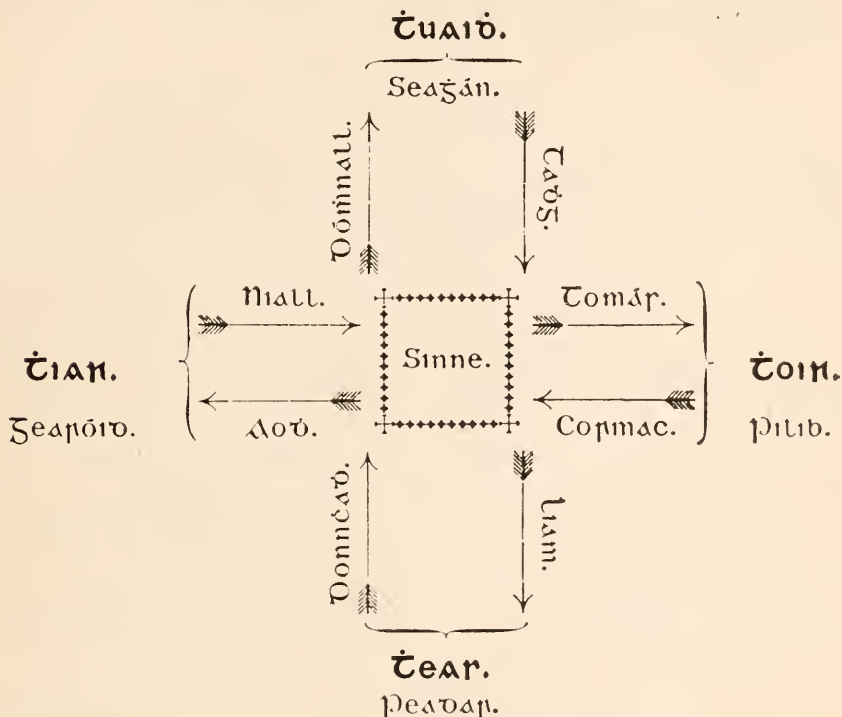
6. Má (nac) ———— mó-mall í? Ní léigean (rib).

ceacht a d'ó a's ríce.

——(o)——

An Treó (II).

na h-Éireanna.



(Sé rín : Cuip i seáir sup i táir na h-Éireann atáimíto :)

Tá Seagán **túaid** i mbeal féirpte.
 Tá peadar **tear** i scorpais.
 Tá rítib **tóih** i mbaile áta Clia.
 Tá searóir **tíah** i nSailtín.

Tá Dóinnall as tuit **ó túaid** so beal féirpte.
 Tá Liam as tuit **ó tear** so scorpais.
 Tá tomár as tuit **roih** so baile áta Clia.
 Tá doth as tuit **riah** so Sailtín.

Tá Taob as teacht **a dtuaid** ó beal féirpte.
 Tá Donncaó as teacht **a ntear** ó scorpais.
 Tá cormac as teacht **anoih** ó baile áta Clia.
 Tá niall as teacht **aniah** ó Sailtín.

[Dáimib.]

“ An seacht a dtuaid bíonn rí cruaid, a’r cuipéann rí spuaim ar
 An seacht a ntear bíonn rí tair, a’r cuipéann rí pát ar ríolcáib.
 An seacht anoih bíonn rí tirm, a’r cuipéann rí bhuic ar éaoirib.
 An seacht aniar bíonn rí rial, a’r cuipéann rí iare i lioncáib.”

CEAĆT A TRÍ A'S FÍCE.

—(o)—

AIMSEAR ŠHÁĆ-ĆAIĆTE. (I.)

Sean-ƒear laſ ir eaċ Tomár Ó Caċla.

Ní éirigeann ré ſo tċí a naoi a ċloſ ar maidin.
Aċt, nuair do bí ré óſ, 'éirige**Aċ** ré ar a ré a ċloſ.

AIMSEAR ŠHÁĆ-LÁIĆREAĆ.

AIMSEAR ŠHÁĆ-ĆAIĆTE.

Šaċ maidin anoir,
Éirigeann Tomár ar a naoi a
ċloſ,

Cuirfeann ré a ċuir éadaiſ uime
ſo mall,

Iteann ré a bſeicƒearċa ar a
deic, aſur

Bionn ré ar a ƒuaimnear ar
ƒeaċ an lae.

Šaċ maidin nuair do bí ré óſ,
'éirige**Aċ** Tomár ar a ré a
ċloſ,

Do cuir**Aċ** ré a ċuir éadaiſ
uime ſo mear,

O'ite**Aċ** ré a bſeicƒearċa ar
a h-oċt, aſur

Do bí**oċ** ré aſ obair ſo dian
ar ƒeaċ an lae.

—ann

—aċ

a ƒáoruiſ, an ƒáoruiſ: "Ní
n-éirige**Aċ** Tomár
ar a cúis a ċloſ
nuair do bí ré
óſ?"

An ſcuir**Aċ** ré
a ċuir éadaiſ
uime ſo mall?
"Ní cuir**Aċ**,
aċt, do cuir-
eaċ ré uime
ſo mear iaċ."

Caċ duċairċ ƒáoruiſ?

Duċairċ ré
nā h- (naċ n-)éirige**Aċ** ċ. ar a
cúis a ċloſ, aċt ſo n-éirige**Aċ**
ré ar a ré.

nā (naċ ſ)cuir**Aċ** ré a
ċuir éadaiſ uime ſo mall,
aċt ſo ſcuir**Aċ** ré uime ſo
mear iaċ.

AċċAR CLEAĆTċA.

I. An ƒeċilín ƒin o'mnir eóſan (Ceaċt a Trí) ƒeċioċ é
aſur na ƒocaċ, "Šaċ maidin nuair do bí ré óſ," i n-ionao
na bƒocaċ, "ar maidin i nōiu," ann.

II. Šeċioċ ƒáirċte i n-a mbéir na bſaċċa ƒo leannar:—
Do ōirige**Aċ**, do ƒeċioċ**Aċ**, do buaile**Aċ**.

| unmír | an éad pearsa. | an dara pearsa. | an treas pearsa. |
|------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| Tomár Ó Caóla: | “Sead, a Tomár, | | |
| “Nuair do bíor ós, | nuair do bír ós, | | |
| D’éiríunmír | ar a ré a élos sad maron, | D’éirícheá ar a ré a élos sad maron, | Nuair do bí Tomár ós, D’éirígead ré ar a ré a élos sad maron, |
| Do éurinn | mo éuro éadaiš umam so mear, | Do éurícheá do éuro éadaiš umac so mear, | Do éurígead ré a éuro éadaiš uime so mear, |
| D’íunmír | mo mbreicearfa ar a h-oét, ašur | D’ícheá do mbreicearfa ar a h-oét, ašur | D’íchead ré a mbreicearfa ar a h-oét, ašur |
| Do bínn | aš obair so tian ar fead an lae.” | Do bícheá aš obair so tian ar fead an lae.” | Do bíod ré aš obair so tian ar fead an lae. |
| —inn | | —cheá | — |
| Tomár 7 Donnád (i. rean-feapente): | “Sead, a Tomár 7 a Donnád, nuair do bíodar ós, | | |
| D’éiríunmír | ar a ré a élos sad maron, | D’éirígead rú ar a ré a élos sad maron, | D’éiríunmír ar a ré a élos sad maron, |
| Do éurimír | ar seuro éadaiš umam so mear, | Do éurígead rú búr seuro éadaiš umab so mear, | Do éuríunmír a seuro éadaiš umpa so mear, |
| D’íunmír | ar mbreicearfa ar a h-oét, ašur | D’íchead rú búr mbreicearfa ar a h-oét, ašur | D’íunmír a mbreicearfa ar a h-oét, ašur |
| Do bíunmír | aš obair so tian ar fead an lae.” | Do bíod rú aš obair so tian ar fead an lae.” | Do bíunmír aš obair so tian ar fead an lae. |
| —imír | | — | —mír |

ΑΙΜΡΕΑΗ ΣΗΛΕ-ΕΛΙΤΕ (III).

—(o)—

ΑΥΘΑΡ ΕΛΕΑΤΤΑ.

| | ΑΙΜΡΕΑΗ ΕΛΕΑΤΤΑ. | | ΑΙΜΡΕΑΗ ΕΛΕΑΤΤΑ. | |
|------|------------------|--|------------------|------------------------------|
| I. | Ο'είμυζιμν | Ο'είμυζιμν ΑΡ Δ ΡΕ Δ ΕΛΟΣ ΣΑΕ ΜΑΙΩΝ. | Ο'είμυζιμίρ | ΑΡ Δ ΡΕ Δ ΕΛΟΣ ΣΑΕ ΜΑΙΩΝ. |
| II. | Ο'είμυζεά | ΑΡ Δ ΡΕ Δ ΕΛΟΣ ΣΑΕ ΜΑΙΩΝ. | Ο'είμυζεαὐ ριβ | ΑΡ Δ ΡΕ Δ ΕΛΟΣ ΣΑΕ ΜΑΙΩΝ. |
| III. | Ο'είμυζεαὐ ρέ | ΑΡ Δ ΡΕ Δ ΕΛΟΣ ΣΑΕ ΜΑΙΩΝ. | Ο'είμυζιμίρ | ΑΡ Δ ΡΕ Δ ΕΛΟΣ ΣΑΕ ΜΑΙΩΝ. |
| | Ο'είμυζεαὐ ρί | ΑΡ Δ ΡΕ Δ ΕΛΟΣ ΣΑΕ ΜΑΙΩΝ. | | |

I. “Νυαίρ το βίος ός, το εμυζιμν μο εαίρην οίμν ΣΑΕ ΜΑΙΩΝ
ροίμν του ΑΡ ΡΟΙΛ ΤΟΜ.”

Σερίοθ αν ράθ ριν, ΑΣΥΡ ΣΑΕ ΡΕΑΡΡΑ ΤΕ'Ν ΤΑ ΑΙΜΡΕΑΗ ΤΟ.

II. Να εαίρτεαννα ΑΣΥΡ να ΡΕΑΡΡΑΙ ΡΕΟ ΛΕΑΝΑΡ, ΡΕΡΙΟΘ ΙΟ'
ΛΕΑΒΑΡ ΙΑΘ, ΑΣΥΡ ΕΥΡ ΙΡΤΕΑΕ να ΡΟΑΙΛ ΑΤΑ Ι Ν-ΕΑΡΝΑΗ
ΟΡΤΑ :—

1. Αν η-ΕΙΜΥΖΕΑ ΑΡ Δ ΡΕΑΕΤ Δ ΕΛΟΣ ΣΑΕ ΜΑΙΩΝ ΑΝΥΜΥΤΟ* ? —

2. Αν ——— ΣΕΑΓΑΝ ΑΝΗΡΟ ΣΑΕ ΛΑ ΤΑ ΒΛΙΑΘΑΙΝ Ο ΡΙΝ ?
ΗΙ ΒΙΟΘ.

3. Κά ΜΒΙΟΤΟ ΣΕΑΜΥΡ ΑΣΥΡ ΤΑΘΣ ΣΑΕ ΣΑΤΑΡΗ ΑΝΥΜΥΤΟ ?
ΤΟ ——— 'ΡΑ ΒΑΙΛΕ.

4. Αν ΡΕΡΙΟΘΑΙΝΝ-ΡΕ αν ΣΑΕΘΙΛΣ ΕΥΡΤΑ ΒΛΙΑΘΑΙΝ Ο ΡΙΝ ?
ΤΟ ———

5. ΝΑ (ΝΑΕ) ——— ΡΕΙΜ 7 ΤΑΘΣ αν ΣΑΕΘΙΛΣ ΕΥΡΤΑ ΒΛΙΑΘΑΙΝ
Ο ΡΙΝ ? ΤΟ ΡΕΡΙΟΘΑὐ (ΡΙΒ).

*ΝΟ, Ι Ν-ΑΙΜΥΤΟ. ΑΝΥΜΥΤΟ (C., U.)

CEAÉT A SÈ A'S FÍCE

—(o)—

MOÒ COINŒEALLAC. (I.)

An 'mòó* duine a'tá i lá'cair } Do bé**AO** Seaſán annro aſamh,
annro anoir? fíce duine. } aét ſo bfuil ré bpeóite.
'Seaó, ní'l aét fíce duine: } Dá mbéao Seaſán aſamh,
ní'l Seaſán Ó bpuam annro. } Do bé**AO** duine a'r fíce aſamh.

a tairōs, orcait an doapar rin. }
Taōs: "Ní fíoirir liom é. Tá } Dá mbéao an eo'cair aſ Taōs,
an ſlar air, 7 ní'l an eo'cair } o'orcl**ÓCAO** ré an doapar rin.
aſamh."

a pílir, repíob pocal nó óó ar }
an ſclár duib. pílir: "Ní } Dá mbéao caite aſ pílir,
fíoirir liom é, ní'l aon caite } do repíob**PAO** ré ar an ſclár
aſamh." } duib.

AIMSEAR ÉAITTE.

MOÒ COINŒEALLAC.

Cúpla lá ó rin,

Do mbéao pá'puiſ annro anoir
(aét ní'l)

Do bí pá'puiſ i n-a fúirde 'ran
áit rin.

Do bé**AO** ré i n-a fúirde 'ran
áit ée'ona.

O'éirig ré i n-a fearamh,

O'éir**ÓCAO** ré i n-a fearamh,

O'orcait ré a leabair,

O'orcl**ÓCAO** ré a leabair,

Do léig ré,

Do léig**PAO** ré,

Do tóin ré a leabair, aſur

Do tóin**PAO** ré a leabair, aſur

Do fúirde ré.

Do fúirde**PAO** ré.

Cait
Dailig

"Do éait**PAO** aon duine airſeao, aét ir fear
ſarta do baite**ÓCAO** é."

AÓDAR CEAÉTÁ.

I. An pceitín rin o'muir éoſan (Ceaét a Trí) repíob ar an ntuil
ro é:—"Dá mbéao Tomár Ó Caóla ſo bpeáſ lá'oir
air (aét ní'l) do o'uir**ÓCAO** ré ar a ré a éloſ, aſur - -"

* .i. an móó. Cíá móó (C., U.) Cíá móó (U.)

[illegible]

* "1 mbámac" an Domnaic, agus u'á b'is rin ní béimio annso.
† O'éneorá, o'orclorá (M.)

ΑΥΘΑΡ ΕΙΕΔΕΤΤΑ.

—(ο)—

μοῦ Comŋeαυαέ. (III.)

| υμῖν υαῆαυῶ. | υμῖν ιουαυῶ. | Remmuŋαῶ. |
|---|--|-----------|
| <p>Τῷ αὐ μβέμῖρ αυν μο ι μβάραε (αέτ νί βέμῖρ : ι μβάραε αν Τομῖναέ),</p> | | |
| I. Τῷ ορετ' ὁέ αυν μο τεαθαυ. | Τῷ ορετ' ὁέ αυνῖρ | αν |
| II. Τῷ ορετ' ὁέ ῥά-ρα το τεαθαυ, α βῶ. | Τῷ ορετ' ὁέ αὐό πυβ-ρε βυμ τεαθαυ, α βῶ. 7 α βῶ. | Ταμα R. |
| III. Τῷ ορετ' ὁέ αὐό βάρουῖς α τεαθαυ. | Τῷ ορετ' ὁέ αὐοῖρ-ραν (β. 7 β.) α τεαθαυ; | |
| | αζυρ, νυαυρ το βεαῶ αν ααῆτ λείγτε αζαυν. | |
| I. Το τύν' ῥ' αυν μο τεαθαυ. | Το τύν' ῥ' αυνῖρ | αν |
| II. Το τύν' ῥ' ῥά-ρα το τεαθαυ, α βῶ. | Το τύν' ῥ' αὐό πυβ-ρε βυμ τεαθαυ, α βῶ. 7 α βῶ. | Ἐάαο R. |
| III. Το τύν' ῥ' αὐό βάρουῖς α τεαθαυ. | Το τύν' ῥ' αὐοῖρ-ραν (β. 7 β.) α τεαθαυ. | |

Τουθαυε βῶ η-ορετ'όαυν μο τεαθαυ...7ε. αν | βῶε/βῶε...? Το βῶεαῶ. βῶ βῶεαῶ.

MOO COINĠEALLAĊ. (III.) (AR L.)

ADUBAR CLEAĊTĊA.

- I. “Dá mbéad cairín ašam, d’fášfainn mo hata im’ óidid ’ra baile.”

Scríob an ráð rin ašur šac pearra, de’n dá uimhir, dó.

- II. Na ceirteanna ašur na freašraí reo leanar, scríob id’ leabhar id, ašur cuir irčeaċ na focail atá i n-eapnamh oirčea:—

1. Dá mbéad céad púnt (£100) ašat-ra ġ céad púnt eile aš Tašš, an móir do———ašaid ašon? Do———d’á céad ašainn.
2. A čaidš, dá mbéinn anhir i mbárac, ná (naċ) léiřfainn ponnč šaeóilře? Tašš:—“Do ——.”
3. Cad ouđairč Tašš? Ouđairč ré šo - - -, dá - - -.
4. Dá mbéad riđ-re anhir i mbárac ná (naċ) léiřfead riđ? Do ——.
5. Dá mbéad čairč oirč, an n-óirč deoċ uirče? D’ ——

CEISTEANNA ŠRAMADOIŠE.

- A. Cad ir mođ, pearra ašur uimhir do na bmačraib reo:—
buailead, d’imčeočaimir, čaičid, do múčra, do buaičričir, leanačir, do rečiođfainn, ičimir.
- B. Cad ir aširčear, pearra ašur uimhir do na bmačraib reo:—
do molačn, do šearrair, baileočair, léiřio, do d’uiriřeabair, do čóšaimir, čaraimio, óiołraio, do ličriřčear, freašričóčaimio, do rčraččá, do niřčear, do riublačar, birřčeo, do čričóčnuřimir.

ΔΥΘΑΡ ΕΙΕΔΕΤΤΑ.

—(ο)—

Δέμυζαὸ ἢ τοῖραε ὕματαιρ ἢ ποιαὶ: 'αν...?' 'νί,' γε.

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|---|------------------|--|
| Αη...? ηαε...? | Αη ηαε | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \eta\text{-έμυζεανν...?} \\ \eta\text{-έμυζεαὸ...?} \\ \eta\text{-έμπεόεαιὸ...?} \\ \eta\text{-έμπεόεαὸ...?} \end{array} \right.$ | Αη ηαε | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \eta\text{ῶύνανν...?} \\ \eta\text{ῶύναὸ...?} \\ \eta\text{ῶύνφαιὸ...?} \\ \eta\text{ῶύνφαιὸ...?} \end{array} \right.$ |
| ηά...? | ηά | η-έμυζεανν...? | ηά | ῶύνανν...? |
| ηί | ηί | έμυζεανν... | ηί | ῶύνανν. |
| ...ζο ...ηαε | ...ζο ...ηαε | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \eta\text{-έμυζεανν...} \\ \eta\text{-έμυζεαὸ...} \\ \eta\text{-έμπεόεαιὸ...} \\ \eta\text{-έμπεόεαὸ...} \end{array} \right.$ | ...ζο ...ηαε | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \eta\text{ῶύνανν...} \\ \eta\text{ῶύναὸ...} \\ \eta\text{ῶύνφαιὸ...} \\ \eta\text{ῶύνφαιὸ...} \end{array} \right.$ |
| ...ηά | ...ηά | η-έμυζεανν... | ...ηά | ῶύνανν... |
| Αη...? ηάη...? | Αη ηάη | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{έμυζ...?} \end{array} \right.$ | Αη ηάη | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ῶύν...?} \end{array} \right.$ |
| το ηίον | το' ηίον | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{έμυζ.} \\ \text{έμυζεαὸ.} \\ \text{έμπεόεαὸ.} \end{array} \right.$ έμυζ. | το ηίον | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ῶύν.} \\ \text{ῶύναὸ.} \\ \text{ῶύνφαιὸ.} \end{array} \right.$ ῶύν. |
| ...ζυη ...ηάη | ...ζυη ...ηάη | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{έμυζ....} \end{array} \right.$ | ...ζυη ...ηάη | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ῶύν....} \end{array} \right.$ |
| μά | μά | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{έμυζ} \\ \text{έμυζεανν....} \end{array} \right.$ | μά | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ῶύν} \\ \text{ῶύνανν....} \end{array} \right.$ |
| μuna | μuna | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \eta\text{-έμυζεανν...} \\ \eta\text{-έμυζεαὸ...} \end{array} \right.$ | μuna | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \eta\text{ῶύνανν...} \\ \eta\text{ῶύναὸ...} \end{array} \right.$ |
| μunαν | μunαν (μαμαν) | έμυζ.... | μunαν | ῶύν.... |

| | | |
|---|--|-----------------------------------|
| Λιτιρ ἑοραιοῖς αν ὕματαιρ. | | Αη τ-Δέμυζαὸ. |
| αν. ηαε. ζο. muna. | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ζυεαίθε.} \\ \text{Conpon} \end{array} \right.$ (ηαε, 'λ.' 'm.' 'n.' 'γ.' 'p.') | 'n'- πομή αν ηζυεαίθε. ηηῶύαὸ. |
| Αη. το. ηί. ηίον. ηάη. ζυη. μά. μunαν. | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ζυεαίθε.} \\ \text{Conpon.} \end{array} \right.$ | Seimuzαὸ. |

Τάϊble

| | | uññir uac' aiō. | | |
|--|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | an c' e' a' t p' e' a' r' s' a. | an t' a' r' a p' e' a' r' s' a. | an t' r' e' a' s p' e' a' r' s' a. |
| mo' o' r' t' u' i' g' t' e' a' c'. | | Cuipum ou | Cuip o | Cuipeaō Taōs > |
| mo' t' a' s' e' a' c'. | aimsear c' a' i' t' t' e. | Do cuipear | Do cuipir | Do cuip ré |
| | p' a' i' s' t' i' n' e' a' c'. | Cuipeaō h' a' t' a | Cuipfir h' a' t' a | Cuipfirō ré h' a' t' a |
| | ññāc'-lāi'treac'. | Cuipum | Cuipir | Cuipeann ré |
| | ññāc'-c' a' i' t' t' e. | Do cuipinn | Do cuip' e' a' | Do cuipeaō ré |
| mo' u' c' o' i' n' g' e' a' l' l' a' c'. | | Do cuipfirinn uññ | Do cuip' e' a' uññ | Do cuip' e' a' t' r' e' a' s uññ |

ა'ს რიცე.

ბრატაი რიაჯალა.

| უმირ იორაი. | | | | | |
|--------------------|------|--------------------|------|---------------------|--|
| აი ცეაო პეარსა. | | აი ბარა პეარსა. | | აი ტრეას პეარსა. | |
| ცუმირ | ჲ | ცუმო | აჲ | ცუმოირ | ჲ |
| ბო ცუმეამარ | | ბო ცუმეაბარ | | ბო ცუმეაბარ | 1 ნბე. |
| ცუმრმო | ივან | ცუმრ მო | ივან | ცუმრ | 1 მბაჩა. |
| ცუმრმო | | ცუმეან მო | | ცუმრ | ჲ შაქ მაიძინ. |
| ბო ცუმირ | | ბო ცუმეა მო | | ბო ცუმოირ | შაქ მაიძინ ანუიძინ. |
| ბო ცუმრმო | ორმო | ბო ცუმეა მო | ორმო | ბო ცუმოირ | შაქ. ბა მბეინი, (ბა მბეიტეა იც..) აჲ ბილ ა ბაილე. |
| | | | | | |

CEAC'T A DEIC A'S PICE.

—(o)—

15.

—(o)—

(I.)—Aimrean Láitneac.

| (1): | (2) | : | (3) | (1) | : | (2) | : | (3) |
|------|-------------------------|---|---------|-----------|--------------|-----|--------|-----|
| | | | | Deirim | | | | |
| ní | 1r múníteoir | | mire,* | sur(ab) | múníteoir | | mire, | |
| | (1r) rcoláire | | mé. | nač | rcoláire | | mé. | |
| ní | 1r rcoláire | | čura, | sur | rcoláire | | čura, | |
| | (,) múníteoir | | čú. | nač | múníteoir | | čú. | |
| ní | n-olc an lá | | é reo, | nač | olc an lá | | é reo, | |
| | 1r breáđ an lá | | é : | sur | breađ an lá | | é : | |
| | 1r áluinn an lá | | é. | surab | áluinn an lá | | é. | |
| Δ | čaič, an (1r) múníteoir | | mire ? | Deir Čač: | | | | |
| Čač: | "1r eač." | | | | | | | |
| | [— 1r múníteoir]. | | | sur | múníteoir | | mire. | |
| An | (,) suala | | í rin ? | | | | | |
| Čač: | "ní n-eač." | | | nač | suala | | í rin, | |
| | [— ní (1r) suala.] | | | sur(ab) | uille | | í. | |
| | uille | | | | | | | |
| | 1r eač | | í | | | | | |

(1) (2) (3) (2) (3) (2) (1) (2) (3)
 *1r múníteoir mire; nó, múníteoir mire; nó, múníteoir 1r eač mire.

1r | (1) (2) : (3)
 1r | "1r caora mór : an t-uain 1 vřač."

AČUBAR CEAC'TČA.

Čur an focai ro 'deirim' roimh řač ráč oioč ro leanař, 7 řeríoč na ráčóče rin ič' leačar:—

(1) 1r řoččúř é rin. (2) ní suala í rin, ačt cor. (3) "(1r) řearřráčair řo'n vřar an corlač." (4) 1r liom-řa an leačar řo. (5) "ní n-ualač řo řuine a vřač." (6) 1r olc an lá é reo. (7) "1r maič an řčáluiře an aimrear." (8) ní řoččúř ná řailliř m'áčair: řeirneoir 1r eač é. (9) "1r uaiřneac an řuč leač řan m'áčair."

1r | “ 1r é τελέεσθαι τρεῖς (an τελέεσθαι τρεῖς) ”

• ΑΥΘΑΡ ΕΛΕΑΤΕΤΑ.

Οὐκ ἔστιν ἐν τῷ ὄντι, ἀλλ’ ἐν τῷ νοῦντι.

(1). 1r ἔστιν ἐν τῷ ὄντι, ἀλλ’ ἐν τῷ νοῦντι.
(2). 1r ἔστιν ἐν τῷ ὄντι, ἀλλ’ ἐν τῷ νοῦντι.
(3). 1r ἔστιν ἐν τῷ ὄντι, ἀλλ’ ἐν τῷ νοῦντι.
(4). 1r ἔστιν ἐν τῷ ὄντι, ἀλλ’ ἐν τῷ νοῦντι.
(5). 1r ἔστιν ἐν τῷ ὄντι, ἀλλ’ ἐν τῷ νοῦντι.

CEAÏΤΕ Α ΤΟΤΕΑΣ Δ'Σ ΠΙC.C.

—(0)—

(III.) —Aimrean Càite.

| AMSEAR LÁITREAC. | | AMSEAR CÁITCE. | |
|---|---|--|----------------|
| <p>I.</p> <p>Ir Šac̣ẹuēal Tāōš,</p> <p>— Ir eāō.</p> <p>nī (ir) Šall é,</p> <p>— nī h-eāō.</p> | <p>ba Šac̣ẹuēal an t-āēar Cōšān,</p> <p>— 'so b' eāō.</p> <p>nīon(bā) Šall é,</p> <p>— nīorū' eāō.</p> | <p>šun(bā) Šac̣ẹuēal an t-āēar Cōšān.</p> <p>— šurū' eāō.</p> <p>nān Šall é,</p> <p>— nārū' eāō.</p> | <p>Doṁaric</p> |
| <p>II.</p> <p>nī h-é Doṁnall (atā āš eamnt,</p> <p>āēt, (ir é) pāorurš (")</p> | <p>nīorū' é Doṁnall (so bī āš eamnt,</p> <p>āēt, (so b' é) pāorurš (")</p> | <p>nārū' é Doṁnall so bī āš eamnt,</p> <p>āēt, (šurū' é) pāorurš (")</p> | <p>Doṁaric</p> |

ΔΗ ζαεύεαλ ζεαυτόν? Νίον' εαύ. **ΝΑΝ** ζαεύεαλ αν τ-άεαυ Εόζαν ό Σπαμια? Το υ' εαύ.
 ΑΝΘ' έ βάρωυς αν βιαάιτ το υ' έαυ. Νίον' έ. **ΝΑΝΘ'** έ? Νίον' έ.

Αὐτὸν ἀρετῶν ἀεικλήτα.

le é an l á m brotallatse táimís le peactíam é."

(a) “1^o bročallac an lá é seo. 1^o é an lá 1^o bročallac eamh le pacinnam.”
 “1^o bročallac an lá é seo. 1^o é an lá 1^o bročallac eamh le pacinnam.”

(b) "If I may put an emphasis on (a) (b) as our answer, it is to

I. $\text{Serib}^{\text{b}} \text{ na } \text{p}^{\text{a}} \text{r}^{\text{b}} \text{t}^{\text{e}} \text{ r}^{\text{u}} \text{m} \text{ (a) (b)}$ $\text{a}^{\text{b}} \text{ur}$ $\text{am}^{\text{b}} \text{p}^{\text{a}} \text{r}^{\text{b}} \text{a} \text{r}$ $\text{c}^{\text{a}} \text{r}^{\text{b}} \text{t}^{\text{e}} \text{ r}^{\text{u}} \text{m}$.
 II. $\text{Serib}^{\text{b}} \text{ na } \text{p}^{\text{a}} \text{r}^{\text{b}} \text{t}^{\text{e}} \text{ r}^{\text{u}} \text{m} \text{ (a) (b)}$ $\text{a}^{\text{b}} \text{ur}$ $\text{am}^{\text{b}} \text{p}^{\text{a}} \text{r}^{\text{b}} \text{a} \text{r}$ $\text{c}^{\text{a}} \text{r}^{\text{b}} \text{t}^{\text{e}} \text{ r}^{\text{u}} \text{m}$.

CEACÉT A TRÍOÉAG A'S PÍCE.

— (o) —

{IV.}—MOB COMŃEALLAC.

TOÁ MBÉACÓ TAPÉ OPE,

AH(bácó) m̃aič leat cupán té?

BAÓ m̃aič liom.

NÍOH m̃aič liom.

Árú' f̃earr leat cupán bainne?

TO b(ácó) f̃earr liom.

Níorú' f̃earr liom.

TOÚAPÉ RÉ, TOÁ MBÉACÓ TAPÉ AP,

SH m̃aič leir cupán té.

NÁH m̃aič leir cupán té.

SHÚ' f̃earr leir cupán bainne.

NÁRÚ' f̃earr leir cupán bainne.

...SH m̃aič (liom, 7c.) nó, ...SO mbácó m̃aič (liom 7c.)

...SHÚ' f̃earr (liom 7c.) nó, ...SO mb' f̃earr (liom, 7c.)

" TOÁ MBÉACÓ AH SHUAP AG PCOITTEACÓ NA SHUAP, **BAÓ** m̃aič leir ah SHUAPÉRO TAP." "

" TOÁ MBÉACÓ CUIGEAP AH AG, **BAÓ** m̃iic a bop péin m̃iic. "

" **B**' f̃earr liom TO BÉAL TO BÉIT BHPTE 'NÁ BPÉAGAC. "

ADÚAR CLEACÉTA.

SHÚOÚ PÁIROTE I N-A MBÉRO NA SHUAPÉAC RO LEAP DE'N SHAP, AGUR MOÚ COMŃEALLAC TO SHÚ SHUAP TOÚO: —

AP?

BÁCÓ, NÍOR, NÍORÚ'.

SHÚ, SHÚÚ', NÁR, NÁRÚ'.

CEAËT A CEATAIRÜEAS A'S FICE.

—(o)—

ATÁIM.

—(o)—

(I.) —AIMREAN LÁITHEAC.

| Peapra. Uimh | | | |
|--------------|--------|--|--|
| | | a páoruis, | páoruis : |
| I. | Uatav. | An bfuil tú as mí? | "Ní'lim : aet táim as riubal." |
| II. | | An bfuil míre as repiobad? | "Ní'lih : aet táih as léigeanh." (nó, taoi) |
| III. | | An bfuil Seaán as mí? | "Ní'l ; aet tá ré as riubal." |
| | | An bfuil Máire as léigeanh? | "Ní'l ; aet tá rí as repiobadh." |
| I. | Iolav. | An bfuil tura a'r Seaán as mí? | "Ní'limíó ; aet táimíó as riubal." |
| II. | | An bfuil míre a'r Máire as léigeanh? | "Ní'l (ríb) ; aet tá ^{caoi} as repiobadh." |
| III. | | An bfuil Seaán a'r Dóinnall as mí? | "Ní'lio ; aet táio (riaó) as riubal." |

Deir páoruis **ná*** (nac† b)fuil ré as mí,
aet **so** bfuil ré as riubal, 7c.

ná (nac b)fuil Seaán as mí? Ní'l.

Cá bfuil Seaán?

fuil : $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{an} \\ \text{cá} \\ \text{nac} \end{array} \right\} \text{b} \text{fuil} \dots ? \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ná fuil} \dots ? \dots \text{so} \\ \dots \text{nac} \end{array} \right\} \text{b} \text{fuil} \dots \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ní fuil} = \text{ní'l.} \\ \dots \text{ná fuil} \dots \end{array} \right\}$

Tá | "Tá ré cóm mgin leir an tóait-féitleann."

Fuil | "Ní'l don teinteán map do teinteán féin."

AÚBAR CUEAËTTA.

(a) "Táim im' fearaíh : ní'lim im' fuíthe."

(b) "Deirim so bfuilim im' fearaíh : ná fuilim im' fuíthe."

Seipíob an dá páó rin (a) (b) asur sac peapra u'e'n dá uimh úóíó.

*ná (M). †nac (C., U.)

ceac̣ṭ a cūiṣṭeac̣ a's fice.

——(o)——

(II.) —moō Onṭuiṣṭeac̣.

| ῑearpa. | Uṭṭir Uac̣arō. | Uṭṭir Iolṭarō. |
|---------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| I. | [ṭim] | ṭimír annro ar a 9 a c̣oṣ. |
| II. | ṭi annro ar a 9 a c̣oṣ. | ṭiō " " " |
| III. | ṭioō ṭ. " " " | ṭiōír " " " |

“**ṭioō** ruṭ aṣac̣ f̣eṭn, nō
ṭi 'n-a éaṣmuir.”

(III.) —annṭ briaṭarōa.

a ṭarōṣ, abair le ṭómnall ṭarōṣ :
 ṭeic̣ annro ar a 9 a c̣oṣ. “**ṭi** annro ar a 9, a ṭómnall.”
abair le Caom̃ṣin
 ṣan ṭeic̣ aṣ camnt. “**nā** bí aṣ camnt, a Caom̃ṣin.”

Cia'ca ṭo b' ῑearp̣ leac̣
 ṭeic̣ annro nō ṭeic̣ i n-America?
 ṭeic̣ ṣō l̃aroir nō ṣan ṭeic̣ ar f̣óṣnam?
 ruṭ ṭo ṭeic̣ aṣac̣ f̣eṭn nō ṭeic̣ i n-a éaṣmuir?

ṭeic̣ | “Iṭ ῑearp̣ **ṭeic̣** ṭiomaom̃ 'nā **ṭeic̣** ṭroṭ-ṣnóṭac̣.”
 | “Ní ῑeop̣n ṭo ṭuime ṭoṭc̣ c̣iall ṭo **ṭeic̣** aṣe.”

aṭṭar c̣eac̣c̣ṭa.

Seṭioṭ ṭrí pároṭe i n-a mbéro nā f̣ocall ῑeo :—
 ṭeic̣, ṣan ṭeic̣, ṭo ṭeic̣.

(IV.) —Aimrean Càite.

[illegible]

CEAĈT A SEAC̃TOÉAŠ A'S PICE.

—(o)—

(V.) —Aimpean Šnác-Łáit̃neac̃;

(VI.) —Aimpean Šnác-Ćait̃te.

| peap̃pa. | um̃m̃r uac̃aiõ. | um̃m̃r ioŁraiõ. |
|----------|--|-----------------------------------|
| I. | (V.) Bim̃ im' c̃oŁaŁ | Bim̃iõ i n-ap̃ ŜcoŁaŁ |
| II. | Bi n -re io' „ | Bionñ piŁ-re i n-bup̃ ŜcoŁaŁ |
| III. | Bionñ reipeañ i n-a c̃oŁaŁ | BiŁ piŁ-p̃añ i n-a ŜcoŁaŁ |
| | <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> A ċioŁ Ŝac̃ oŁóce. c̃im̃eall̃ a veiẽ </div> | |
| | <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> c̃im̃eall̃ a veiẽ a ċioŁ Ŝac̃ oŁóce. </div> | |
| I. | (VI.) Do binñ im' c̃oŁaŁ | Do bim̃ir̃ i n-ap̃ ŜcoŁaŁ |
| II. | Do bi te á-ra io' „ | Do bioŁ piŁ-re i n-bup̃ ŜcoŁaŁ |
| III. | Do bioŁ reipeañ i n-a c̃oŁaŁ | Do bioŁir̃-p̃iñ i n-a ŜcoŁaŁ |
| | <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> A h-oċt̃ a ċioŁ Ŝac̃ oŁóce, p̃oinñt̃ bliŁb̃añca ō p̃iñ. c̃im̃eall̃ a h-oċt̃ a ċioŁ Ŝac̃ oŁóce, p̃oinñt̃ bliŁb̃añca ō p̃iñ. </div> | |

Deip̃ ré { Ŝo mbim̃...., Ŝo mbip̃... ċe. (V.)
Ŝo mbinñ...., Ŝo mbiteá.... ċe. (VI.)

ŃÁ (Ńac̃ m) bionñ piŁ i n-bup̃ ŜcoŁaŁ p̃oiñ meŁŁon-ŁiŁce
ve Ŝnác? Bim̃iõ. Ní bim̃iõ.

ŃÁ (Ńac̃ m) biteá io' c̃oŁaŁ p̃oiñ a h-oċt̃, aŜup̃ tú io' leaŁb̃?
Do binñ, ip̃ t̃óċa. Ní binñ.

Bionñ { “Bionñ an ċip̃inne peap̃Ł uap̃eanta.”
“Bionñ ceanñ t̃uŁ ap̃ Ŝac̃ maŁoiñ eaip̃paŜ.”

AŁŁAR c̃leac̃t̃ta.

Bim̃. Do binñ.

Seip̃ioŁ p̃áŁŁce i n-a mbieŁŁ Ŝac̃ peap̃pa, um̃m̃r uac̃aiõ ģ um̃m̃r
ioŁraiõ, t̃o' n t̃á ħpaċap̃ p̃iñ.

CEACT A H-OCTOÉAS A'S FICE.

—(o)—

(VII.) —Aimrean fáirtineac.

| pearra. | uinnir uachtair. | uinnir iolrait. |
|---------|---|---------------------------------------|
| | Lá raoinne an lá i mbárac, 7 'á bpiš rin, | |
| I. | Béad 'ra baile, | Béimíó*-ne 'ra baile. |
| II. | Béih-re 'ra baile leir, a t. | Béirí ríð-re 'ra baile, leir, ašur |
| III. | Béirí Taos 'ra baile. | Béirí (t. 7 S.) 'ra baile. |

DEIRIM

šo mbéad...
šo mbéih...
šo mbéirí ré...
šo mbéimíó*...
šo mbéirí ríð...
šo mbéirí...

ná
(nac m)} béad...

DUÐART

šo mbéinn...
šo mbéiríeá...
šo mbéad ré...
šo mbéimír...
šo mbéad ríð...
šo mbéirí...
šo mbéirí...

ná
(nac m)} béinn...

ná (nac m)béirí Seagán annro i mbárac? ní béirí.

Cá mbéir i mbárac, a páiruis? p. "Béad 'ra baile."

Béirí | "Muna ríð ré i nóc ašat, béirí ré i nóc ašat."

AÐÐAR CLEACTA.

- I. "Deirim šo mbéad im' éorlató poim a veic."
Scríob an páó rin ašur šac pearra ve'n tóá uinnir tó.
[Bíob "deirim" i nšac páó tíob ašat.]
- II. "Duðart šo mbéinn im' éorlató poim a veic."
Scríob an páó rin ašur šac pearra ve'n tóá uinnir tó.
[Bíob "duðart" i nšac páó tíob ašat.]

*Béimíó, nó, béam (M.)

CEACHT A NAOIDÉAS A'S FICE.

—(o)—

(VIII.)—MOO COINGEALLAC.

| Peapra | uinnir uadaiú. | uinnir iolraíú. |
|--|---|---|
| Muna mbéad sup lá raoipe an lá i mbárac, | | |
| I. | Do béinn ar pcoil, asur | Do béimír go léir ar pcoil. |
| II. | Do béiteá-ra ar pcoil, a séamuir, asur | Do béad rib-re ar pcoil, a s., asur a m. |
| III. | Do béad Muir ar pcoil. | Do béidír -rim (S. asur m.) ar pcoil. |

Deirim { **SO** mbéinn ar pcoil i mbárac,
Dubart { muna mbéad sup lá raoipe é.

Do béad { “Dá mbéad poineann go Samain, **do béad** bpeall ar
“Dá mbéad fíor asat, **do béad** léigear asat.”

AUDAR CLEACCTA.

“Dá mbéinn im’ dúiréact ar fead na h-oirde,
do béinn cráirde ar fead an lae i n-a diair.”
Scríob an ráb rim, asur sac peapra de’n dá uinnir dó.

SUM.

| | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---|-------|
| Ainn bmačarú. | | Abair le páruis beic as léigeanh... | III. |
| Moó Oprúigteac. | | “ bí as léigeanh, a páruis...” | II. |
| moó táreac. | Aimpeap | TÁ páruis as léigeanh anoir. | I. |
| | liátreac. | Do bí pé as léigeanh i nóc. | IV. |
| | éaitte. | béir pé as léigeanh i mbárac. | VII. |
| | fáirtineac. | bíonn pé as léigeanh sac lá, nuair bíonn pé ar pcoil. | V. |
| | gnát-láitpeac. | Ní bíod pé as léigeanh éom mimic rim anuirú. | VI. |
| Moó Coingeachlac. | | Dá mbéad Taó as annpo, Do béad pé as léigeanh. | VIII. |

CEAÉT A DÁCAD.

(o)

Deinim leat . . . , Dubairt leat . . . , 7c.

| Cáit : " a Séagáin, | Deir Cáit | Dubairt Cáit |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Tá Taòs go las. | so bfuil t. go las | so naib t. go las. |
| Níl don goile aige. | ná fuil don | ná naib don |
| Ir píor dom é. | sun píor dí é. | sunb' píor dí é. |
| Ní maic an réal é. | naó maic an r. é. | nán maic an r. é. |
| Ir í Máire d'innir dom é. | sunab í Máire... | sunb' í Máire..... |
| Ní h-í rin a banaltar. | naó í rin a b. | nánb' í rin a b. |
| Deir pé 'ra leabair feara. | so mbéir pé | so mbéad pé |
| Ní maipir pé i b'rao. | ná maipir pé..... | ná maipfead pé.... |
| Deir (nó, Dubairt) Cáit le Séagán | | |
| Do labair pé liom-ra, aét | sun labair pé léi féin, aét | |
| Níor tuisgear go maic é. | nán tuis rí go maic é ; | |
| Bual anonn éisge go luac, 7 | bualad anonn cun Taòs go luac, 7 | |
| Díor put éisín asat dó, aét | put éisín do beic aige dó, aét | |
| Ná déin móran cainnte leir." | san móran cainnte do déanam leir. | |

AÓBAR CEAÉTÁ.

I. Dóinnall: " a Séamuir, ná fan annsin, a tuislead. Ní h-don labair tuit é. Níl doinne as ceat an tpeó ro, asur ip micio d'innne tuit an rcoil. Uioptuis opt, asur ná bimir deirdeannaó nó beir an maigrtir an buile linn, asur buailir pé rinn. Tá do ceatá go maic asat-ra, aét níor léigear-ra fóir iad, asur baó maic liom beic 'ra rcoil go luac cun iad do léigearm."

(a) a Séamuir, cad deir Dóinnall leat?

(b) Cad dubairt Dóinnall le Séamuir?

Freagair an dá ceirt rin, (a) asur (b), asur rcoiló na freagairí ió leabair.

II. Dubairt Cormac le Páoruis éirge asur a cun éadaiš do cun uime. asur go rašairóir as rnam. Sunb' í an maidin do b' feara táinš le ceatmáin í, asur sun d'ois leir ná raib don fuaét inran uirce.

Dubairt Páoruis leir ná h-éiréóad. Nár d'ois leir féin go raib an maidin cóin breas rin. Nár éodail pé puinn ar feara na h-oirde asur d'á b'is rin go raib coolaó t'rom air, asur go b'ranfaó pé mar a raib pé ar feara tamail.

Scríob é rin ar an noul ro :—" a Páoruis, éirš . . . tamail."

CEIRT ASUR FNEASNA.

An (1r) cáirta é rin ?
1r cáirta (nó, 1r easó)
Ní (1r) cáirta (nó, ní h-easó)

An (1r) é an cáirta bán é ?
1r é.
Ní h-é.

Ar(ba) Šaeóeal...?
Ba Šaeóeal (nó, Do b' easó)
Níor(ba) Šaeóeal (nó, Níorb' easó)
Arb' é S. an buacail do b' fearr
'ra rianš i n-é ?
Do b' é.
Níorb' é.

Ar cuir taóš a hata air i n-é ?
Do cuir.
Níor cuir.

An scuiprío pé a hata air
i mbárac ?
Cuirprío.
Ní cuirprío.

An scuipeann pé a hata air
šac maidin ?
Cuipeann.
Ní cuipeann.

An scuipeaó pé a hata air
šac maidin anuirío ?
Do cuipeaó.
Ní cuipeaó.

An scuipfeasó pé a hata air,
dá mbéasó cairín aige ?
Do cuipfeasó.
Ní cuipfeasó.

An bfuil Seasšán annro annor ?
Ní fuil (Ní'l)
Tá.

An raib pé annro i n-é ?
Ní raib.
Do bí.

An mbéiró pé annro i mbárac ?
Béiró.
Ní béiró.

An mbíonn pé annro šo minic ?
Bíonn.
Ní bíonn.

An mbíotó pé annro šo minic
cúpla bliathain ó rin ?
Do bíotó.
Ní bíotó.

An mbéasó pé annro i n-é
dá mbéasó poctar aige ?
Do béasó.
Ní béasó.

CEACHT A DÓ A'S DACHAD.

—(o)—

(I.)—AIMREAN ČAIČTE.

| MOŲ ORDOUŠTEAC. | AIMSEAR ČAIČTE. |
|--|---|
| “A pādopuis, rin é leabap čaičš. | A Ųóinnall, cao do-Ųinne (Ųéin) pādopuis? |
| Deir ap an leabap rin, Čeíš* anonn aš čriall ap Čačš, ašur | Ųóinnall: “ Ruš ré ap an leabap, Do-čuaič ré anonn aš čriall ap Čačš, ašur |
| Čačšap Ųó é. Čaš † mo leabap-ča uaič, ašur | Čuš ré Ųó é. Čuaič ré do leabap-ča uaič, ašur |
| Čap i leit anŲo ašir.” | Čáinis ré i leit anŲo ašir. |
| [Čeic] [Čbair] | Do-čonnaic ré Čačš. (A) Čučaič Čačš ruč éišin leir, ašur |
| [Čloir, (čluin)] [Ųéin] | Do-čualaič pādopuis é. —Sin mar do-Ųinne (Ųéin) pādopuis.” |

“**Čučaič** bean liom šo Ųučaič bean léi.”

“Ir minic **ruš** čú mall ap a čuio.”

AŲĎAR ČEACČČA.

- I.—Čeíš an č-eacčča rin Ųóinnall črič rior ašur šac peapra
Ųéin Ųá uinŲir Ųó.
- II.—Na čeirčanna ģ na čpeašči peo leanar, čerŲiŲ Ųó' leabap
iač, ašur čuir irčac na čocail acá i n-čarŲaŲ orča.
1. Cao { čučaič } te Séamur? —leir a leabap Ųo čur
{ (čučar) } i n-ča čoca.
2. An Ųuččračar na čaičreacá ap maičoin? —
3. An Ųučšarar ašreac ŲóŲ-ča i Ųoiu? Ní—
4. An Ųučš Šeašán ģ Muirur ašreac Ųo Liam i Ųoiu? Ní—
5. An ruš Ųo mačra-ča ap čoinin čiaŲ? —
6. An — ašreac ó aoinne i Ųoiu? Ní čuaičear.
7. An ččaič rič-re „ „ „ ? Ní —
8. An ščaič an čuac čór i mbliačna? —
9. An ččáinis Šeašán ģ Čačš irčac anŲo i Ųoiu ap a čeic a
čloš? Ní —
10. An — irčac čoiŲ a čeic a čloš? Čánšamar.

* nó, čeirčš, čeirčš. (M., C.)

† nó, čaiš (M.); čáš (C., U.)

CEAĈT A TRÍ A'S UADAU.

—(o)—

(II.)—**Aimrean Ćaitte.**

Do-ċuairt pádruiḡ anonn aḡ tḡuall ar ċaḡḡ.
ní **ċeaċair** (**ċeaḡair***) ré aḡ tḡuall ar ūóinnall.
Do-ċonnaic ré ċaḡḡ, aċt
ní **ċaca** ré rinne, óir do bí a ċúl linn.
ní **ċearna**† ré móirán cainnte le ċaḡḡ.
Do-rinne ré a ḡnó, aḡur ċáinis ċar n-air arír.

a ūóinnall, caḡ dubair i nċé ?

Ūóinnall : “ Dubairt

ḡo ruḡ pádruiḡ ar an leabair,
ḡo nċeaċair (nċeaḡair†) ré anonn aḡ tḡuall ar ċaḡḡ,
ḡo ḡuḡ ré ūó é,
ḡo bḡuair ré do leabair-ra uair, aḡur
ḡo ḡáinis ré i leir anir arír;
ḡo bḡaca ré ċaḡḡ,
ḡo nċubairt ċaḡḡ ruḡ éigin leir, aḡur
ḡo ḡualair pádruiḡ é :

Dubairt ḡo nċearna ċaḡḡ an méir rin.”

AŪBAR CEAĈTĀ.

I. Scríob ceirteanna i n-a mbéir Aimrean Ćaitte, uair pearra,
uair uair, na mbairt ar leannar :—

Feic, cloir, abair, téig, déin.

II. Eóḡan : “ ċáinis pádruiḡ a baile ó'n rcoil ar a ceair a
ċloḡ i nċé, aḡur dubairt ré le n-a máir ḡo ruḡ ré
caillte leir an oirar. Ruḡ ré a lón leir ar mairin, aċt
má ruḡ, níor' é pádruiḡ ū'it é. aḡ toul ar rcoil ūó,
do-ċonnaic ré buaċailín boċt ná ruair aon ruḡ le n-'ite
ó'n lá roime rin. Do ḡab tḡuag do'n buaċailín pádruiḡ,
aḡur ċuḡ ré a lón féin ūó. Do ḡlac rērean uair ḡo
buidéac é, aḡur do-ċuairt ar rcoil an aonfeac leir.
Do-ċualair máir pádruiḡ caḡ do-rinne a mac, aḡur do
bí áir uirí ḡo ruḡ an oirde móir rial aige. Do leas rí
béile deir ar a cōmair, aḡur ba ḡeair ḡo ruḡ pádruiḡ ar
a fártac.”

Scríob an rēilín rin ar an noul ro leannar :—

“ Dubairt Eóḡan ḡo ḡáinis pádruiḡ a baile....”

*ní(oir) ċeaḡair ; nó, níor ċuair (M.)

†nó, ḡuair ċuair (M.)

†níor déin (M.)

ḡuair déin (M.)

——(o)——

(III.)—**Aimreann Šnát-Láitneac.**

Ir minic bíor (bíonn) mo leabair-ra as taós, 7 leabair éarós ašam-ra.
nuair bíor (bíonn) an peéal mar rin,

Beirneann pláoruis ar
leabair éarós,

Téirneann pé anonn as truaill
ar éarós. ašur

(Do-) **beirneann*** pé an leabair ní **éirneann** pé mo hata dó.

(Do-) **šeirneann** pé mo
leabair-ra uair, aét ní **éirneann** pé don puó eile uair
éirneann pé i leir anro arir.

(Do-) **éirneann** pé taós, aét ní **éirneann** pé rinne.

(A) **deir** pé puó éirneann le ní **éirneann**† pé móran.
taós.

Cloirneann‡ taós é.

“ Nā feic a **éirneann**, ašur ná cloir a **éirneann**.”

“ Ní **éirneann** šalar faóa bréas.”

AÓBAR CEAÉTCA.

I.—Léir peélin éóšam (Ceaét a Trí a'r Dácad) ar an noul ro
leanar:—

“ **éirneann** pláoruis a baile ó'n peoil ar a ceatair a élos
šac trátnóna...;”

—ašur šac pearra de'n dā uirir do na briataraib.

II.—Scriob ráirte i n-a mbéir na briatra ro leanar, **Aimreann**
Šnát-Láitneac, an céad pearra, uirir iolraib, do šac
briatar aca:—

Abar, feic, faš, tabair.

*Nó, **éirneann** (M.) †Nó, ní **deir**. ‡Cluirneann (C., U.)

CEACÉT A CÚIG A'S DÁCÁD.

—(o)—

(IV.)—**AIMREAN SHÁC-CHAITTE.**

ANUIMHÓ, LEIP, IP MINIC DO BÍOÓ MO LEABAR'AS TAOZ 7 LEABAR CHAOZ AGAM-PA.
NUAIR DO BÍOÓ AN PCÉAL MAI PIN,

BEINEAD P. AP LEABAR
CHAOZ.

CHÉISEAD RÉ ANONN AG TRIMALL
AP TAOZ, AGUR

DO-BEINEAD* RÉ AN LEABAR NÍ **CHUSAD** RÉ MO NATA DÓ.
DÓ.

DO-SEINEAD RÉ MO
LEABAR-PA NAÍD, AÉT NÍ **FAŠAD** RÉ AON PUO EILE NAÍD.

CHASAD RÉ I LEIT ANIRO APÍP.

DO-CHÍOÓ RÉ TAOZ, AÉT NÍ **PEICEAD** RÉ PINNE.

(A)**BEINEAD** RÉ PUO ÉIGIN LE NÍ **ADHAD**† RÉ MÓRÁN.
TAOZ.

CHLOIREAD‡ TAOZ É.

Deirum { SO BFAŠANN..., SO BPEICEANN..., SO N-ABRANN... (III.)
 { SO BFAŠAD..., SO BPEICEAD..., SO N-ABRAD... (IV.)

ADHAR CEACÉT A.

I.—LEIG PCÉITIN COŠAM (CEACÉT A TRÍ A'P DÁCÁD) AP AN NDUL PO
LEANAR:—

"CHASAD PÁDPUIS A BAITE O'N PCÉIT AP A CEACÁIR A ÉLOS
ŠAC TRÁCHNÓNA ANUIMHÓ...;"

—AGUR ŠAC PCAPPA DE'N TÁ UNNIP DO NA BPAČPAID

II.—SEPIOÓ PÁRÓTE I N-A MBÉIO NA BPAČPA PO LEANAR:—

CHÉIGNN, NÍ FAŠAMÍP, SO BPEICÉOIP, CHACÁ, DO-BEIRIMÍP

* NÓ, CHUSAD (M). † NÓ, NÍ DEICEAD. ‡ CHLOINEAD (C., U.)

CEAÉT A SÉ A'S TACAÓ

—(o)—

(V.)—AIMREAN FÁIRTINEAC.

I mbárac: béir pádrúis anna arís.

BÉANFAID ré ar an leabhar rin.

RAŠAID (HACAID) ré anonn

as triall ar Tadh. asur

(Do-) **BÉANFAID*** ré do é.

Ní **CIUBHAID*** ré do liam é.

(Do-) **ŠEÓDAID** ré mo leabhar-ra

uaid:

ní **FUIŠID** ré don ruo eile uaid.

TIOCFAD ré i leir anna arís.

(Do-) **ČIRID** ré Tadh. aet

ní **FEICRID** ré rinne.

(A) **BÉANFAID** ré le Tadh mo

leabhar do tadhairt do.

Ní **ABHÓČAID**† ré leir mo hata

do tadhairt do.

CLUIRFID‡ Tadh é.

BÉANFAID pádrúis an méir rin

i mbárac.

Deirim so bhfuilid...,

so bhfeicrid...,

so n-abhóčaid...

Dubairt so bhfuilid**AD**,

so bhfeicfe**AD**...,

so n-abhóč**AD**...

“Mol an óige, asur **TIOCFAD** rí”

“Éirte le fuaim na h-adann 7 **ŠEÓDAIN** breac.”

ADBAR CEAÉTČA.

I.—Léirí ríeilín Eóšain (Ceaét a Trí a'r Tacaó) asur Aimrean Fáirtineac, šac pearpa de'n dá uimhir do.

II.—Na ceirteanna 7 na fheadaí reo leannar reiríob id' leabharíad, 7 cuir irteac na focail atá i n-earnamh orča:—

1. An ————— a baile anocht? Rašau.
2. An rašaid ríob-re a baile anocht, a buacaili? —————.
3. An ————— anna i mbárac? Tiocfad (rív).
4. An tTiocfad Tadh a'r Muir anna i mbárac? —————.
5. An ————— airgead uair-re i mbárac? Ní fuilid.
6. An bhfuilid ríob don ruo le n'-ite anocht? —————.
7. An tCluifid ríob an fuiréas ar mairim i mbárac? Ní —————.
8. An n-abhóčaid ríob na paitheaca anocht? —————.
9. An bhfeicrid ríob na réalta anocht? —————.
10. An bhfeicrid ríob an špian um a h-ocht a élog anocht? —————.

* Nó, tadhairt (M.) † Nó, ní tadhairt. ‡ Cluifid (C, U.)

CEAËT A SEAËT A'S DAËAT.

——(o)——

(VI.)—MOO COINŢEALLAC.

Lá raoirie an lá i mbárac (nó, lá raoirie an lá i nué); muna mbéad ran
uo béad páoruis anro, aſur

ŢÉANPAO ré ar an leabhar rin,

PAŠAO (PAČAO) ré anonn aſ
truaill ar Ţaōſ, aſur

DO-ŢÉANPAO* ré uó é.

Ní **ŢIUŢHAO*** ré mo haca uó.

DO-ŢEOŢAO ré mo leabhar-ra uair: ní **ŢUIŢEAO** ré don puo eile
uair.

ŢIOCPAO ré i leir anro arir.

DO-ŢÍPEAO ré Ţaōſ, aËt

ní **ŢEICPEAO** ré rinne.

(A)ŢÉANPAO ré le Ţaōſ mo
leabhar uo Ţaſairt uó.

Ní **ABHÓČAO†** ré leir mo
haca uo Ţaſairt uó.

ŢLOIRPEAO† Ţaōſ é.

ŢÉANPAO páoruis an méir rin,

Ţá mbéad ré anro, aËt ní héir.

(nó, aËt ní raio).

Deirim, Duſairt, {...ſo Ţfuiſeao.., ſo Ţfeicpeao.., ſo n-abróčao..
ir uóis ſiom, 7c. }

“ Ní **ŢÉANPAO** an raōſal capall páir u'aral.”

AOŢAR CLEAËTTA.

I.—Na ceirteanna 7 no fpeaſaí reo leannar, reirioŢ ro' leabhar
iaŢ, aſur cuir ircead na focail aſá i n-eapnañ opſa:—
Ţá mbeirſeá anro Ţia ſaſairn reo éuſaimn.

1. An——uo éirio leabhar anro leaŢ? **ŢÉAPPAH.**

2. An paſſá (pačſá) a baile ſo luaŢ?

3. An ŢŢiocpá-ra 7 ſéamur an aonſeacſ le n-a éirte? Ní—

4. An paſaŢ (pačaŢ) rib a baile an aonſeacſ le n-a éirte?
Ní ———

5. An Ţfuiſſeá aon puo anro? ———

6. Cao Ţo-ſeoŢſá? ———

II.—Ţéirſ reirín Ţóſam (CeaËt a Ţri a'ſ DaËat) ar an nuil ro
leannar:—

“ Ţá mbéad páoruis ar reoil i mbárac, ŢiocpaŢ ré a baile - - -.”
aſur ſac peapra Ţe'n Ţá unñir uó na briačraib.

*Nó, ŢaſappaŢ (M.) †Nó, ní ŢéappaŢ. ‡Ţfuiſſeao (C., U.)

briatna neaḡ-riašalta: suim.

Cúim riáirte i n-a mbéir (a) šac briatna, ašur (b) šac ariacé briatnašac rióš ro leanaš:—

| moḡ | moḡ TÁSCAC. | | | | moḡ conšeallac. | ašur briatnašac. | ariacé briatnašac. |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| | ašur šacé. | ašur šacé. | ašur šacé. | ašur šacé. | | | |
| beir an leabhar rin. | rušar | beirim | beirim | béarac [béarac] | béarac [béarac] | béir | béirce |
| tabair ro taš é. | tušar | (ro-)beirim | ro-beirim | (ro-)béarac [ro-béarac] | ro-béarac [ro-béarac] | tabairce | tabairce |
| abair an focaí ro. | f (a)tušarce l (a)tušar | ní tušaim | ní tušaim | ní tušarac [nó tabairac] | ní tušarac [nó tabairac] | riá | riáirce |
| šab | šabhar | ní abhaim | ní abhaim | ní abhacac | ní abhacac | šabair | šabair |

ΣΕΛΑΪΤ Δ ΥΕΙΪ Δ'Σ ΥΑΪΑΥ.

—(ο)—

(VII.)— ΔΙΗΜ ΘΥΙΑΪΑΥΘΑ.

| ΔΙΗΜ ΘΥΙΑΪΑΥΘΑ. | ΜΟΥ ΟΡΟΥΪΪΤΕΑΪ. | ΔΙΗΜ ΘΥΙΑΪΑΥΘΑ. |
|--|----------------------------------|---|
| Δ ΗΪΕΪ, ΑΒΑΥ ΤΕ ΠΑΪΟΥΪΣ | ΗΪΕΑΪ: " Δ ΠΑΪΟΥΪΣ, | Δ ΥΟΪΗΜΑΪ, ΕΑΥ ΤΑ ΔΣ ΠΑΪΟΥΪΣ ΥΪΪ ΥΕΑΝΑΪ? |
| 1. ΘΥΕΙΪ ΑΥ ΑΝ ΤΕΑΪΑΥ ΡΥΗ. | 2. ΘΥΕΥ ΑΥ ΑΝ ΤΕΑΪΑΥ ΡΥΗ. | 3. " ΤΑ ΠΑΪΟΥΪΣ ΔΣ ΘΥΕΙΪ ΑΥ ΑΝ ΤΕΑΪΑΥ ΡΥΗ. |
| 4. ΘΥΛ ΑΝΟΗΗ ΔΣ ΤΡΙΑΪ ΑΥ ΤΑΪΣ. | 5. ΤΕΙΪΣ ΑΝΟΗΗ ΔΣ ΤΡΙΑΪ ΑΥ ΤΑΪΣ. | 6. ΤΑ ΡΕ ΔΣ ΤΥΛ ΑΝΟΗΗ ΔΣ ΤΡΙΑΪ ΑΥ ΤΑΪΣ. |
| 7. ΑΝ ΤΕΑΪΑΥ ΤΟ ΤΑΪΑΥΑΥΗΤ ΤΟΪ ΤΑΪΣ. | 8. ΤΑΪΑΥ ΑΝ ΤΕΑΪΑΥ ΡΥΗ ΤΟ ΤΑΪΣ. | 9. ΤΑ ΡΕ ΔΣ ΤΑΪΑΥΗΤ ΑΝ ΤΕΑΪΑΥ ΤΟ ΤΑΪΣ. |
| 10. ΤΕΑΪΑΥ ΕΙΤΕ ΥΪ ΡΑΪΪΑΪΛ ΥΑΪΘ. | 11. ΡΑΪΣ ΤΕΑΪΑΥ ΕΙΤΕ ΘΪ ΤΑΪΣ. | 12. ΤΑ ΡΕ ΔΣ ΡΑΪΪΑΪΛ ΤΕΑΪΑΥ ΕΙΤΕ ΘΪ ΤΑΪΣ. |
| 13. ΤΕΑΪΤ Ϊ ΤΕΙΪ ΑΝΗΡΟ ΑΥΪΡ. | 14. ΤΑΥ Ϊ ΤΕΙΪ ΑΝΗΡΟ ΑΥΪΡ." | 15. ΤΑ ΡΕ ΔΣ ΤΕΑΪΤ Ϊ ΤΕΙΪ ΑΝΗΡΟ ΑΥΪΡ. |

ΜΟΥ ΟΡΟΥΪΪΤΕΑΪ.

[Θεῖον] θεῖν, θεῖαυό ρέ, θεῖονμῖρ, θεῖντό, θεῖντοῖρ αῖρ ἢα εἰταοῖρεαῖαυό ρῖν, ἵο.
Αῖτ:—

[Ταῖον] ταῖ, ταῖαυό ρέ; ταῖονμῖρ, ταῖαυό, ταῖαυοῖρ ἡτεαῖ.

[Τυῖονμῖρ] τυῖαυαῖρ, τυῖαυό ρέ, τυῖονμῖρ, τυῖαυό, τυῖαυοῖρ τὸ ὅ.

"ἢ ἡ-ἰοναῖν **θυλ** ὅο τὸί αῖ ἔαῖτε μὸρ αῖυρ **τεαῖτ** αῖρ."

ΑΥΘΑΥ ΕΛΕΑΪΤΤΑ.

Σερίοῦ μάρτυς ἡ ἡ-α μβέιῦ ἡα ἡ-αῖημῖα ἑμῖαῖαυό ρο τεαῖαῖ:—

Θυεῖ, ταῖαυητ, ράυ, ὅαυάυ, ραῖάυ, υέαῖαῖ, υεῖρῖντ, τυλ, τεαῖτ.

cuid a dó.

----- (o) -----

ceacht a h-athreacht a's dachad.

----- (o) -----

an t-ainm.

----- (o) -----

innreim.

| | firinnseim. | baininnseim. | |
|------------------------------------|---|--|----------------------------------|
| | <p>Sm é</p> <p>Seagán. páipis.</p> <p>an fear.....</p> <p>an t-aíre...</p> <p>an mac...</p> | <p>Sm í</p> <p>Siobán. Carlin.</p> <p>an bean....</p> <p>an máire...</p> <p>an ingean...</p> | |
| 1. Cinéal fearó. | <p>an tairb...an coileac...</p> <p>an t-ollam...</p> <p>an ríar...</p> <p>an tóicéir...</p> <p>an ríealadóir...</p> <p>an ríobair...</p> <p>an tiománuir...</p> | <p>an bó...an éir...</p> <p>an banair...</p> <p>an bean maí...</p> | 1. Cinéal banó. |
| 2. Conon leatán uirí uirí an anma. | <p>an t-uirí...</p> <p>an tóir...</p> <p>an bóir...</p> <p>an leatán...</p> | <p>an oirí... an éirí... an bairí... an fínnéirí...</p> <p>an éirí... an éirí...</p> | 2. "óirí." |
| | | <p>an éirí... an éirí...</p> | 3. Conon éirí uirí uirí an anma. |
| | | <p>Éirí. an éirí.</p> <p>an t-éirí.</p> <p>an éirí.</p> | 4. Éirí. |
| | | | 5. Éirí. |

Cad is innreim do na fearóirí seo :—

Buacáil, buacáil, taca, apóan, neannóir,
reoir, peann, bóir, uirí, éirí, ceann, tóir, bóir, éirí.

CEAÉT A DÓÚÉAS A'S DAÉAD.

——(o)——

Tuireal Seineamhnaé.

——(o)——

An Céad Dúoclaonaó.

| Tuireal Ammneac. | Tuireal Seineamhnaé. |
|---|---|
| (h) Šarphún* é rin. | Sin é ceann an Šarphúin. |
| Carph é rin. | Sin é ceann an carphúin. |
| Sin é an t-urphár. | Tá Taóš i n-a fearaí an lár an urphár. |
| Suiréán† é rin. | Sin é thom an t-suiréáin. |
| Ir aómaó é reo. | Caó é an rašar suiréáin é rin ? Suiréán aómaó ir eaó é |
| (a) "é" an forainm. (b) Conpon leacáan litiu threim an anma. | (c) I. Conpon éaol litiu threim an anma. II. Tá réimhúšaó an t-conpon threim i n-áir "an." |

| | |
|----------------|---|
| bár léigean | "Níl luit 'nā léigear i n-ašair an bār." "Tuireann fear léiginn leac-focal." |
|----------------|---|

AÚBÁR CLEAÉTČA.

- I. — Šerib na mártre reo leannar ió' leabair, ašur cuir irteac na focail atá i n-earnaí oíča :—
1. Ir ————— ppár é rin.
 2. Sin é ————— an fín rin.
 3. Sin é ceann an —————
 4. Dorec ————— ir eaó é reo.
- II. — Šerib mártre i n-a mbéir Tuireal Seineamhnaé šac focail tíob ro :— Dóšar, carán, rašar, leabair, aral.
- [Šeo threimheac :— Tá an capall an lár an dóšair.]

* Šarph (C., U.)

† nó, suiréáin.

CEAC'T A TPÍOÉAŞ A'S OACAO.

—(o)—

Τuireal Seineamhac.

—(o)—

An Dana Díoclaonaó.

| tuiseal ainmneac. | tuiseal seineamhac. |
|---------------------|--|
| Carle í pm. | Sim iao tóá éeann na carle e pm. |
| Scout ip eao í peo. | Sim é topar na peout e peo. |
| Opoós ip eao í pm. | Sim é bapp na h-opoós e pm. |
| Sim í an t-pút été. | Tá paóape na púte e pm so maíe aşam. |
| Ip eapós í peo. | Cao é an paşar enaípe é pm? Enaípe eapós e ip eao é. |
| (a) "í" an popann. | (b) "e" lipir tóipó an anna. |
| (c) "an" (éale) | (c) "na" (carle) |

Min | "Ip pupar pumeao i n-aeo mine."
 Pleao | "Ip peapp tóipao pletóe 'nó
 Dpuişean | topaé dpuişne."

AÓOAR CEAC'TA.

I.—Sepioó na páitoe peo teannar to' teabap, aşur cuip ipceac na pocail acá i n-eapnamh opca:

1. Sim é — na neanntóise.
2. Ip — eapóise é pm.
3. Tá epann na — i n-a lámh aş an ppealatóip.
4. Sim iao tóitşimí na —.

II.—Sepioó páitoe i n-a mbéto Tuireal Seineamhac şac pocail oioó po:—páipe, peout, pumeós, ppeal, coape.

CEAÉT A CEATAIRDÉAS A'S UACÁD.

——(o)——

Tuireal Seineamhac.

——(o)——

An Tnear Díoclaothad.

| tuiseal ainmneac. | tuiseal seineamhac. |
|--|---|
| <p>Ní doctúir, Ná táilliúir m'áir: Feirmeóir ir eaó é.</p> | <p>Ní mac doctúir^Δ mife, ná Mac táilliúir^Δ aét éom beas: Mac feirmeóir^Δ ir eaó mé.</p> |
| <p>Cia h-é an buacail atá as cainnt?</p> | <p>Táim bothar ó cainnt an buacail^Δ rin*!</p> |
| <p>Ir bláé é rin.</p> | <p>Sin í préam† an bláé^Δ rin*.</p> |
| <p>(a) Fírinneirín do'n éirí ir mó de na foclaib.</p> | <p>(b) 'Δ' liriú déirí an ainm.</p> |

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| <p>Táilliúir, tinnceir</p> | <p>“Bean táilliúir^Δ a’r bean tinncear^Δ: rin beirt ban ná péiréigeann le ‘éile.”</p> |
| <p>Cioé, caé</p> | <p>“Toirac ceáé^Δ ceó; deiréad caé^Δ gleó.”</p> |

AÓBÁR CEACÉTÁ.

I — Scriób na páirte reo leanar iú’ leabhar, asur cuir irteac na focail atá i n-eapnamh oréa:—

1. Sin é ——— an buailteóra.
2. “Ní éasann ——— ar éiríe reáa.”
3. Sin é hata áirí an ———.
4. Tá an báó i lár an ———.

II.—Scriób páirte i n-ambéirí Tuireal Seineamhac asé focail díob ro:—Speataóir, báóir, raiéirí, beannaé, ióé.

*San (M.) †nó, préam.

CEAÇT A CÚISÚÉAS A'S DAÇAD

——(o)——

Tuireal Seineamhac.

——(o)——

An Ceaçhamhac Díoclachonac.

| Tuireal Ainmheac. | Tuireal Seineamhac. |
|---|--|
| Dorca é rin. | Sin é barr an dorca rin. |
| Mála é rin. | Sin é béal an mála rin. |
| Sin é mo póca. | Sin é béal mo póca. |
| I r reómra mór é reo. | Sin iad céirre cúinne an τ-reómra ro. |
| Tá an cailín rin i n-a fuíde. | Sin é leabair an cailín rin. |
| (a) "É" an fochail. (a) "É" an fochail. (a) "É" an fochail. | |
| (b) Deirneac an fochail :— Suéar, nó "—ín." | (c) ní'l don aéiríac i n-deirneac an fochail. |

Duine | "I r minic do bhrí teanga duine a fíon."
Duine | "I r dóig le fear na buile suab é fíon fear na céille."

AÚDAR CEAÇTÇA.

I.—Scríob na páirtí reo leabair i' leabair, a'ur cuir i' reoac na fochail acá i n-eapnamh o'ra :—

1. Tá ——— an iománu' i n-a lán aise.
2. Tá ——— an éiríeín bhríe a'ac.
3. Tá tón an ——— du' n' o'ceine.
4. Deir bean an ——— so bhríe fí b'óar a' an fíeól rin.

II.—Scríob páirtí i n-a mbéir Tuireal Seineamhac a'ac fochail díob ro :—Cúirre, mála, uirre, comín, fíuríe.

CEACÉT A SEACÉTΘÉΑΣ Δ'Σ ΘΑΔΑΘ.

—(o)—

ΔΙΗΜ ΘΗΙΑΤΑΗΘΑ: ΤΗΙΡΕΑΙ ΣΕΙΝΕΑΗΗΝΑΔ 1 Η-Α ΘΙΑΙΘ.

| Θίο- έλαοναθ. | ΤΗΙΣΕΑΙ ΕΥΣΡΘΙΡΕΑΔ. | ΤΗΙΣΕΑΙ ΣΕΙΝΕΑΗΗΝΑΔ. |
|------------------|----------------------|---|
| | | ΕΑΘ ΤΑ ΑΣΑΤ Θ'Α ΘΕΑΝΑΗ, Α ΘΟΜΝΑΙΙ ? ΘΟΜΝΑΙΙ : |
| I. | ΣΤΡΑΕ ΑΗ ΠΑΙΡΕΑΡ ΡΗ. | " ΤΑΙΗ ΑΣ ΡΤΡΑΕΑΘ ΑΗ ΠΑΙΡΕΪΡ ΡΕΟ." |
| II. | ΘΩΗ ΑΗ ΡΗΙΝΝΕΘΣ ΡΗ. | " ΤΑΙΗ ΑΣ ΘΩΝΑΘ ΝΑ ΡΗΙΝΝΕΘΙΣΕ ΡΕΟ." |
| III. | ΒΥΑΙΤ Τ'ΥΕΤ. | " ΤΑΙΗ ΑΣ ΒΥΑΙΑΘ Μ'ΟΕΤΑ." |
| IV. | ΕΥΑΡΘΟΥΣ ΘΟ ΡΘΕΑ. | " ΤΑΙΗ ΑΣ ΕΥΑΡΘΑΕ ΜΟ ΡΘΕΑ." |
| V. | ΣΤΑΗ ΑΗ ΕΟΘΑΙΡ ΡΗ." | " ΤΑΙΗ ΑΣ ΣΤΑΝΑΘ ΝΑ Η-ΕΟΘΡΑΔ ΡΟ." |

Ιρ ιονανν ρηρημ το'η τηιρεαί
αημμεαδ, αςυρ το'η τηιρεαί
ευσρθιρεαδ, ι ηςαεθις να
η-αμρηε ρεο.

Στρεαθ, ευαρθαδ, ηε.
Ιρ αημanna να ρεαίτ ρεο 'ηα ςαεθις.

Θοραρ, ροςταί | " Ιρ ε θωναθ αη τορπαρ ταρ ερ να ροστΑ ε."
Μηη | " Ηι ρεθιρη βειτ ας ιτε μινε αςυρ βειτ ας ρεαθςαίτ."

ΑΘΘΑΡ ΕΙΕΑΔΤΤΑ.

Σεριθ εθς παρθε το'η τ-ραςαρ ρο τεαναρ (θερμερηεαδ θε ςαε
θίοέλαοναθ).

Τά ράθρηις ας θωναθ ηη τεαθαίρ.

CEACÉ Δ Η-ΟΕΤΟΕΑΣ Δ'Σ ΘΑΕΑΘ.

—(o)—

An Tuireal Seineamínac (uimh naéaió).

—(o)—

sum.

| Tuireal | an éeao tioélaonao. | an dara tioélaonao. | an treas tioélaonao. | an ceatramao tioélaonao. | an cúiseao tioélaonao. |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| | + i | +e | +a | — | +nn, n, o, é. |
| Ammeac. | Carúr é rin. | páire í rin. | Feirmeóir ir eao m'áair. | Doice é rin. | Sio í éire. |
| Seineamínac. | Sim é ceann an éarúir | Sim é claoe na páire rin. | Mac feirmeóir ir eao mire. | Sim é bair an boice. | Ir é baite áta Cuiat píom-éair na h-éireann. |
| Ammeac. | Ir ruitóeán é rin. | Scoil ir eao í reo. | Cia h-é an buacail atá as eann? | Tá an eailín rin i n-a ruide. | Ir eara dom Seaán. |
| Seineamínac. | Sim é trom an c-ruitóeán rin. | Tá doir na reoile reo ar ocaite. | Táim booir ó eann an buacail a úo. | Sim é leabair an eailín rin. | Tá Seoiris as eann mo éairao. |
| Curpóirac. | Seirac an páiréir rin | Dún an funneós rin. | Buail t'úet. | Cuaruig do bóca. | Slan an eoir rin. |
| Seineamínac. | Tá ré as reiracao an páiréir rin. | Tá ré as túnao na funneóis rin. | Tá ré as buail a oet. | Tá ré as cuarac a bóca. | Tá ré as slanao na h-eoirac rin. |
| mmcm:— | Funneirin. | banneirin. | Funneirin. | Funneirin. | banneirin. |
| Uairi úeiró an amma:— | | Conon. | | (asur "—ín.") Suéaróe. | (asur "—ín." "—il.") |

CEAÓT A TRÍ FICÍO.

—(o)—

Tuireal Seineamhac, Uimhir Iolmaíó.

| | tuisseal seineamhac, uimhir iolmaíó. | | = |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|---|
| 1r garrún Taóð. | Sin iao leabair na n garrún. | { | (a) Conpon leathan litir úeiprò an aima. tuireal aimmeacé, uimhir uaéaió. |
| 1r oipóðs í rin. | Sin iao inšne na n -oipóðs. | | |
| Tá na buacailí rin as eainnt. | Táim boðar ó éainnt na m buacailí rin. | { | (b) Conpon éaol, nó šučaióe, litir úeiprò an aima. tuireal aimmeacé, uimhir iolmaíó. |
| Uailiğ na cáptaí rin. | Tá pé as bailiuğað na š cáptaí. | | |
| Sin é ceann na laéan rin. | Sin iao cinn na laéan rin. | { | (c) an š aó vío- élaonao. tuireal seineamhac, uimhir uaéaió. |
| Sin é urom na caéaoipeacé rin. | Sin iao uromanna na š caéaoipeacé rin. | | |

Tá uiprúðað ar an gconpoin uipraiğs i uiaíó “na.” (“n-” poim šučaióe.)

Naíai eailíní iao rin : naíai buacailí iao po.

Paóðán, epeacán | “As víot na **ð**paóðán : as ceannaé na **š**epeacán.”
Capa | “Ní buan coğað na **š**capaó.”

AÓÐAR CEAÓTTA.

Šepíóð páróce i n-a mbéíó Tuireal Seineamhac, Uimhir Iolmaíó, šac focail
víóð po :—

Šabap, bpiğs ; póa, epúpcín ; capa, caéap.

CEACÉT A H-AON A'S TRÍ FICÍO.

—(o)—

AN UIMHIR DÉIÖE.

| uimhir uachtair. | uimhir déiöe. | uimhir iolraitö. |
|----------------------------|--|--|
| | [Sin é Tach. | |
| Sin í an éor éle. | Tá dhá éor fé. | Tá éiríre cora fé'n mbóro rin. Ní'l áct trí cora fé'n ríol. |
| Sin í an éluar éle. | Tá dhá éluar air. | Tá éiríre eluara orainn arson, a Tach. |
| Sin í an lám óear. | Tá dhá lám air. | Tá éiríre lámha orainn arson, a Tach. |
| Ir orúóς í rin. | Dhá orúóς a lám | } rin éiríre h-orúóςa. |
| Sin í an c-íróñ. | asur dhá orúóς a éor, | |
| | An bhfuil dhá íróñ air? Tá éiríre ríóna ar an gceatpar rin. | |
| Ir ríul í rin. | Tá dhá ríul ann. | Súile gápa ir ead iad. |
| Sin é a éeann. | An bhfuil dhá éeann air? Do éiríre a gceinn te'éile, | |
| Sin é a déal. | An bhfuil dhá déal aise? asur do bogadpar a mbéil éun leabap. | |

Caoluisítear conpon (leatan) deiríú anma ar uimhir déiöe, baininnreim, uö.

Sin é Tach; asur rin iad a dhá bpois, a dhá orúóς.
Sin í Máire; " " dhá bpois, a dhá h-orúóς.
Sin iad Tach γ Máire; " " dhá mbpois, a dhá h-orúóς óeara.

Cloö | " Dhá éloré ar éloré asur éloré ar dhá éloré."

ADÖAR CEACÉTÁ.

Cuir an focal " Dhá " poum na foctairí reo leannar, γ iad i páirtíö
iomlána.

Bpois, punneös, ceape; páipe, leabap.

(Seo deirimeireacét : — Do glan fé a dhá bpois.)

CEACÉT A YÓ A'S TRÍ FICÍD.

—(o)—

ТУИРЕАЛ ТАБАНАТАС, УИМНН НАСАЮ.

(I.)—УРЮУБАЮ.

| ТУИСЕАЛ АИММНЕАС. | ТУИСЕАЛ ТАБАНАТАС. | |
|----------------------|---|-------------|
| Sim é an | | |
| сърта... | Тá an peann ar an с сърта rin. | с — |
| саррун... | Тá leabap as an н саррун rin. | н с— |
| теинтеán... | Тá Таос i n-a fearaí ar an о теинтеán.* | о с— |
| торар... | Тá Miceál as riubal ó'n н торар* so oí... | н о— |
| рóса... | Уо тóсар leabap amac ar an б рóса po. | б р— |
| буацайл... | Ip leir an м буацайл rin an leabap po. | м б— |
| ворса... | Тá caite i м ворса asam 7 leabap i mворса eile. | |
| руио́сáн... | Уо léim Cormac ear an руио́сáн. | |
| но́мíн... | Сау é an да́с а́сá ар an но́мíн rin ? | |
| мáла... | Уо тóсар leabap amac ar an мáла rin. | |
| т-урлáр... | Тá бáруис i n-a fearaí ar an т-урлáр. | |
| Sim í an... | | |
| руиннео́с... | Уо риубаил Seaсáн ó'n б руиннео́с rin so oí... б р— | |
| орюо́с... | Тá биорáн фé'н орюо́с reo asam. | |
| т-ру́ил... | Тá mo méap ar an т-ру́ил reo. | |
| риа́сáил... | Тá mo lám ar an риа́сáил. | |
| литир... | Тá an литир á roim an литир б. | |

(a) Саолуи́сáеар conpon (leacan) veiryo anma ar tuireal tabanatac, bainimneirin, yó.

(b) Тá урюубаю ар an гconpon otopaig.

Σριαп, ррéам | “Íí buirde ó'n **н**срияп а́сá фé а́сá buirde ó'n **б**прияп.”
 Уорар | “Ip dána sac maopa i **н**уорар á eise fém.”

АЮ́БАР СЛЕА́СТТА.

Seirioe oet páirte i n-a mbéiró :—

Ас an, ар an, ар an, ear an, leir an, фé'н, рои́н an, i,
 —асур na focail reo i otri páirteib yóib :
 Cor, lám, éire.

* ар an т-, ó'n т-. (C., U.)

† ар an т-р-. (U.)

CEACÉT Δ ΤΡΙ Δ'S ΤΡΙ ΡΙCΙΟ.

———(o)———

Tuireal TAΘAHTAC, UIMH HATAIΘ.

(II.)—SÉIMHUSATΘ.

Θο βί ΤΑΘΣ ι n-a fεapam amuis 'pa étor,
ι n-aice te fuinneó15.
Támis pé ipceac tpe póppe,
a5up 'oo bí pé a5 puabai ó 'oopaρ
5o 'oopaρ,
bopea ι n-a láim aise,
bopea eile pé n-a opeaitt,
5o paib pé copca (an fεap boct !)
Annpin, 'oo fuiró pé ap fuitóan,
'oo bam pé clúoac 'oe 'bopea,
(oe'n 'bopea pin).
Θο éo5 pé caite a' bopea,
a5up éus 'oo Sεa5án i,
('oo'n 'buaéaitt pin).

Τά péimhusatθ ι ποιατό:—"τpe," "ó," "ap," "oe," "oo,"
"oe'n," γ "oo'n."

| | | |
|-----------|--|---|
| láim, top | | " 1p fεapm aon éan amám ap láim 'ná tó éan ap éop." |
| Comuypa | | " TAΘam 'oot' comuypain é. |
| Óinpeac | | a5up bí féim ιτ' (ιτ') ómri5." |

ATΘAR CEACÉTΤΑ.

Scriób páitote ι n-a mbéiró Tuireal TAΘAHTAC, UIMH HATAIΘ,
5ac focail oíob po:—

Loé, éipe, opoós, mála, peon.

CEAÐT A CEATAIR A'S TRÍ FÍOIO.

—(o)—

Tuireal TABARÉAC, UIMH IOLRAIO.

| TUISEAL AMMNEAC, U.IOLRAIO. | | TUISEAL TABARÉAC, UIMH IOLRAIO. | |
|--|--|------------------------------------|--|
| Ir cora, uilleanna, ruithéain, caithreacá; | An fé do cor aiB atá an páiréar rin? Ní h-eaó, aét fé'm' uilleann aiB . An ar na ruithéain aiB atá na leabair? Ní h-eaó, aét ar na caithreacá aiB . | } — aiB . | |
| rúite, cáirde; | Leir na rúit iB ir eaó éimíó. Ir maic liom beic ag labairt lem' cáir ioB . | } — iB . | |
| borcaí, buaicillí, cailíní iad rin. | Tá na leabair ar na borca íB reo. Cia aca leir na buaicill íB , nó leir na cailín íB iad? | } — íB . | |
| | | TUIREAL AN FOCAIL. | |
| Tuireal ammneac, uimh iolraio. | | conpon éaol | |
| Tuireal tabaréac, „ „ | | a | |
| | | aiB | |
| | | e | |
| | | í | |
| | | iB | |
| | | íB | |

Súil | “Dúireann an dúicéar tré rúit**iB** an éair.”
 Suata | “Ir deacair ceann éiríona do éir ar suait**inB** óga.”

ADÚAR CEAÐTTA.

Séiríob páirte 1 n-a mbéirí Tuireal Tabaréac, Uimh Iolraio,
 saé focail tíob ro:—

Comurpa, cluar; rúit, cara; dúicéir, cáirca.

CEAÇT A CÚIS A'S TRÍ FÍCÍO.

—(o)—

Tuireal Saimneac.

Sin é leabair Séamuir.

Cia h-iaó na fíir rin?

Comuirrain dom ír eaó iaó.

“**A** **S**éamuir, naé leat-ra
an leabair rin?”

“Dia óíó, **A** **f**ear**A**!”

“**F**ao **r**aošail éušailb,
A **c**omuirrain**A**!”

Tá an bprós ró ró-beas dom.

Tá na bprósar po mó-beas dom.

Tá an buacailt peo as cainnt.

Tá na buacailtí rin as cainnt.

Tá an cailín peo i n-a
pearam ar an uirlár.

Tá na cailíní rin i n-a
fuirde ar an fuirdeán.

Ír cara dom Seašán.

Ír cáirde dom Seašán 7
Taóš.

“**T**aor as tuiše oim, **A** **b**prós!”

“**T**átaor as tuiše oim, **A** **b**prósar!”

“**É**ir, **A** **b**uacailt!”

“**É**irtró, **A** **b**uacailtí!”

“**C**ionnur taor, **A** **c**ailín?”

“**C**ionnur tátaor, **A** **c**ailíní?”

“**A**n bfuil don peéal nuao
asat, **A** **c**ara?”

“**A**n bfuil don peéal nuao
asailb, **A** **c**áirde?”

Tá “**a**” roim an ainm, asur péimiušao ar an sconnoin uitoraiš.

Tuireal Saimneac, thimr íolmaró,

„ Saimneac, „ „

uirealó an focail.

conpon éaol

a

e

i

e

i

“Dia’r Muirpe óuit: **A** **S**eašán, ...**A** **n**ioeláir, ...**A** **p**áoruis.
A **S**iobán, ...**A** **n**ópa, ...**A** **b**muštró, ...**A** **m**šipe.”

CEISTEAINA GRAMATOIGE.

Cao ír tuireal, uimr, imreim asur díoclaošao to šac ainm ír
na páirtib peo leabair:—

(1) As díol meala asur as ceannaac mipeán. (2) Bíonn cluar
boóar ar an bfeap fošta. (3) Ír iaó na péarlai i sctuarailb muc
iaó. (4) Bí h-é lá na šaoiré lá na peolb. (5) **A** **t**iománuiré an
éapailt báin, caó to leiširpeao an tmué? Meirós óá baine.
(6) Éir le fuaim na h-abann asur šeóbatir breac.

| | AN EETH ΘΙΟΪΛΟΝΑΘ. | AN OARA ΘΙΟΪΛΟΝΑΘ. | AN TREAS ΘΙΟΪΛΟΝΑΘ. | AN CEATHANATH ΘΙΟΪΛΟΝΑΘ. | AN CUTHETH ΘΙΟΪΛΟΝΑΘ. |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|---|--|--|
| tuiseal | 1 | e | A | — | -h |
| Αννηνέε, νό Cupróineε, Σεμεννέε. | Θο-έονναε SARSŭn ányte ányr é aS buatað SARSŭn eite. | Αν θρεiceann pib αν θ RÓS po? Θο θoγap iate na θ RÓSe reo, óny tá mo éor pó- mópo'o'n θ RÓIS έέονναε. | Τά αν buacánu reo aS eannre. Tám boθap ó éannre αν buacánu A po. Tá an tomapo eannre aS an m buacánu | Τά póca annpo aSam. Tám aS euapoaé an póca po. Níl an puo im' póca! | η COMHURSA θom Seasán. Τά Saeóuiz aS elann mo COMHURSAη; óny tá meap aS mo COMHURSAη upéi. |
| Ταθαμέε, Σεμμεε. | Θο buapap ap an n SARSŭn ba éionntaé, ányr ouθapε teip: “Ná oém é pin ányr, A SARSŭn!” | “Ó! ταιο aS luige opm, A θRÓS!” | “Á! ényr, A θ buacánu!” | “Ταιοí follam, A póca!” | “Pao paogant euSae, A COMHURSA!” |

| | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| ἀντιπαιδῆς, παιδῶν ἐκπαιδευτής. | το-κόνηα ζαρσῦνη ἀντιπαιδευτής. | ἀν ἑρεϊκεάνη πῖθ να ὕρῶσα πο? | τά να θυάδαυλῖ ρεο ἀς εἰπντε. | τά πόκαῖ ἀνπο ἀς αἰ. | τά κομήρσαν εἰτε ἀς αἰ, ἀν. |
| ζευγαλινός. | ἀς αἰ πο ἀς θυάδα ζαρσῦνη. | το ὕρῶσα ταυλα να m ὕρῶς πο, | τά αἰ πο ὕρῶς ὁ εἰπντε na m θυάδαυλῖ. | τά αἰ ἀς εἰπντε ἀς na πόκαῖ ρεο. | πῖλ ζαεὶν ἀς εἰπν na ζκομήρσαν ριν. |
| ταδαμῆας. | το ὕρῶσα ἀν na ζαρσῦνη αἰθ ba εἰπντε ἀς, | ὁρῶ τα μο εἰρα πο- πῖθ πο na ὕρῶσα ρεο. | τά αἰ πο ἀς εἰπντε ἀς na θυάδαυλῖ εἰπν na ριν. | πῖλ ἀν πο πο im' πόκαῖ ἀς αἰ. | πῖλ μεαρ ἀς na κομήρσαν αἰθ ρῖν ἀν na ζαεὶν ἀς. |
| ζορμῆας. | ἀς αἰ πο ὕρῶσα ταυλα “ na ὕρῶσα εἰπν ἀν, a ζαρσῦνη!” | “ ὦ! ταυλα ἀς ταυλα ὁρῶσα, a ὕρῶσα!” | “ ἀ! εἰπν, a θυάδαυλῖ!” | “ ταυλα πο ἀν, a πόκαῖ!” | “ ὕρῶς εἰαυ ἀς αἰ na ὕρῶσα, a κομήρσαν!” |
| innsen:— | ρῖν πο ἀν. | κομήρσαν. | ρῖν πο ἀν. | ρῖν πο ἀν. | κομήρσαν. |
| ταυλα ὕρῶσα na ὕρῶσα (ταυλα ἀντιπαιδευτής). | κομήρσαν. | κομήρσαν. | κομήρσαν. | κομήρσαν. | κομήρσαν. |

SAOL.

| | | | | |
|------|--|--------------------------------|---------|---|
| I. | pátoruis ó brian—briúro ní ceadáin. | | | |
| II. | Seagán ó brian—máire níe héil. | liam ó brian—eiblin ní óálaig. | | máireao ní brian. |
| III. | <div> <div> <div>taos</div> <div>ó brian.</div> </div> <div> <div>nóra</div> <div>ní brian.</div> </div> <div> <div>dóinnall</div> <div>ó brian.</div> </div> </div> | caitlin | donnéao | <div> <div>diarmuro</div> <div>ó brian.</div> </div> <div> <div>seamur</div> <div>ó brian.</div> </div> |
| I. | an pean-aéar (.i. pean-aéar taos). an t-pean-máear (.i. pean-máear taos). | | | |
| II. | an t-aéar. an máear. | | | |
| III. | (taos féin) deirbhíur. deirbháear. {mac. mgean. mac.} | | | |

Deirbhíur aéar.
Col ceatár.

1r i bpiúro ní ceadáin bean pátoruis uí brian. 1r iao Seagán, liam, asur Máireao a seilinn. (1r) mac do Seagán taos (nó, mac mic do pátoruis é). ingean mic do pátoruis nóra (nó, caitlin). Col ceatár do taos caitlin (nó, donnéao).

“Deirbháear do taos dóinnall.”

Sim é Seagán ó brian. ...pátoruis mac diarmuroa. ...taos ó h-ógáin.
Sim é leabur Seagán uí brian. ...pátoruis níe diarmuroa. ...taos uí ógáin.
“Cionnar taoi, a Seagán uí brian?...a pátoruis níe diarmuroa? ...a taos uí ógáin?”
Sim i cáit ní brian. ...eiblin níe diarmuroa. ...Máire ní ógáin.

CEACÉT A HAOI A'S TRÍ FÍOÍO.
 --- (o) ---

AN T-ALC.

--- (o) ---

UÍMÍH UAÉAIÖ, TUIREAL AINMNEAC.

| | UÍMÍH UAÉAIÖ | | | | TUIREAL AINMNEAC | | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|---|--|--|---|------------|-------------|
| | Sm é | Sm í | Sm é | Sm í | Sm é | Sm í | Sm é | Sm í |
| | an t-aián... an t-óir... an t-uirlár... an t-im... an t-éadon... | an ašaiö... an oiröös... an uille... an ionšai... an eošair... | an caš... an šašai... an šair... an póšai... an buašair... an muineál... an fuiröcán... | an éašair... an šuašai... an šumneös... an šáirš... an šean... an m'éair... an t-šuil... | an teinteán... an šoir... an nóim... an leašair... an poš... | an teine... an šearna... an neaö... an láim... an mašair... | | |
| Licim šoraiš an ainm:— | Šuašaiö. | | | | Conšon naš 't', 'š', 'n', 'l', 'r'. | | | |
| Inšein:— | Firunšein. | Dainunšein. | | Firunšein. | Dainunšein. | | Firunšein. | Dainunšein. |
| an t-ašmašaiö:— | 't' poim an ainm. | — | | — | Séimšaiö. | | — | — |

Ór | "O'imšaiš an t-óir, ašair š'fan an óirneac."
 Óirneac |
 Šláinte | "Ir šair an t-šláinte 'ná an t-óir."

CEACÉT A H-AONTOÉAS A'S TRÍ RÍO.

—(o)—

ΔΗ ΔΙΘΙΑCΤ.

—(o)—

Tuireal Ainmneac.

(I.)

um̃m̃r uač̃aio.

firinnsc̃m.

baínnsc̃m.

Sim é an hata dũb.

Sim í an bpr̃os̃ dũb.

Sim é an leab̃ar deap̃s.

Sim í an cátaoir̃ deap̃s.

Feap̃ ciúin ip̃ eaõ Taos̃.

Deañ c̃iúin ip̃ eaõ Máire.

Duač̃aill̃ maic̃ ip̃ eaõ Dóinñall, 7 beañ m̃aic̃ ip̃ eaõ a m̃ácaip̃.

Feap̃ m̃ipneam̃ail̃ do b' eaõ Aõõ. Deañ m̃ipneam̃ail̃ do b' eaõ Cáit̃.

Duač̃aill̃ leipceam̃ail̃ ip̃ eaõ Liam̃. Deañ leipceam̃ail̃ ip̃ eaõ Nóra.

Sim é aneáptã buir̃e.

Sim í an bpr̃os̃ buir̃e.

Sim é an pñáč̃ fãoa.

Sim í an téaõ fãoa.

Τά πέμνηξάσσι ἀπὸ τοῦ τοῦ τοῦ τοῦ
h-aiōiāta.

(II.)

um̃m̃r ioĩraio.

firinnsc̃m.

baínnsc̃m.

Sim iaõ na hataí̃ dũb̃A.

Sim iaõ na bpr̃osã dũb̃A.

Sim iaõ na leab̃air̃ deap̃sãA.

Sim iaõ na cátaoir̃eacã deap̃sãA.

Fip̃ c̃iúine ip̃ eaõ Taos̃ 7 Séamur̃.

Mná̃ ciúine ip̃ eaõ Máire 7 Síle.

Duač̃aill̃í maic̃e ip̃ eaõ Dóinñall
asur̃ Aõõ.

Mná̃ maic̃e ip̃ eaõ Heil̃ asur̃
Dm̃is̃io.

Fip̃ m̃ipneam̃il̃A do b' eaõ Aõõ Mná̃ m̃ipneam̃il̃A ip̃ eaõ Cáit̃
asur̃ Apr̃.

asur̃ Peis̃.

Duač̃aill̃í leipceam̃il̃A ip̃ eaõ Mná̃ leipceam̃il̃A ip̃ eaõ Nóra
Liam̃ asur̃ Miceál̃.

asur̃ Siobáñ.

Sim iaõ na cáptã buir̃e.

Sim iaõ na bpr̃osã buir̃e.

Sim iaõ na pñáčã fãoa.

Sim iaõ na téaõã fãoa.

"leab̃air̃ deap̃sã."

Conpoñ éaõl̃ lit̃ip̃ deip̃iõ añ añmã (u.
ioĩpar̃õ).

Maic̃
Dóinñm̃

"Ip̃ leac̃ beac̃aõ beañ m̃aic̃ c̃iše."
"Riç̃iõ uip̃cĩ doinñẽ sõ ciúiñ."

ÃÕB̃AR C̃ĨEAC̃C̃A.

Sep̃iõb̃ p̃ãr̃õtẽ ĩ n-ã mb̃ẽrõ um̃m̃r̃ uač̃aiõ asur̃ um̃m̃r̃ ioĩpar̃õ
(tuireal̃ ainmneac̃) sac̃ ãioiāc̃tã dũob̃ p̃õ :—

Deas̃, binñ, plaic̃eam̃ail̃, uaic̃ne.

Tuireal Seineamhac na h-Ardiaícta (Uimhir Uachtará).

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| ΑΝ ΕΨΑΤΟ ΤΙΟΪΛΑΘΗΑΘ. | ΑΝ ΤΑΡΑ ΤΙΟΪΛΑΘΗΑΘ. | ΑΝ ΤΡΕΑΣ ΤΙΟΪΛΑΘΗΑΘ | ΑΝ ΤΕΑΤ- ΡΑΗΑΘ ΤΙΟΪΛΑΘΗΑΘ. |
| Τά αν βορεα ι η-αισε αν ηατα θυρε. | Sim é λεαβap an βυαέαυα μηαιε ριν. | Sim αςαυθ μο ρεéal ι οταοθ an ρην μηρνεαυηλA. | Τά αν πεανη ι η-αισε αν έαρτα θυρε. |
| Sim é βοηη na θρσίρεε θυρεe. | Sim é μαε na μινά ματεe ύο έαυι. | Sim αςαυθ μο ρεéal ι οταοθ na μινά μηρνεαυηλA. | Τά αν βορεα ι η-αισε na θρσίρεε θυρε. |
| Sim é εύτοαé αν λεαβapη οειρες. | Sim é λεαβap an ρην έύην. | Sim é λεαβap an βυαέαυα λερρεαυηλA. | Τάμ ας εαπαθ αν τ-ρηάτα ρ'αθα. |
| Sim é ορομ na εαζοιρεαé οειρεe. | Sim é λεαβap na μινά εύιμεe. | Sim é λεαβap na μινά λερρεαυηλA | Τάμ ας εαπαθ na τέρεe ρ'αθα. |

| | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Compon leađan lizim ǫerimǫ na h-Δ. | Compon ǫaol lizim ǫerimǫ na h-Δ. | “—ahai! ” ǫerimǫ na h-Δtoiađta. |
| “...aice an hatařimurim. | “...leađan an řipřimurim. | |
| “...aice an hatařimurim. | “...leađan an řipřimurim. | |
| “...bonn na břořize baumurim. | “...leađan na mnábaumurim. | |
| “...bonn na břořize baumurim. | “...leađan na mnábaumurim. | |

| | | |
|-----|--------|--|
| I. | mór | " Is pleáil an t-ao teacra an t-ádh mór." |
| I. | beas | " Ceann mór na céile beise." |
| II. | méir | " Sall bairde 'do éir an óruim mairce méir." |
| IV. | báirde | " Spreim an éir báirde." |

Αὐτὸν ἀνέστη.

Σεισιὸν γάρ οὕτε ἰπ-α μβέρῳ Τυρεαί, Σειμαῖναι (ὑμῖν ὑπάρῳ, ἑμῖν ὑμῖν) ἔα ἀποῖα ὁῖο γα :—
 Τρομ, τιμ, ἑαμαῖαι, ἑαῖα.

CEAÉT A TRÍOÉAS A'S TRÍ FÍCÍO.

—(o)—

AN AIDIAÉT — Céimeanna Coindeilse.

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|-------------|
| a pádruis, árdruis an clár ouð. | } Ir láirdir an buaéail pádrus ! (I.) | LÁIRDH : |
| Árdruis an bóro rin anoir. | } Naé féidir leat é (ou) déanam ? | |
| Árdruis-re an bóro rin, a táos. | } Ir láirpe Taós (io) ná pádrus. (II.) | Ir Láirpe : |
| Árdruis an ruidéán anoir, a táos. | } Naé féidir leat é 'déanam ? | an |
| Árdruis-re an ruidéán, a Cormac. | } Ir láirpe Cormac 'ná Taós. (II.) | buaéail |
| | } Ir é Cormac an buaéail ir láirpe díob. (III.) | Ir Láirpe. |

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Seo trí cinn de páirpéarib leatana : | |
| páirpéar leatan ir ead an ceann ro A (I.) | leatan : |
| aét, ir leirne (leir) an páirpéar ro B 'ná é (II.) | Ir leirne : |
| asur, ir leirne an páirpéar ro C 'ná é rin. | |
| Ir é an páirpéar ro C an páirpéar ir leirne | an |
| de na trí páirpéarib. (III.) | páirpéar |
| (nó, Sin é an páirpéar ir leirne díob). (III.) | Ir leirne. |

| | |
|--|---------|
| Ir láirpe Cormac 'ná Taós, | níor |
| nó, Tá Cormac níor láirpe 'ná Taós. | láirpe |
| | 'ná. |
| An bfuil an cápta ro níor leirne 'ná an cápta rin ? | |
| Ní' ; tá an cápta rin cóim leatan leir an scápta ro. | cóim |
| An bfuil pádrus cóim láirdir le Taós ? | láirdir |
| Ní' ; tá Taós níor láirpe 'ná pádrus. | le |

I. An bun-céim.

II. An bpeir-céim.

III. An t-rár-céim.

| | |
|-------|------------------------------|
| Duan | " Ir buaine clú 'ná raoḡal." |
| Triom | " Ir í an triar ir triume |
| Iréal | ir irle éromar a ceann." |

AÓBAR CEAÉTÇA.

Seiríob páirpéar de'n t-raḡar rin [(I.), (II.), t (III.)] i n-a mbéir na
n-Aidiaéta ro :—Cúim, árd, leirceamail.

ΔΙΟČΛΑΟΝΑΘ ΝΑ Η-ΑΙΔΙΑČΤΑ.

| ΤΙΣΕΑΛ | ΑΝ ČΕΑΤΟ ΔΙΟČΛΑΟΝΑΘ. | | ΑΝ ΔΑΡΑ ΔΙΟČΛΑΟΝΑΘ. | | ΑΝ ΤΡΕΑΣ ΔΙΟČΛΑΟΝΑΘ. | ΑΝ CEAČTAΜΑΘ ΔΙΟČΛΑΟΝΑΘ. |
|--------------------------------|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| | ΕΡΜΗΝΕΥ. | ΔΑΜΗΝΕΥ. | ΕΡΜΗΝΕΥ. | ΔΑΜΗΝΕΥ. | | |
| ΔΗΜΗΝΕΑČ, ΝΟ CΥΡΡΟΪΡΕΑČ. | ΔΟ ΛΑΒΑΡ ΠΕΑΡ ΤΟΥΒ ΛΙΟΜ ΛΑ. | ΔΟ ΒΙ ΒΕΑΗ ΤΟΥΒ Ι ΜΒΕΑΛ ΠΕΪΡΤΕ ΥΑΡ. | ΔΡ ΜΑΥΟΜ Ι ΝΘΕ, ΔΟ-ΕΥΑΤΑ ΛΟΗ ΒΗΗ, ΔΣΥΡ ΙΑΘ ΔΣ ΡΕΗΗ. | ΔΡ ΜΑΥΟΜ Ι ΝΘΕ, ΔΟ-ΕΥΑΤΑ ΛΟΗ ΒΗΗ, ΔΣΥΡ ΙΑΘ ΔΣ ΡΕΗΗ. | ΔΟ ΒΙ ΠΕΑΡ ΛΕΙCCEAΜΑΛ ΔΣ ΜΑΡΕΑΙΔΕΑČ ΔΡ Δ ΑΡΑΤΙΝ ΛΑ. | ΔΟ ΒΙ ΠΕΑΡ ΒΥΠΘΕ Ι ΣCΟΡΕΑΙΣ ΛΑ. |
| | ΗΙΟΡ ČΑΥΤΗ CΑΜΗΤ ΑΝ ΠΙΡ ΔΥΗΒ ΡΗΗ ΛΙΟΜ. | ΔΟ ΒΙ ΠΑΪΡČΙ ΔΣ ΜΕ Ι ΝΘΙΑΘ ΝΑ ΜΗΑ ΤΟΥΒΕ ΡΗΗ. | ΗΙΟΡ ΒΗΗΕ ΛΙΟΜ CΕΟΛ ΑΝ ΛΗΗ ΔΥΗΗ | ΗΙΟΡ ΒΗΗΕ ΛΙΟΜ CΕΟΛ ΑΝ ΛΗΗ ΔΥΗΗ | ΔΟ ČΟΥΤ ΑΡΑΛ ΑΝ ΠΙΡ ΛΕΙCCEAΜΑΛ ΡΗΗ | ΔΟ-ČΟΝΝΑΙC ΒΥΔΕΑΛ ΕΙΣΗ ΣΥΑΔΣ ΠΑΘΑ ΑΝ ΠΙΡ ΔΥΠΘΕ ΡΗΗ, |
| ΤΑΒΑΡČΕΔ | ΔΟ ΡΕΑΡΑΡ ΤΕΡ ΑΝ ΔΡΕΑΡ Η ΤΟΥΒ ΡΗΗ, | ΔΟ ΒΙΟΤΑΡ ΔΣ ΜΑΔΑΘ ΠΕ'Η ΜΗΑΟΙ ΔΥΗΒ | ΔΟ' ΠΑΔΑΡ ΜΟ ΠΛΑΝ ΔΣ ΑΝ ΛΟΗ ΜΒΗΗ, | ΔΟ' ΠΑΔΑΡ ΜΟ ΠΛΑΝ ΔΣ ΑΝ ΛΟΗ ΜΒΗΗ, | ΠΕ'Η ΔΡΕΑΡ ΛΕΙCCEAΜΑΛ. | 7 (ΣΑΗ Ε CΟΜΗ- ΣΑΡΑČ ΤΟ'Η ΠΕΑΡ ΔΥΠΘΕ), |
| | 7 ΤΟΥΒΑΡΤ: "CΑ "ΣΛΑΗ ΔΣΑČ, Δ ΠΙΡ ΔΥΗΒ!" | 7' ΣΑ ΠΑΘ: "CΑ ΠΙΣΑΘ ČΥ, Δ ΒΕΑΗ ΤΟΥΒ?" | 7 ΤΟΥΒΑΡΤ: "CΛΑΝ ΔΣΑČ, Δ ΛΗΗ ΔΥΗΗ, | 7 ΤΟΥΒΑΡΤ: "CΛΑΝ ΔΣΑČ, Δ ΣΜΟΛΑČ ΔΥΗΗ!" | "Δ ČΟΝΑČ.ΡΑΝ ΟΡΤ, Δ ΠΙΡ ΛΕΙCCEAΜΑΛ!" | ΤΟΥΒΑΡΤ ΠΕ: "Η ΤΕΑΡ ΑΝ ΡΥΣΑΝ Ε ΡΗΗ ΟΡΤ, Δ ΠΙΡ ΔΥΠΘΕ." |

CEACT A SÉUDÉAS A'S TRÍ FÍCTO.

—(o)—

ΑΙΔΙΑΚΤΑ Sealbaca.

I. (A p'áiréar)

| | | |
|--|--|--------------|
| Sm é mo p'áiréar,...mo leabhar, rim í m'opuós. | mo | } Séimiuḡaḡ. |
| Sm é do p'áiréar,...do leabhar, rim í τ'opuós (ḡ'opuós). | τ, 'do | |
| (Taḡs) Sm é A p'áiréar,...A leabhar, rim í A opuós. | A (é) | |
| (Máire) Sm é A p'áiréar,...A leabhar, rim í A h-opuós. | A (i) | — |
| Sm iao { $\begin{matrix} \text{A}\eta \\ \text{ḡ}\eta\eta \\ \text{A} \end{matrix} \}$ b'áiréar,...leabhar, ...n-opuós. | $\begin{matrix} \text{A}\eta \\ \text{ḡ}\eta\eta \\ \text{A} \end{matrix}$ (iao) | } up'ónḡaḡ. |

II. (I n-A fearaḡ)

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Táim-pe im' (in mo) fearaḡ | } $\begin{matrix} \text{A}\eta \\ \text{A}\eta\eta \\ \text{A}\eta\eta\eta \end{matrix}$ | Táimio ḡo léir i n-Aḡ | } $\begin{matrix} \text{A}\eta \\ \text{A}\eta\eta \\ \text{A}\eta\eta\eta \end{matrix}$ |
| A Taḡs, Taḡi-pe io' (in do) fearaḡ | | A Taḡs a' r a' Máire, tá rib-pe i n-ḡuḡ fearaḡ | |
| Tá Taḡs i n-A fearaḡ | | | |
| Tá Máire i n-A fearaḡ | | Tá Taḡs aḡur Máire i n-A fearaḡ | |

III. (I n-A fear)

fear ip eaḡ Oóinnall (Tá pé ruar le ḡeic mbliabna píceaḡ ḡ'aoir)
nó, Tá Oóinnall i n-A fear anoir.
Píce bliabam ó rim, ní maḡ pé aḡt i n-A ḡaḡrún.
Má máireann pé ḡo ceann } béro pé i n-A fearuime liaḡ.
ḡaḡaḡ bliabam eile,

Saḡarḡ ós ip eaḡ an t-Aḡar ḡearóro :

Tá pé i n-A ḡaḡarḡ anoir.

Cúpla bliabam ó rim ḡo bí pé i n-A máe léḡim.

Tá rúil aḡam ḡo mbéro pé i n-A Capḡos rúil ḡraḡ.

i n-A | "Ip mimie ḡo bí uime i n-A ḡroḡ-ḡómaḡpeaḡ ḡó péim,
aḡur i n-A ḡómaḡpeaḡ maḡ ḡo uime eile."

CEAÉT A SEACTOÉAS A'S TRÍ FICÍO.

—(o)—

ΑΙΔΙΑΚΤΑ Sealbaca. (IV.)

| ΑΣ | ΟΟ |
|---|---|
| [Bí as bualað an búirto rin, a čajòs.] a čajòs, an as epotað an búirto ataoi? T. "Ní h-eað; aét (as a-) 'šá bualað." [Bí as bualað þáðorpiis anoir —ná soipciis é!] a čajòs, an as epotað þáðorpiis ataoi? T. "Ní h-eað; aét 'šá bualað. Anoir, táim ASAD' bualað féim (=as oo) asur taai-pe ASAM' bualað-pa. (=as mo) An bfuilip AS AH mbualað, a čajòs? An bfuil T. AS buh mbualað, a ō. 7 a š? An bfuil T. 'šá mbualað pan? | [Bí as bualað an búirto aip, a čajòs.] a čajòs, an bfuil an búirto (oo a-) o'á epotað asat? T. "Ní'l; aét tá pé o'á bualað asam. [Bí as bualað Máipe, aét ná soipciis é!] a čajòs, an bfuil Máipe o'á epotað asat! T. "Ní'l; aét tá pí o'á bualað asam. Anoir, taai féim oou' bualað asam, asur táim-pe oom' bualað asat-pa. An bfuilimíto-ne o'ah mbualað as čajòs? An bfuil rib-pe o'buu mbualað as čajòs, a ō. 7 a š? An bfuil ō. 7 š. o'á mbualað as čajòs? |

Τά Ταὸς as bualað þáðorpiis.

Cia tá as bualað þáðorpiis? | Ip é þáðorpiis atá **o'á** bualað as
Ταὸς atá 'šá bualað. | Ταὸς.

- (1) Seašán: "a þáðorpiis, an
bfuil **A** fíor asat
cað é an pašar aipripe béar
(a béro) asainn i mbápac?"
(2) þáðorpiis: "Ní'l **A** fíor asam
(cað é 7c.)"
(3) Seašán: "Tá **A** fíor asam-pa
(cað é 7c.)
Béro pearcainn ann."
(5) Seašán: "Táim 'šá páð
leat so mbéro pearcainn
ann i mbápac."

(4) þáðorpiis: "Cað é pin asat
o'á páð?"

(6) þáðorpiis: "Ac! a túine, tá
pan **o'á** páð asat o maíom!"

o'á | "Ip mitip **o'á** ói é, 7 ip pearb **o'á** ioc é."

CEAÐT A H-OCTOÉAS A'S TRÍ FICÍD.

—(o)—

ΑΙΔΙΑΪΤΑ ΤΑΙΡΒΕΑΝΤΑΪΑ.

| | | | | | |
|-------|---|-------------------|---|-------------------|------------|
| Τά an | { | éaile reo | } | ar an gceataoir. | reo. ro. |
| | | leabair ro | | | |
| Τά an | { | éaile rin | } | ar an mbóir. | rin. (ran) |
| | | leabair rin (ran) | | | |
| Τά an | { | éaile | } | úo ar an puiréán. | úo. |
| | | leabair | | | |

ΑΙΔΙΑΪΤΑ ΕΪΣΙΝΝΤΕ.

| | | |
|-----------|--|-------------------|
| Seaḡán : | “ Τά puo éisin im' póca aḡam. Cao é an puo é, a páoruis ? ” | — éisin . |
| Páoruis : | “ Tairbeám é. Caile ir ead é.” | |
| S. | “ Cá bfuil an éaile anoir ? ” | |
| P. | “ Τά blúipe oí ro' póca, 7 an blúipe eile ro' láim.” | an— eile . |
| S. | “ Cao τά 'ra póca ro ? ” | |
| P. | “ Níl { aon puo } ann.” | aon — |
| | { (puo ar bit) } | |
| S. | “ An bfuil { aon puo } 'ra póca eile reo ? ” | |
| | { (puo ar bit) } | |
| P. | “ Τά puo éisin ann.” | |

ΑΙΔΙΑΪΤΑ ΡΟΙΝΝΤΕ.

| | | |
|----|---|-------------------|
| S. | “ An bfuil aoinne(aé) i n-a fearaím annro anoir ? ” | |
| P. | “ Níl, τά { ḡac aoinne } aḡainn i n-a fuiré.” | ḡac . |
| | { (ḡac uinne) } | |
| | { ḡac uile uinne } | ḡac uile . |
| S. | “ Τά an ceapir aḡat. Τά an uile uinne aḡairb i n-a fuiré.” | an uile . |

CEACET A CEITRE FICTO.

—(o)—

III. ΟΗΘ-ΥΠΗΝΕΑΣΑ.

—(o)—

CAO É AN LÁ DE'N MÍ É PEO? (7c.)

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1, f An céao lá. (An τ-αονήαθ lá) | 11, An τ-αονήαθ lá θέας. | 21, An τ-αονήαθ lá πίεαθ. |
| 2, f An θαπα lá. (An θόμαθ lá) | 12, An θαπα lá θέας. | 22, An θαπα lá πίεαθ. |
| 3, f An τρεαρ lá. (An τρήμαθ lá) | 13, An τρήμαθ lá θέας. | 23, An τρήμαθ lá πίεαθ. |
| 4, An ceatpamaθ lá. | 14, An ceatpamaθ lá θέας. | 24, An ceatpamaθ lá πίεαθ. |
| 5, An cúigeaθ lá. | 15, An cúigeaθ lá θέας. | 25, An cúigeaθ lá πίεαθ. |
| 6, An pémaθ lá. | 16, An pémaθ lá θέας. | 26, An pémaθ lá πίεαθ. |
| 7, An peaetmaθ lá. | 17, An peaetmaθ lá θέας. | 27, An peaetmaθ lá πίεαθ. |
| 8, An τ-oetmaθ lá. | 18, An τ-oetmaθ lá θέας. | 28, An τ-oetmaθ lá πίεαθ. |
| 9, An naomaθ lá. | 19, An naomaθ lá θέας. | 29, An naomaθ lá πίεαθ. |
| 10, An veiceaθ lá. | 20, An píceaθ lá. | 30, An veiceaθ lá πίεαθ. |
| (An 10aθ lá, 7c.—An veiceaθ lá, 7c.) | | 31, An τ-αονήαθ lá θέας αρ πίεο. |

An céao buacaili, (7c.); an θαπα buacaili, (7c.);
an τρεαρ buacaili, (7c.); an ceatpamaθ, 7c. buacaili, (7c.).

CAO É { An leatanae
an caibritil
an ceacet } é peo? { An céao
leatanae,...caibritil,
...ceacet, (7c.). }

nó, { leatanae a h-aon (7c.)
caibritil " "
ceacet " "

An τ-oetmaθ lá de mí lughara agann i n-oiu, agus bliadam
an t-igearna a naoi scéao théas a'p a θó-θέas (8/8/12).

CAO É AN LÁ DE'N Τ-ΡΕΑΕΤΜΑΙΝ É PEO? An luan. 7c.

ΑΥΘΑΡ CLEACTTA.

1. CAO É AN LÁ DE'N MÍ É PEO?
2. CAO É AN LEATANAÉ DE'N LEABAR É PEO?
3. CAO É AN CEACET É PEO?
4. CAO É AN LÁ DE'N Τ-ΡΕΑΕΤΜΑΙΝ É PEO?

ceacht a h-aon a's ceitre ríocht.

(0)

на н-шмреѡа. IV.

| | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| 1 | | ρόκα, | λεαυαρ, | ορωός. |
| 2 | Ὡά | ῥόκα, | λεαυαρ, | ορωόις. |
| 3, 4, 5, 6 | Τρί, εειτρε, έαις, ρέ | } ρόκαί, | λεαυαιρ, | έαις ορωόςα. τρί, ρέ, } εειτρε } h- " |
| | | | | |
| 7, 8, 9. 10 | Seάτ, οότ, ναοι, θειό | } ῥόκαί, | λεαυαιρ, | h-ορωόςα. |
| | | | | |
| 11 | Δον | ῥόκα ὀέας, | λεαυαρ ὀέας, | ορωός ὀέας. |
| 12 | Ὡά | ῥόκα ὀέας, | λεαυαρ ὀέας, | ορωόις ὀέας. |
| 13, 14, 15, 16 | Τρί, εειτρε, έαις, ρέ | } ρόκαί ὀέας, | λεαυαιρ ὀέας. | έαις ορωόςα } τρί, ρέ, } εειτρε, } h- " } ὀέας. |
| | | | | |
| 17, 18, 19 | Seάτ, οότ, ναοι | } ῥόκαί ὀέας, | λεαυαιρ ὀέας, | h-ορωόςα ὀέας. |
| | | | | |
| 20 | ῤεε | ρόκα, | λεαυαρ, | ορωός. |

116 :—

Τρι, δεῖτε, εἰς, τὸ **κιν** }
 φαίνεται, οὐκ, ἵνα, τοῦτο **δ**κιν } **δε** λαβῆται, **δε** πόσει,
 γὰρ, γὰρ. } **ὁ** ἁπλοῦς, γὰρ.

| | | |
|--------|---------|-----------------------------------|
| | "Ceirne | n-aonpe an t-uine :— |
| Ceirpe | rice | bliaðam a5 teaet ; |
| | | rice bliaðam ap peaò : |
| Rice | | rice bliaðam ap meat : |
| | | rice bliaðam sup cuma ann nó ap." |

ΔΥΘΑΡ CLEACTTA.

2, 6, 11, 22, 32, 37, 20 :

Scríob na h-uimpeacha seo i bfoclaire, agus cuir saé ceann acu
poim na foclaire seo leanar:—deann, uball, málta, cacaon, brós.

CEACȚ A TŌ A'S CĖITRE FICĖO.

——(o)——

(V.) **UIMNEACȚ PEAPHANTA.**

Αη 'mōō (iomōō) }
(nō, cia mēro) } **tuine** i lācār anho ?

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1, tuine. | 11, doinne tēas. | 21, tuine a' r fice. |
| 2, beipt. | 12, tāmēas. | 30, veicneabār „ „ |
| 3, tpiūr. | 13, tpi tūine tēas. | 33, tpi tūine tēas a' r fice. |
| 4, ceac̃rār. | 14, cēit̃re tūine tēas. | 40, tēcāt tuine. |
| 5, cū̃gear. | 15, cū̃s tūine tēas. | 42, beipt a' r tēcāt. |
| 6, peirear. | 16, rē tūine tēas. | 57, peac̃t ntuine tēas a' r tēcāt. |
| 7, { mōr-peirear. (peac̃tar) | 17, peac̃t ntuine tēas. | 60, tpi fice tuine. |
| 8, oētār. | 18, oēt ntuine tēas. | 66, peirear a' r tpi fice. |
| 9, naonabār. | 19, naoi ntuine tēas. | 78, oēt ntuine tēas a' r tpi fice. |
| 10, veicneabār. | 20, fice tuine. | 100, cēāt tuine. |

Beipt | “**beipt** as tpiot asur iat ar don peac̃l.”

ATŪAR CĖACȚȚA.

Doine :—22, 25, 34, 41, 58, 65, 79, 81, 99.

Scpiōb na h-uimneacȚ rin i bpoctāb.

Seo veimeipeac̃t : (22) beipt a' r fice.

CEACÉT Δ ΤΡΙ Δ'S CEITRE PICTO.

(o)

Δη φοραννμ.

(o)

(I.) φοραννμanna πεανραντα Διοναρκαα.

| 1S—. | tuiseal cuspóiread. | πεαρρα. | uinnir |
|------------------------|------------------------|----------|------------|
| Δη τυρα Δómnall? | Δο buail páoruis | | |
| 1r mé. | mé. | an céad | } uacair. |
| Δη mipe Seaḡán? | | πεαρρα. | |
| 1r tú. | tú. | an dara | |
| | | πεαρρα. | |
| Δη é rin Taḡs? | | | |
| 1r é. | é. | | |
| Δη í rin Máipe? | | an trear | } uacair. |
| 1r í. | í. | πεαρρα. | |
| Naé rib-pe Δómnall | | | |
| asur Liam? 1r rinn. | rinn. | an céad | } iolrair. |
| | | πεαρρα. | |
| Naé rinne Seaḡán 7 Δr? | | | |
| 1r rib. | rib. | an dara | |
| | | πεαρρα. | |
| Δη iad-pan Taḡs | | | |
| asur Máipe? 1r iad. | iad. | an trear | |
| | | πεαρρα. | |

(II.) φοραννμanna πεανραντα Cómnarκαα.

| πεαρρα. | uinnir uacair. | uinnir iolrair. |
|---------|-------------------------------------|---|
| I. | Δο bíor (—Δο bí mé) annro i nte. | Δο bíomar (—Δο bí rinn) annro i nte. |
| II. | Δο bír (—Δο bí tú) annro i nte. | Δο bíodar (—Δο bí rib) annro i nte. |
| III. | Δο bí ré annro i nte. | Δο bíodar (—Δο bí riad) annro i nte. |
| | Δο bí rí annro i nte. | |

φοραννμanna

Τairbeántαα.

| | |
|-----------|--------|
| 1r eate | í reo. |
| 1r cápta | é rin. |
| 1r leabar | é riú. |

Pnitpilleαα.

| | |
|-------------|----------|
| Δο builear | mé réin. |
| Δο buail T. | é réin. |
| Δο buailir | tú réin. |

FORANMANNA RÉAM-FÓCLAÇA.

| an FORANNA | an réam- fócal | Uimhir Uachtaró. | | | | Uimhir Ioluparó. | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|------------------|-------|--------------|----------------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|--|
| | | mé | tu | pé | rí | inn | rib | riaró. | |
| An le (Seasán, 7c.) na leabair rin ? Ir | le | liom | leat | leir | léi (léirí) | linn | lib | leó. (leóbúca) | |
| An 'móó (cia méio) leabair as taos ? Tá trí (7c.) eim. | as | asam | asat | aise | aici | asainn | asrib | aca. | |
| An bfuil tuirpe an (Seasán, 7c.) ? Tá. | an | orim | orpe | air | uiréi | orainn | orrib | oréa. | |
| An bfuil cáirteí ar an ruitéán pé Seasán ? Tá. | pé (fa) (faoi) éim (éuis) | rúm | rút | pé (faoi) | rúirí | rúinn | rúrib | rúca. | |
| Do rin taos na leabair éim Seasán, | éim | éusam | éusat | éuisse | éuicéi | éusainn | éusrib | éuca. | |
| Do s'le Seasán na leabair ó taos, tus Dóinnall na cáirteí do Séamur, | ó oo | uaim | uait | uairé | uairéi (oirí (oiréi) | uainn | uairib | uaéa. oóib. (oóbúca) | |
| Do bair pé a (mo, 7c.) naca(i) de taos, | de | óiom | óioat | óe | óí | óíinn | { órib (óaoib) | { óioib. (óioóbúca) | |
| Do éim pé (7c.) a (7c.) éota móir um taos, Do éim pé fáite noim páirteí. | um noim | umam | umait | umie | umirí | umainn | umairib | umpa. rómpa. | |

CEACHT A CÚIG A'S CEITRE FICÍD.

—(o)—

FOPANMANNA COIBNEARTA. (I.)

| (A) TUISEAL AMHNEAC. | | | | | |
|--|--|-------------------------|--|---|-------------------------|
| Sin é Seagán. | Sin é Tadó. | | | | |
| <table> <tr> <td> Tá Do bí Déir Bíonn </td><td> } ré i n-a fearaí.... </td></tr> </table> | Tá Do bí Déir Bíonn | } ré i n-a fearaí.... | <table> <tr> <td> Níl Ní raib Ní déir Ní bíonn </td><td> } ré i n-a fearaí.... </td></tr> </table> | Níl Ní raib Ní déir Ní bíonn | } ré i n-a fearaí.... |
| Tá Do bí Déir Bíonn | } ré i n-a fearaí.... | | | | |
| Níl Ní raib Ní déir Ní bíonn | } ré i n-a fearaí.... | | | | |
| <table> <tr> <td> Do léig Léigfir Léigean Do léigear Do léigfead </td><td> } ré péal.... </td></tr> </table> | Do léig Léigfir Léigean Do léigear Do léigfead | } ré péal.... | <table> <tr> <td> Níor léig Ní léigfir Ní léigean Ní léigear Ní léigfead </td><td> } ré péal.... </td></tr> </table> | Níor léig Ní léigfir Ní léigean Ní léigear Ní léigfead | } ré péal.... |
| Do léig Léigfir Léigean Do léigear Do léigfead | } ré péal.... | | | | |
| Níor léig Ní léigfir Ní léigean Ní léigear Ní léigfead | } ré péal.... | | | | |
| 1r é Seagán an buacail | 1r é Tadó an tuine aca | | | | |
| <table> <tr> <td> Tá Do bí Déir* Bíor† </td><td> } 1 n-a } fearaí.... </td></tr> </table> | Tá Do bí Déir* Bíor† | } 1 n-a } fearaí.... | <table> <tr> <td> ná (nac b)fuil ná (nac) raib ná (nac m) béir ná (nac m) bíonn </td><td> } 1 n-a } fearaí.... </td></tr> </table> | ná (nac b)fuil ná (nac) raib ná (nac m) béir ná (nac m) bíonn | } 1 n-a } fearaí.... |
| Tá Do bí Déir* Bíor† | } 1 n-a } fearaí.... | | | | |
| ná (nac b)fuil ná (nac) raib ná (nac m) béir ná (nac m) bíonn | } 1 n-a } fearaí.... | | | | |
| <table> <tr> <td> Do léig Léigfear† Léigear†† Do léigear Do léigfead </td><td> } péal... </td></tr> </table> | Do léig Léigfear† Léigear†† Do léigear Do léigfead | } péal... | <table> <tr> <td> nán léig ná (nac) léigfir ná (nac) léigean ná (nac) léigear ná (nac) léigfead </td><td> } péal... </td></tr> </table> | nán léig ná (nac) léigfir ná (nac) léigean ná (nac) léigear ná (nac) léigfead | } péal... |
| Do léig Léigfear† Léigear†† Do léigear Do léigfead | } péal... | | | | |
| nán léig ná (nac) léigfir ná (nac) léigean ná (nac) léigear ná (nac) léigfead | } péal... | | | | |

| (B) TUISEAL CUSPÓIREAC. | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| Sin tá focaí ("lá," "tiomall.") | |
| Tuigim ceann aca. | Ní tuigim an ceann eile. |
| Sin é an focaí ("lá") | Sin é an focaí ("tiomall") |
| A tuigim. | ná (nac) n'tuigim. |
| Do bíor as eamnt le beirt buacailí i ndé (le Seagán 7 le Tadó) | |
| Do-éonnac Seagán ar maraí | Ní fáca Tadó. |
| i nion. | 1r é Tadó an buacail (de'n beirt) |
| 1r é Seagán an buacail | |
| Do-éonnac. | ná nac b fáca. |

ADÚBAR CLEACHTA.

Scriob páirtí 1 n-a mbéir (a) na Fopanmanna Coibnearta ro:—
"A." "Do;"

asur (b) na Dmaíra Coibnearta ro:—

Bíor. Béar; tóinar, tóinár; éruinnigear, éruinneócar.

* a béir, †a bíonn, ‡a léigfir, ††a léigean (M.)

CEAÐT A SÉ A'S CÉITRE FICHTO.

—(o)—

FORANMANNA COIBNEARTA. (II.)

(C) TUISEAL TABARÉAC.

Seo veipt buacaili (Séamur 7 Miceál)

Sin é Séamur.

Éagar leabair do.

Tá pé aise anoir.

Do éagar an leabair uair.

Is é Séamur an buacaili

o'á o'egar an leabair,

[nó, **A** (**SO**) o'egar leabair do;

nó, **AN** (**SUN**) éagar...]

A (**SO**) bfuil an leabair

anoir aise,

AN (**SUN**) éagar leabair uair.

Sin é Miceál.

Ní éagar leabair do-pan.

[nó, Níor éagar ...]

Ní'l don leabair aise-rin,

Níor éagar don ruo uair.

Is é Miceál an buacaili (de'n veipt)

NAÉ o'egar leabair do,

[nó, **NÁH** éagar ...]

NÁ (**NAÉ** b)fuil don leabair

aise,

NÁH éagar leabair uair.

“rócaí” : Ainm é rin

ANAB (**SUNAB**) uimhir uair do “rócaí.”

“bótar” : Ainm é rin

AN (**SUN**) tuiseal ainmneac do “bótar.”

(D)

Sin é Caoimhín Ó Bhuain.

Do bí a leabair as S.

Tá a leabair asam-ra anoir.

Is é Caoimhín Ó Bhuain an té

A (**SO**) raib a leabair as S.,

A (**SO**) bfuil a l. asam-ra.

Sin é Taóis Ó Dálaig.

Ní raib a leabair-pan as doinne.

Ní'l a leabair-pan asam.

Is é Taóis Ó Dálaig an tuine (de'n veipt rin)

NÁ (**NAÉ**) raib a leabair asam,

NÁ (**NAÉ** b)fuil a leabair asam.

Tá buacaili áiríte annro, asur do b' éigin o'á aairi dul ear páile fad ó.

Cia h-é féin?

Seasán Ó Dóinnail—Is é S. Ó D. an buacaili

éigin o'á aairi dul ear páile fad ó.

ANB (**SUNB**).

AÚBAR CEAÐTÁ.

Scríob páirte 1 n-a mbéir na Foranmanna Coibnearta ro:—

“so,” “a,” “sun,” “ar”; asur Tuiseal Tabaréac do na Foranmannair céadna.

FOHANMANNA COIBNEARTA, ar l.

----- (o) -----

TUILLEADÓ DEISMEIREADÓ.

----- (o) -----

(I.) (A) Tuireal Ainmnead.

- (1) Is é ainm **ḡairmeAr** an leabair ḡabála dí ḡoirṡigern.
(Forar feara, II., 1)
- (2) An dá luings **bior** aḡ imṡeacṡ an mair (Trí bior-ḡaoite, 4)
- (3) Mo fneasra air, má'r deaḡ-ṡuine éaḡ**ar** ḡo bfeadṡar lúṡ-
ḡair do beic i nṡair ṡa bair. (C. b. ḡ. 165)
- (4) Cailín deaḡ **ná** raib riam tar ríce míle ó baile. (Séadna,
182)
- (5) "Is olc an cú **naṡ** riu í fead do leigean uirṡi."

(B) Tuireal Curpóiread.

- (6) An tpear roṡar caille**ar** an duine leir an mbár, .i. raib-
pear raoḡalta. (C. b. ḡ., 28)
- (7) Naṡ é an daira ráoruis úo luairde**ar** nanmer (F. F., I., 48)
- (8) "An t-é **ná** múineann Dia ní múinṡo dṡoine."

(II.) (C) Tuireal Tadartad.

- (9) Ní raib don beart eile aca le n-**a** oṡioṡairṡ air (S., 138)
- (10) Tis ḡéadna an céad tis n-**an** tuḡ ré aḡair air (S., 154)
- (11) Saḡart o'**anb** ainm ḡneḡoruir (F. F., III., 6)
- (12) An laoi o'**anb** torad "Trí róṡám." (C. b. ḡ., 173)
- (13) Fear **sunb** ainm do Séadna (S., 154)
- (14) "An t-é **sun** cumang leir, ráḡad."
- (15) "An t-é **naṡ** truaḡ leir do éar ná déin do ḡearán leir."
- (16) "Ní bíonn an raṡ aṡṡ mar **a** mbíonn an rmaṡ."
- (17) "Is é an Maoirfeaclainn ar **a** bfuilmit aḡ trāṡṡ (F. F.,
III., 286)
- (18) Cúin na h-áite do dṡéanam amad 'n-**a** bfuil an t-airḡeao
breasḡad ro o'á dṡéanam (S., 156)
- (19) "Naṡ doibinn an áit 'n-**a** bfeairṡ torṡa ḡo n-úr." (Sean-
ainmán.)

(D)

- (20) "Is marḡ an t-é **ḡo** (-**a**) ḡcómnuḡeann a ḡaolṡa i bfeao
uair, aḡur **sun** oream túr-ṡroirdeac a cómuirain."
- (21) Arra fear **a** raib a bó i bpoil uair.

(E)

- (22) "Imṡeóair **a** oṡioṡair a'r **a** oṡáinis riam."
- (23) "ḡlac **a** bfuḡir, aḡur díol **a** bfeadṡar."
- (24) Do buair ré ar **a** bfeaca riam (S., 185)

CEAÐT A SEAÐT A'S CEITRE FICHTO.

———(o)———

NA FOMANMANNA CEIRTEADA.

———(o)———

CIA—? CAD— (7c.) ?

| CEISTEAMNA. | FREASRAÍ. |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| (A) | |
| Cia (h-é rin a)atá annhin ? | (1r é) Taðs (atá ann) |
| Cia (h-é) bíor annho sáe oíðce ? | (1r é) Dóinnall (bíor...) |
| Cia (h-é rin do) léis an rceal ? | (1r é) Seaðán (do léis é) |
| (B) | |
| Do bhir púib an borca. | |
| Cad [sioré, céaró] do bhir púib ? | (1r é) an borca (do bhir ré) |
| “Lá.” “Tiomall.” “Atraiðs.” | |
| Cad é an focal a tuisir ? | (1r é) “Lá” (an focal a tuisim) |
| (C) | |
| Cia do { a tuisar } an | |
| { [ar (sur) tuisar] } leabur ? | (1r) do Séamur (a tuisar é) |
| Cia aise a (so) bfuil ré anoir ? | (1r) as Séamur (atá ré) |
| Cia uair ar (sur) tógar an | (1r) ó Séamur (do tógar é) |
| leabur ? | |
| (D) | |
| Cia h-é an buacail rin a (so) | (1r é) Caoimhín Ó Briaín (an t-é |
| riab a leabur as Séamur ? | rin a (so)...) (1r é) Caoimhín Ó Briaín (an t-é |
| Cia h-é an buacail rin a (so) | rin a (so)...) (1r é) Caoimhín Ó Briaín (an t-é |
| bfuil a leabur asam-ra ? | rin a (so)...) (1r é) Caoimhín Ó Briaín (an t-é |

(M.)

Cia { léisear—?
bíonn —?
léisfir—?
bíó —?

(C., U)

Cia { léisear—?
bíor —?
léisfear—?
béar —?

CAD | “CAD DO tóearaó mac an éair déir lué do mairbáó?”

CEAÉT A H-OÉT A'S CEITRE FICÍO.

IAN-MÍONA TNEIRE.

| | UIMHIR UATADÓ. | UIMHIR IOLRADÓ. |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| (I.) FÓRANMANNA DEAPRANTA. | <p>An m<i>re</i> Seagán Ó Uruam? 1r tó.</p> <p>An t<i>ra</i> Miceál Ó Duinnín? 1r mé.</p> <p>An é rin Tadó Ó Héilt?</p> <p>(nó, an e<i>rean</i>) 1r é.</p> <p>An í rin Eiblín Ní</p> <p>(nó, an <i>re</i>) Uruam? 1r í.</p> | <p>Nac rin<i>ne</i> Tadó 7 Apr? 1r ríó.</p> <p>Nac ríó-<i>re</i> Miceál 7 Séamur? 1r rinn.</p> <p>An iad-<i>ran</i> Tadó 7 Apr? 1r iad.</p> |
| (II.) FÓRANMANNA RÉAM-FÓCLA. | <p>An liom-<i>ra</i> an leabair po? 1r leat.</p> <p>An leat-<i>ra</i> an leabair rin? 1r liom.</p> <p>An leir<i>ean</i> an leabair úto? 1r leir.</p> <p>An léir<i>re</i> an leabair po? 1r léi.</p> <p style="text-align:center">nó, 1r ead.</p> | <p>An tin<i>ne</i> na leabair po? 1r tió.</p> <p>An tió-<i>re</i> na leabair rin? 1r rinn.</p> <p>An leó-<i>ran</i> na leabair úto? 1r leó.</p> <p style="text-align:center">nó, 1r ead.</p> |
| (III.) ARIAÉTA SEADÁ. | <p>Sin é mo éirúiréin-<i>re</i>.</p> <p>Sin é do éirúiréin-<i>re</i>.</p> <p>Sin é a éirúiréin-<i>(rean)</i></p> <p>Sin é a éirúiréin-<i>(re)</i></p> | <p>Sin iad ar gceirúiréin-<i>ne</i>.</p> <p>Sin iad buir gceirúiréin-<i>re</i>.</p> <p>Sin iad a gceirúiréin-<i>(ran)</i></p> <p>Sin iad a gceirúiréin-<i>rean</i>.</p> |
| (IV.) FURUM ÉAÉTE DÉ'N BPAÉAR. | <p>Tugair-<i>ra</i> dá rínginn do. Tugama(1)r-<i>ne</i> réal do.</p> <p>Ní tugair-<i>re</i> aét rínginn do. Tugaba(1)r-<i>re</i> reitling do.</p> <p>Tug reir<i>ean</i> réal do.</p> <p>Ní tug rir<i>re</i> aon ruo do.</p> | <p>Ní tugadair-<i>ran</i> aon ruo do.</p> |

| | UIMHIR UATADÓ. | UIMHIR IOLRADÓ. |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Uicir déiríó an focail | conpon (nó, gceirúiré) | conpon(nó, gceirúiré) |
| Deapra. | leatan | caol |
| I. | -ra | -re |
| II. | -ra | -re |
| III. | (rimniréin... bairniréin...) | (rean (rin) re (rin)) |
| | -ran (ran) | -re (rin) |

Séimiuṣaḁ.

| | DEISMEIRE AÉTA. | FÁT AN T-SEIMIGTE. |
|-----------------------|--|---|
| An bmaṣar. | (1) An , 7c., ḁún...? —buail...? | I. An bmaṣar:— |
| | (1) níon , 7c., ḁún.... —buail.... | (1) { An , 7c., —? níon, 7c., —. |
| | (2) Do } ḁún.... —buail.... | (2) { Do } —. |
| | (2) má } — | (2) { má } —. |
| An bmaṣar Coibnearta. | (2) ní ḁúnann... —buaileann... | (3) { Caṣain , caṣ, cia, —? nuair, mar, —. |
| | (3) Caṣain, caṣ, cia ḁúnar? Nuair, mar ḁúnar... Sin é an buaṣaill do ḁún, ḁúnar an doṣar. | (3) { Caṣain , caṣ, cia, —? nuair, mar, —. |
| | Sin é an focaḁ a tuisim. | |
| | baḁ } mairt liom é. ba } ṣaḁḁeal é. | É do beit i nuaṁtḁ “ba” nó “baḁ.” |
| An t-ainm. | (1) Sin í (bmaṣ) an cailc. | II. An t-ainm:— |
| | (2) Sin é ceann an cārúir. | (1) { Tuireal ainmneac, } 7 baininnrcin do’n |
| | Sin é leabhan tairṣ Uí bmaṣin | „ Curpóirneac } ainm, i nuaṁtḁ “an.” |
| | (3) Dia tuit, a ṣeaṣáin. | (2) Tuireal Seimeamnac, firiunnrcin, do’n ainm |
| An t-ainm. | (4) Tabair dom leac -pinginn. | i nuaṁtḁ “an.” |
| | (5) Sin é do (mo, a) pḁann (bopca). | Tuireal Seimeamnac, ainm uilear. |
| | (6) Táinig ré irceac thé póirre. | (3) Tuireal Ṣairmeac. |
| | (7) Tá { don cārta amáin ḁá (an cḁeac) (an thear) cārta } aṣam. | (4) Cóm-focaḁ. |
| An t-ainm. | | (5) Sin é do (mo, a) pḁann. |
| | | (6) Réam-focaḁ |
| | | { ó, fé, aṁ, thé, um, do, de, moim, éar, (de’n, do’n). } |
| | | (7) uimneac. —don, ḁá, an cḁeac, an thear. |
| An t-ainm. | (1) bean cḁúin ip eacḁ í. Cím an bean cḁúin rin. | III. An t-ainm:— |
| | (2) Sin é leabhan an rin cḁúin. | (1) { Tuireal ainmneac, } 7 baininnrcin do’n |
| | (3) Slán aṣac, a rin cḁúin,...a bean cḁúin. | „ Curpóirneac, } ainm. |
| | (4) Do labair na rin cḁúine liom. Do-connac na rin cḁúine. | (2) Tuireal Seimeamnac, firiunnrcin do’n ainm. |
| An t-ainm. | (5) Do bí taṣṣ aṣ marcuiseac an cārall mór. | (3) Tuireal Ṣairmeac. |
| | (6) Scríob- } rán -mairt neoir } an (a) -mairt } ip eacḁ é. } nó -mairt } | (4) uimri toirarḁ do’n ainm, 7 conpon caol a liupir deirḁ. |
| | (7) Tá ḁá cārta bāna aṣam. | (5) Tuireal Tabairṣac do’n ainm. |
| | | (6) Cóm-ainmneac. |
| | | (7) uimri déirḁ. |

CEAËT A DEIC A'S CEITRE FICID.

UPOUBAÖ.

| | DEISMEIREAËTA. | FÄT AN UPÖUBÖTE. |
|-------------|--|---|
| an Druaëap. | <p>(1) An } höünann... ? Cá } mbuaileað... ? naë }</p> <p>(1) So } mbuaiteann... naë } mbripeann... muna } (mana) }</p> <p>(1) Dá mbéað...</p> <p>(2) Tugann ré öom a mbíonn aige.</p> <p>(2) Sin é an fear a (so) bfuil an leabap aige.</p> | <p>I. Romh an mbuaëap:— (1) An } — ? Cá } naë }</p> <p>(1) So } — naë } muna } (mana) }</p> <p>(1) Dá—</p> <p>(2) Forainm coibneapta: Tuiréal Taëapëac.</p> |
| an t-Amm. | <p>(1) Tá { reacë oë } bpin aige. naoi deic }</p> <p>(2) Sin iao { an bpin. bun bpáipéir. a mboreái. }</p> <p>(3) Tá an iomaö eainnte as an mbuaëaill pin.</p> <p>(4) a Táim boðap ó éainnt na mbuaëaill.</p> <p>(4) b Tá ré as óioi hataí bfeap.</p> | <p>II. Romh an Ainm:— (1) Seacë } — oë } naoi } deic }</p> <p>(2) ap } — bun } a }</p> <p>(3) Réam-focal "an."</p> <p>(4) Tuiréal Seineamnac a an aile, u. iol. b anma, u. iol.</p> |
| an Aroaë. | <p>(1) Öo fear ré leir an bfeap nöub.</p> <p>(2) Níor éaite slón na bfeap nöub pin liom.</p> | <p>III. Romh an Aroaë:— (1) Réam-focal "an" romh an ainm.</p> <p>(2) Tuiréal Seineamnac, uimh iolpaö, öo'n ainm.</p> |

n-, τ-, h-.

DEISMEIREAÉT A.

AN RIAŠAÍL.

| | | |
|---------------|---|--|
| Draíar. | <p>n-</p> <p>(1) An } CÁ } n- { éirígeann tú so moé ? naé } { éireócaíó.....?c. ?</p> <p>so } naé } n- { éirígeann { oíclann</p> | <p>(1) An } CÁ } n- ... ? naé }</p> <p>so } naé } n- muna }</p> |
| Amm. | <p>(1) Tá reáét (oét, naoi, deic) n-orólaiše ann.</p> <p>(1) Sim iad an (bun, a) n-uíla.</p> <p>(2) Éáimís ré ó. { (tne, so,) n- { an }-oícl. a } a } éic. a } tic.</p> | <p>(1) reáét (oét, naoi, deic) n-</p> <p>(1) am, bun, a n-</p> <p>(2) ó, tne, so, i, le n-</p> <p>(1) ...na n- { Tuiréal Seineamnáé, u.íolmaró.</p> |
| Aro- iaét. | <p>(1) "Ír áro fuaím na n-uircí n-éadótom."</p> | <p>(1) Tuiréal Seineamnáé, uímh íolmaró.</p> |
| Amm. | <p>τ-</p> <p>(1) Sim é (O'ic ré) an τ-uíla.</p> <p>(2) (a) Sim í (Do dún ré) an τ-íúil élé.</p> <p>(2) (b) Sim é dhom an τ-íuróáin.</p> <p>(3) Ní'l annro (τ-íadapc) } amám. áet aon (τ-ílat) }</p> <p>Sim é an τ- { aonmáó } { oétmáó } lá uéas.</p> | <p>(1) Tuiréal ainmneac, nó an τ- { " Curpóieac. íunnnrcin do'n ainm.</p> <p>(2) (a) { τ. ainmneac an τ-í... { nó, Curpóieac íunnnrcin.</p> <p>(2) (b) { Tuiréal Seineamnáé, an τ-í... { íunnnrcin.</p> <p>(3) aon τ-í...</p> <p>an τ- { aonmáó } { oétmáó } —</p> |
| Amm. | <p>h-</p> <p>(1) Sim iad (O'ic ré) na h-uíla.</p> <p>(1) Tá páiréar ré na h-uílaíó.</p> <p>(2) Sim í ionša na h-oróóie deire.</p> <p>(3) Sim iad Máire a'í a h-aéar.</p> <p>(4) Ír so (le) h- { apc } éáimís { éiblin } ré.</p> <p>(5) Tá tní, ré, h-uíla aige.</p> <p>(5) Sim é an uana, an ceátramáó (éúiseaó, 7c.,) h-uíla.</p> <p>(6) ní h-aíreáto é rin.</p> | <p>(1) Tuiréal na h- { uímh } ainmneac. { íolmaró. } Curpóieac. taáreac.</p> <p>(2) { uímh } Tuiréal na h- { uáéaró. } Seineamnáé.</p> <p>(3) (Máire) a h-</p> <p>(4) le, so, h-</p> <p>(5) tní, ré, céitne h-</p> <p>(5) uana (4aó, 7c.) h-</p> <p>(6) ní (íí-) h-</p> |
| Draíar. | <p>(7) Deim na h-éirígeann ré so moé. ná h-éirís so fóil.</p> | <p>(7) ná h-</p> |
| Draíar. | <p>(8) Tá an lá so h-álunn.</p> | <p>(8) so h-</p> |

ceac̃t a tóóeas a's eẽtre fĩeio.

—(o)—

an briačar. (III.)

—(o)—

An moó foruĩteac̃. I.—Lĩtreac̃

| | |
|-----------|--|
| bi | So h̃aib̃ ĩora asam-ra, asur mĩre as ĩora. So h̃a } h̃aib̃ mar̃e asat. |
| ir | S̃uhab̃ } añlar̃o tuit. h̃āhab̃ } S̃uhab̃(b) reac̃t fear̃a a b̃eĩr i mb̃arae. h̃āhab̃(b) meara a b̃eĩr so deó. |
| Tabar̃a | h̃ar̃ čusa tũ, a čĩgear̃na, sear̃-b̃ar̃ ña b̃ar̃ obann tũmñ. |
| T̃eĩs̃ | So ot̃eĩs̃in pl̃an a baile. |
| Feic̃ | h̃ar̃ feicead̃ an b̃ĩteam̃nae so deó ar̃ĩr. |
| Deannuĩs̃ | So mbeannuĩs̃e Dia tuit. |
| Čuĩs̃ | So n-čĩuĩs̃e do b̃ótar̃ leac̃. |
| Cuĩr̃ | So seuir̃e Dia ar̃ do lear̃ tũ |
| Mar̃a | So mar̃uĩñ a'p̃ |
| Caĩt̃ | So sear̃č̃iñ an čuĩar̃ nuaó. |

| pear̃a. | uĩm̃r uac̃ar̃o. | uĩm̃r iol̃ar̃o. | an sear̃uĩs̃ i n-uac̃ar̃a. |
|---------|---|---|----------------------------------|
| I. | So mar̃e ad̃ so b̃feice ad̃ | So mar̃uĩ mĩd̃ so b̃feice mĩd̃ | |
| II. | So mar̃uĩ ñ so b̃feice ñ | So mar̃e pib so b̃feice pib | |
| III. | So mar̃e p̃e so b̃feice e p̃e | So mar̃uĩ d̃ so b̃feice d̃ | |

| | |
|---------|--|
| Labar̃a | " Cuĩm̃uĩs̃ put a lab̃ar̃uĩñ, 7 f̃eac̃ put a l̃eĩm̃uĩñ." |
| l̃eĩm̃ | |
| T̃eĩs̃ | " Tošar̃o do čuĩreac̃ta put a ot̃eĩs̃iñ as ol̃." |

AN MOÓ FOÍYÓTEAC. II.—CAITE.

| | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| (A)—AN MOÓ TÁSCAC. | (B)—AN MOÓ FOÍYÓTEAC. | (C)—AN MOÓ CONGEALAC. |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|

[YO BUAT PÁOYUÍS SEAGÁN ÓG.]

MÁ BUAT PÁOYUÍS SEAGÁN ÓG,
YO ŠOIT SEAGÁN ÓG.

MÁ ŠOIT, PÉIN, BA ÉUMA TE PÁOYUÍS PAN.
MÁ B' É PÁOYUÍS AN BUACAILL YO B' FEAPH,
YO LEAG PÉ SEAGÁN ÓG.

[PIAYÓTE IR EAT TAOŠ, 7 IR AP
ÉUAT TAOŠ AG PIACAC 1 NÓE,
YO-ÉUAT A MÁYPA TE N-A ÉOIR.
MÁ ÉEÍGEANN PÉ AG PIACAC 1 MBÁPAC,
PAŠAT A MÁYPA TE N-A ÉOIR.
MÁ ÉÁMIS PÉ ANIRO APÉIR,
ÉÁMIS A MÁYPA TE N-A ÉOIR.
MÁ ÉAGANN PÉ ANIRO 1 MBÁPAC,
TIOCPAT A MÁYPA TE N-A ÉOIR.]

'MÁ,' AGUR AN MOÓ TÁPAC AG A LEANÁMANT.

[THOIR BUAT,) NÓ, MÍ TÓIS THOM-PA ŠUR BUAT), P. S. ÓG.]

TÁ MBUATEAC PÁOYUÍS SEAGÁN ÓG, YO ŠOITFEAC SEAGÁN ÓG.

TÁ NŠOITEAC, PÉIN,
TÁ MBAC É PÁOYUÍS AN BUACAILL
YO B' FEAPH,
YO LEAGPAT PÉ SEAGÁN ÓG.

MUNA LEAGPAT PÉ SEAGÁN ÓG,
ÉŠIM PCAPAT A MÁYPA TEIR 1 N-AN ÉOIR.]

TÁ TÓEÍGEAC PÉ AG PIACAC AP UAIR
AN MEOYON-OYÓE,
YO PAŠAT A MÁYPA TE N-A ÉOIR.

TÁ TACAC PÉ ANIRO PÍE UAIR PÁ TÓ,
YO TIOCPAT A MÁYPA TE N-A ÉOIR.

'TÁ,' AGUR AN MOÓ FOÍYÓTEAC AG A LEAN-
ÁMANT.

Αν μοῦ ποῦνῶτεαὶ, ἀπ' ἑ.

———(ο)———

τυπλεαὶ δεισμεῖρεαὶ.

I. λῆιτεαὶ.

- (1) Μυνα η-έιρτε τὴν τε συτ το ἱξεαῖνα πέιν δια, τιεφαῖο να
ματταετα πο νιτε οἷτ (Τῆν Ὀιορ-ῆαοιτε, 266)
- (2) ῆο οτόδ(ῶ)α τὴν τεαε, αῖυη ἡῖρ ἅιτιξε τὴν ε. (Τ.Ὀ.ῆ., 266)
- (3) “ ἡῖρ εῖυηε δια αον τῖοβλῶιτο οἷτ αετ ε.”
- (4) Παν ῆο οτέιξεαὶ-ρα α βαίτε ανοετ. (Σέατοηα, 70)
- (5) Ουῖρ υματ ανοῖρ ε, ῆο βρεῖεαὶ αν μβέιτ πέ α'ο' ῆοῖτυῆαὶ.
(S., 128)
- (6) Μυρα η-έιρτιη το βεαὶ οεαηφαὶ ῆαβαρ οῖοτ. (S., 37)
- (7) “ ἡὸ μυνα οτιξε πέ πᾶν τῖαε ρη, —
σεὸ ἡὺ τεό, ρεό ἡὺ τεό —
ῆο μβέατ-ρα αν βαημοῆαν ἀπ να μῖαῖβ ρεο.” (Sean-
αῖμᾶν.)

II. καιτε.

- (8) Οᾶ βραιεαὶ α ηεαεαῖο υαιτ..., το εαοηρεᾶ τὴν πέιν ἀπ
οτῖρ. (Ὀάντα ἑίτινη, 47)
- (9) Οᾶ βραῆαὶ εᾶητε μῖορα ὁ ὕμαν..., ῆο οτιυβραὶ εατ ἡὸ
ῆεῖτ το ὕμαν. (Φομαρ φεαα, III., 248)
- (10) Ουβαῖρε ἡὸρα ῆο μβέατ ρῖ αν-ὕιτῶεαὶ ὅε οᾶ οτέιξεαὶ
πέ εὐμ φαὶα ρυαρ τε τεαε αν βυαῖτεόρα. (Οηοε να
ηῆαα, 130)
- (11) Οᾶ ηοέιηιηη-ρε μο ῆηὸ αν ἑᾶ ὕτ τοῖρ αν ρῆιῖῖῖηη ρη, ἡῖ
εῖμῖηεὐεαηη μᾶη ἀπ ἡᾶηε ῆεαῖρα. (S., 92)
- (12) Οᾶ οτυῆαὶ (αοηηε εὐμᾶητε ἀπ τεαα οῖηη), ἡᾶ ῆαεφαῖμῖ
υαῖο ἑ. (S., 114)
- (13) Οᾶ βρεῖεῖοῖρ ἡᾶ εὐμῖρῖαη τὴν, το ρῆαηηοεαῖοῖρ. (S., 15)
- (14) Οᾶ μᾶηηηηη μῖτε βῖαῖαη, ἡῖ εῖμῖρῖηη ἀπ μο εεαη αν
ρεεαῖητ α εῖς πέ οῖμ ηυαῖρ αουβαῖρε πέ αν ρεατ.
(S., 67)

CEAÉT A CEATAIRDÉAS A'S CÉITRE FÍCÍO.

—:O:—

AN BHIACÁN SAON.

Inn an rcoil.

inné,

1 ríopa tairis uí Buiam.

Do h-orclad doimar
na rcoile ar a naoi a élos.

Do h-orclad doimar
an t-ríopa ar a h-oét a élos.

Do múinead Saeóilz
ar fead cúpla uair an éluiz.

Do ceannuigead earraíoe ann.

Do dúinad doimar
na rcoile ar a trí a élos.

Do dúinad doimar
an t-ríopa ar a ré a élos.

An ráð rin, “Do ceannuigead...,” ní cuipéann ré i n-iúil dúinn cia h-é, cia h-í, ná cia h-iao do ceannuig na h-earraíoe. B’ féidir sup’ iad Máire 7 Cár, daoine ó’n bFainne, 7c., do ceannuig iad, agus b’ féidir, leir, nao iad. Ní cuipéann an ráð rin, ná don éann de na ráirocin rin tuar (“do h-orclad...,” 7c.) an gníomuir (ná, na gníomuiro) i n-iúil dúinn. Cuipo na ráirocin rin i n-iúil dúinn go n-earrao gníom áiroce, aot ní cuipo i n-iúil dúinn cia muine é. O’á buig rin, ní l uimh ná earra ao Sadáil leir an bFainne rin de’n bhiacán.

Ar h-orclad (dúinad) doimar na rcoile reo i noé ?

Do h-orclad. (Do dúinad)

Ar h-orclad (dúinad) aru i noé é ? Níor h-orclad.

(Níor dúinad)

AÚBAR CLEAÉTTA.

Seiro ráirocin i n-a mbéir na bhiacu po leannar :—

Do uíolad, do buailead, do h-éirigead.

| ΑΙΜΣΕΑΡ ἸΑΙΤΕ. | ΑΙΜΣΕΑΡ ΠᾶΙΣΤΗΕΑΔ. | ΑΙΜΣΕΑΡ ΣΗΑΪ-ΛΑΪΤΕΑΔ. | ΑΙΜΣΕΑΡ ΣΗΑΪ-ἸΑΙΤΕ. |
|---|--|--|---|
| 1 ηνέ, τοο η-ορελαῶ αρ αν τ-ριора α η-οετ α ελοῤ. | 1 ηνάραδ, Ορελόεΐαν τοο η-ορελαῶ αρ αν τ-ριора α η-οετ α ελοῤ. | Σαέ λά, Ορεαυτεαν τοο η-ορελαῶ αρ αν τ-ριора α η-οετ α ελοῤ. | αν βλιαῶαν ρεο Σαῶ εαηανη, τοο η-ορεαυτεῶ τοο η-ορελαῶ α η-οετ α ελοῤ Σαέ λά. |
| τοο σεανηιζεῶ εαηαυθε ανη. | σεανηόεΐαν εαηαυθε ανη. | σεανηιζεεαν εαηαυθε ανη. | τοο σεανηιζεῶ εαηαυθε ανη. |
| τοο ούνᾶῶ τοο η-ορελαῶ αρ αν τ-ριора α η-οετ α ελοῤ. | τούνᾤαν τοο η-ορελαῶ αρ αν τ-ριора α η-οετ α ελοῤ. | τούνεΐαν τοο η-ορελαῶ αρ αν τ-ριора α η-οετ α ελοῤ. | τοο ούνεΐαν τοο η-ορελαῶ αρ αν τ-ριора α η-οετ α ελοῤ. |
| Ση ηαη το-ηυνεῶ 1 ηνέ 'ρα τ-ριора ηη. | Ση ηαη τοεανᾤαν 1 ηνάραδ 'ρα τ-ριора ηη. | Ση ηαη τοεμτεαν Σαέ λά 'ρα τ-ριора ηη. | Ση ηαη τοεμτεῶ 'ρα τ-ριора ηη, αν βλιαῶαν ρεο Σαῶ εαηανη. |

| | | | |
|--|-------------------|----------------|--------------|
| —ᾶῶ τοο η-ορελαῶ: ηό, τοο η-ορελαυζεῶ. τοο ηυνεῶ: ηό, τοο τοεμεῶ. | —όεε } —η } αν | —εαν (—εαν) | —εῶ (—εῶ) |
|--|-------------------|----------------|--------------|

AN BHRÍACÁN SAON.

——(o)——

ADÚDAR CLEACÉTÁ.

I.—Na ceirteanna 7 na preasraí reo leanar, reiríob ió' leabhar iad, agus cuir irtead na focail atá i n-earnaímh orda :—

1. An h-orcladú doimhne an t-ighe reo ar a reacht a éileas ar maraíocht i ndia? Do ———.
2. An ——— ar a h-ocht a éileas anocht é? Ní dóimhne.
3. An ndóimhne ar a deic a éileas anuimh é? Do ———.
4. Ná (nac) ——— roimh a deic é? Ní dóimhne.
5. An ——— an t-urclár rin go mme? Scuabtar.
6. Tá mbéad reitling amuis annsin ar an mbótar, an ——— ann i bparó? Ní páirtear.
7. Aet, cad déanfaíde léi? ———.
8. Tá ——— doimhne an t-riopa rin ar a cúis a éileas ar maraíocht, an ndóimhne moimhne ann roimh a h-ocht? Ní—
9. Muna (mar) ndóimhne doimhne an t-riopa go dtí a deic ir oíche, an ——— moimhne iomh a ré ir a deic? Ní dóimhne.

II.—Seiríob páirtí i n-a mbéid na bhríaca ro leanar, agus gac fuidh de'n bhríaca atá i gcead a séideas a' b' Ceirte reiríob na páirtí rin :—

Seiríob, reiríob.

III.— Do buail Seagán an doimhne.
 D'iméigearaí léirreac.
 Orclann fear an t-ighe an doimhne rin gac maraíocht.
 Ir i bean an t-ighe d'orcladú anuimh é.
 Daimhne na preasraí an éirínead i mbéad,
 agus ceanglóir na mna rin na punnanna.

Dein na páirtí rin d'ac-reiríobad aet ná cuir an gnomhne (ná, na gnomhne) i n-íol.

ceacht a seachtóideas a's ceitre fichi.

ΑΤΑΪΤΑΡ.

Αιμρεαρ }
 Λαίτρεαδ. }
 Αιμρεαρ }
 Καίττε. }
 Αιμρεαρ }
 Φάιρτineαδ. }
 Αιμρεαρ }
 Σνάτ-Λαίτρεαδ. }
 Αιμρεαρ }
 Σνάτ-Καίττε. }
 Μοθ } Λαίτρεαδ.
 Φο- }
 ριούτρεαδ } Καίττε.
 Μοθ }
 Κοιμγεαλλαδ. }
 Μοθ }
 Ορτουίστεαδ. }

Τράτνόνα βρεάζ έ ρεο, α'ρ ο'ά βρυς ριν,
 Τά**ΪΑΗ** ας ριυβαλ αμαδ πέ'η οτuaiτ ο'η
 mbaile móp.
 Νί'λ**TEAH** coir teime.
 Οο βί**ΪEAP** ας ριυβαλ um τράτνόνα ινωέ, leipj
 Νί ραυ**ΪAR** coir teime.
 Βέ**PAH** ας ριυβαλ um τράτνόνα ι mbápaδ,
 má bíonn an αιμρεαρ σο η-οιρεαμνάδ.
 Βί**TEAH** ας ριυβαλ nuair bíor an
 τράτνόνα σο βρεάζ.
 Οο βί**ΪÍ** ας ριυβαλ níor mionca 'pan
 τ-Σαμπαδ πο ζαυ ταραιν.
 Σο ραυ**ΪTAH** ας ριυβαλ αμαδ μαρ ριν
 níor mionca !
 Οά mbeibí ας ριυβαλ αμαδ níor mionca
 πέ'η οτuaiτ,
 Οο βεί**PIÖE** ι βραδ níor láirpe, αsur ní
 βεαδ οιρεαδ le θέανάμ ας na
 οοctúipib αsur ατά.
 Βί**TEAH** ας ριυβαλ αμαδ πέ'η οτuaiτ,
 pé puo a θέαnpaib na οοctúipí.

An } βρυιτρεαρ... ? ραυταρ... ? mbíteap... ? mbítí... ?
 Cá } mbéap... ? mbéipíöe ?
 Νί'λτεαρ. Νί ραυταρ. Νί βίτεαν. Νί βίτί.
 Νί βέap. Νί βείpíöe.

ΑΥΘΑΡ cleachtta.

Seipíob páirte ι η-a mbéib ζαδ ρυρμ de'η θριαταρ ριν,
 "ΑταΪταρ," πέb μαρ ατά 'pa Ceacht ριν tuap.

ceadú a h-octúeas a's ceitre picú.

—o:—

FAOÍD.

| | AIMSEAR ÉADITE. | AIMSEAR SHÁT-LÁITREAC. | AIMSEAR LÁITREAC. | AIMSEAR FÁISTINEAC. |
|---------------------|---|---|--|--|
| An Dmaear Saor. | Tu reipiúad a lán tiepeaca annro i nóc. | Seipiútar a lán tiepeaca annro oe shát. | Tátar as buatao. | Seipiútar iomne maic tiepeaca annro i mbárac. |
| | Tu reipiú Táos tieir i nóc. | Seipiúam ré tieir shé lá. | | Seipiúfaró ré tieir i mbárac. |
| An Dmaear. Saor. | Tu bí tieir as Táos o'á reipiúad nuair tu bíor annro i nóc. | | Tá tieir eile asge o'á reipiúad annro. | Béir tieir asge o'á reipiúad i mbárac nuair éiofaró tiepac. |
| | Tu bí an tieir reipiúea asge nuair éamh shéan tiepac. | | Tá tieir reipiúea annro asge. | Béir tieir eile reipiúea iomh a h-oct a éioas asge. |
| An Dmaear Saor. | | | Tátar ré buatao. | |

Έλατέ α παρούσας άρ έστρε φίλο.

Αη θηιάζαν σαοκ.

αδαιρ.

ταδαιρ.

βεηρ.

Αμπερ

Σηαέ-λάερεαέ
Σηαέ-λάερεαέ

Σαμπίμιν ζαν έλατ ηεαό τομάριν, 7 ηί μαετ τεηρ βεετ αρ ρεοιλ.
Βειντεαν αρ τομάριν ζαέ μαοιμ. αζυρ **τυζζαν** έυν ηα ρεοιτε έ.

(Α) **ΒΕΙΝΤΕΑΗ** ζο βρουλ α λάη
αμπίο ας έαός, (τοιρε μότορ
το βεετ αμζε)

Σηαέ-λάερεαέ.
έαιτε.
έάρτιμεαέ.
έομζεαίταέ.

Βειητί αρ ζαέ μαοιμ αμπίμ, αζυρ **τυζζαοι** "
ρυζαό αρ αρ μαοιμ 1 ηοέ, αζυρ **τυζζαό** "
δέαηραν αμ-1 μβάραέ, αζυρ **ταδαιρραν** "
δέαηραιόε αρ αρβύ 1 μβάραέ, αζυρ **ταδαιρραιόε** "

(Α) **ΒΕΙΗΤΙ** ραν 1 η-α έαοβ ζο μιμιο
(Α) **ΒΟΥΗΑΟ** 1 ηοέ ρέμ έ.

(Α) **ΒΕΑΗΡΑΗ** 1 μβάραέ αμπί έ.

(Α) **ΒΕΑΗΡΑΙΟΕ** ζο βρουλ α λάη

τοε αζαμ-η-α, οά μβέαό μότορ αζαμ.

ζο **η-ΑΒΑΗΤΑΗ**, 1 ρυζε άρ ζο
μβέραν 'ζά ιαμπαρό ομτ!

Οά **η-ΑΒΑΗΤΑΟΙ** ρέμ, ηί σπειροφίθε έ.

έάερεαέ.
έαιτε.
έομζεαέ.

ζο **μβειντεαν** αρ, αζυρ ζο **τυζζαν** "
Οά **μβειητί** αρ μαμ ριν 1 η-αμ, αζυρ οά **τυζζαοι**, "
το βέαό α ματαμτε το έέιτε αμζε.
Βειντεαν αρ, μά 'ρεαό, αζυρ **τυζζαν** "

ΑΒΑΗΤΑΗ ηα ρατορεαά άρ ηά
βαεεαρ τεηρ αν αμζεαο.

Αη **τυζζαν** [ηό, τυζζαν]...?
τυζζαν [ηό, (τοο-)βειητεαρ]
ηί τυζζαν.

Αη **τυαδαιρραν** [ηό, τυαδαιρταν]...?
ταδαιρραν [ηό, (τοο-)βέαιρταν]
ηί ταδαιρραν [ηό, ηί τυαδαιρταν]

Αη } η-αβαιρταν...? } η-αβροεεαρ?
{ (ηβειητεαρ...?) } { (ηβειητι...?) } { (ηβειηραν?) }

(Α) **ΒΟΥΗΑΟ**, ηό (Α) **ΒΟΥΗΑΡΤΑΡ**.

Ἡ ὁμιλία τοῦ Ἰάκωβου.

| | Ἡ ὁμιλία τοῦ Ἰάκωβου. | Ἡ ὁμιλία τοῦ Ἰάκωβου. |
|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Ἄνθρωποι. | Ἄνθρωποι. | Ἄνθρωποι. |
| Ἰάκωβος-Ἰάκωβος. | Ἰάκωβος-Ἰάκωβος. | Ἰάκωβος-Ἰάκωβος. |
| Ἰάκωβος. | Ἰάκωβος. | Ἰάκωβος. |
| Ἰάκωβος. | Ἰάκωβος. | Ἰάκωβος. |
| Ἰάκωβος. | Ἰάκωβος. | Ἰάκωβος. |
| Ἰάκωβος. | Ἰάκωβος. | Ἰάκωβος. |
| Ἰάκωβος. | Ἰάκωβος. | Ἰάκωβος. |
| Ἰάκωβος. | Ἰάκωβος. | Ἰάκωβος. |
| Ἰάκωβος. | Ἰάκωβος. | Ἰάκωβος. |
| Ἰάκωβος. | Ἰάκωβος. | Ἰάκωβος. |

Ἄνθρωποι...? Ὁ Ἰάκωβος.

* Ἰάκωβος (Ἰ.) Ἰάκωβος (C., U.) † Ἰάκωβος (Ἰ.) Ἰάκωβος (C., U.)

Sum.

[illegible]

* Ἰοναθαν βύρητον τὸ ἀρ' τοῦ ἐν μέσῳ οὐρουζεας; αὔριυ τοῦ ἐν μέσῳ βοφουρζεας, λαίβερεας.
† " " " " βοφουρζεας, καίττε.

mion-dealuḡad̃.

———(o)———

(I.)—“Éirt, a Cáit, nō cuirfir aḡ sol i, aḡur béimíð
ḡan rḡeul. Má cuirtar fearḡ ar b̃eĩḡ,
ní 'neópaíð rí don rḡeul anoḡt.”
[Séadna, l. a 6.]

———::———

| | |
|---------|---|
| ÉIST | Ḃriatar maḡalta, de'n céad réimniḡad̃ an focal ro. Moð orḡuĩḡtead̃, an dara fearra uaḡaíð, d̃ó. |
| A | Mion-focal an tuiril ḡairmĩḡ é reo. |
| ČÁIT | Ainm díleap é reo. Ḃaininnrcin, 7 tuiréal ḡairmead̃ d̃ó. |
| NÓ | Cóinnarc é reo. É i n-a ceanḡal ioir “Éirt” aḡur an cúir eile de'n ráð. |
| CUIRFIR | Ḃriatar maḡalta, airtreac̃, de'n céad réimniḡad̃ é reo. Moð tárcac̃ 7 aimreap fáirtineac̃ d̃ó. An dara fearra uaḡaíð, 7 fuirm táitte d̃ó. (“Cuir” ir moð orḡuĩḡtead̃ d̃ó). |
| Aḡ | Réam̃-focal é reo. An ainm rin, “ḡol,” fé réir aĩḡe. |
| ḡOL | Ainm Ḃriatarḡa de'n céad díoclaonaíð é reo. Uim̃ir uaḡaíð 7 tuiréal taḡarḡac̃ d̃ó. É fé réir aḡ an réam̃-focal rin, “aḡ.” |
| I | Forainm fearraḡanta díonaĩreac̃ é reo. An treap fearra uaḡaíð, baininnrcin, 7 tuiréal curpóĩreac̃ d̃ó. É fé réir aḡ an mbriatar rin, “cuirfir.” |
| AḡUS | Cóinnarc é reo. É i n-a ceanḡal ioir “cuirfir aḡ sol i” aḡur “béimíð ḡan rḡeul.” |
| BÉIMÍÐ | Ḃriatar neam̃-maḡalta neam̃-airtreac̃ é reo. Moð tárcac̃ 7 aimreap fáirtineac̃ d̃ó. An céad fearra iolraíð 7 fuirm táitte d̃ó. (“Bí” ir moð orḡuĩḡtead̃, 7 “Tá” ir aimreap láĩtreac̃, d̃ó.) |
| ḡAN | Réam̃-focal é reo. An ainm rin, “rḡeul,” fé réir aĩḡe. |

| | |
|----------|---|
| sʒeul | Δινημ κοιτέεανν, δε'ν έεατο τίοόελαοναθ έ ρεο υμνιρ υαταρθ, ριριννιρειν, 7 τνιρεαλ κυρ- ρόιρεαό τοό. Έ ρέ ρέιρ ας αν ρέαμ-φοαλ ριν, “ζαν.” |
| | Comnape έ ρεο. Έ ι n-a έεανζαλ ιοιρ “ κυριταρ ρεαρς αρ ρεις ” αςυρ “ nι 'νεόραιθ ρι δον ρʒeul ανοότ.” |
| cuirtar | θριαταρ ραορ, ριαζαλτα, αιρτρεαό, δε'ν έεατο ρέιμ- μιυζαθ έ ρεο. Μοθ τάρααό 7 αιμρεαρ ζηάτ- λάιτρεαό τοό. |
| ρεαρς | Δινημ τειβιθε δε'ν θαρια τίοόελαοναθ έ ρεο. υμνιρ υαταρθ, θαιμννιρειν, 7 τνιρεαλ κυρ- ρόιρεαό τοό. Έ ρέ ρέιρ ας αν μθριαταρ ριν, “ κυριταρ.” |
| αρ | Ρέαμ-φοαλ έ ρεο. Δν δινημ ριν, “ ρεις,” ρέ ρέιρ αιζε. |
| ρεις | Δινημ θιλεαρ. θαιμννιρειν, 7 τνιρεαλ ταθαριταό τοό. Έ ρέ ρέιρ ας αν ρέαμ-φοαλ ριν, “ αρ.” Δν έονρον τοραις, ι. ‘ ρ,’ ρέιμνιςτε αρ ιοιρς αν ρέαμ-φοαλ ριν, “ αρ.” |
| nι | Τοιθριαταρ θιύλταό έ ρεο. Έ ι n-a τέοραινν το'ν θριαταρ ριν, “ 'νεόραιθ.” |
| 'νεόσαιθ | θριαταρ ριαζαλτα, αιρτρεαό, δε'ν θαρια ρέιμνιυζαθ έ ρεο. Μοθ τάρααό, 7 αιμρεαρ ράιρτνιρεαό τοό. Δν τρεαρ ρεαρρα υαταρθ τοό, ας τεαότ ιε n-a αιμννιθ, “ ρι.” (“ ιννιρ” ιρ μοθ ορθνιςτεαό τοό.) |
| σι | φοραινν ρεαρραντα έομνnapεαό έ ρεο. Δν τρεαρ ρεαρρα υαταρθ, θαιμννιρειν, 7 τνιρεαλ αιμ- ννεαό τοό. Έ ι n-a αιμννιθ ας αν μθριαταρ ριν, “ 'νεόραιθ.” |
| δον | Αιτιαότ έιςεινντε έ ρεο. Έ ι n-a τέοραινν το'ν δινημ ριν, “ ρʒeul.” |
| sʒeul | Δινημ κοιτέεανν, δε'ν έεατο τίοόελαοναθ έ ρεο. υμνιρ υαταρθ, ριριννιρειν, 7 τνιρεαλ κυρρόιρεαό τοό. Έ ρέ ρέιρ ας αν μθριαταρ ριν “ 'νεόραιθ.” |
| ανοότ | Τοιθριαταρ αιμριρε έ ρεο. Έ ι n-a τέοραινν το'ν θριαταρ ριν, “ 'νεόραιθ.” |

(II.)—" ní h-iaú na fíu móra a báineann an fógmar.

—::—

- ní Doibhíadaí uíúltac é seo. É i n-a ceórainn do'n
 Narc rin, " ír."
- [ÍS-]h Fíuim de'n Narc é seo. Moó tárcac 7 aimpear
 láitrcac do. " Daoine " a ainmníó aóðair.
- iaó Fórainm peapanta uíonarcac é seo. An tpeap
 peapra iolraíó 7 tuireal ainmneac do. É i n-a
 ainmníó cóm-airnéire leir an ainm rin, " fíu."
- na Síó é an t-alt. Uíuim iolraíó, fíuinnrcin, 7 tuireal
 ainmneac do, as teacé leir an ainm rin, " fíu."
- fíu Ainm coitcéann de'n céac uíóclaonaó é seo.
 Uíuim iolraíó 7 fíuinnrcin do. É i n-a
 ainmníó fáirnéire as " ír." " fear " ír
 uíuim uacáíó, tuireal ainmneac, do.
- móra Aíuacé é seo. Uíuim iolraíó, fíuinnrcin, 7 tuireal
 ainmneac do. É i n-a ceórainn d'á ainm, " fíu."
 " móir " ír uíuim uacáíó do. An cónron topaíş,
 i. 'm,' réimíşce ar loraş an ainm iolraíó rin,
 " fíu," ar cónron éaol a liciu deiríó.
- [na] Síó é an t-alt. Uíuim iolraíó 7 tuireal ainmneac
 do, as teacé leir an ainm rin, " daoine."
- [Daoine] Ainm coitcéann de'n 4aó., 7 de'n 5aó., uíóclaonaó
 é seo. Uíuim iolraíó do. É i n-a ainmníó
 aóðair as " ír."
- a Mion-focal i n-a fórainm cóibnearta é seo.
 Uíuim iolraíó do, as teacé le n-a réam-
 teacéairde, " daoine." É i n-a ainmníó as an
 mbíadaí rin, " báineann."
- báineann Bpíadaí maşalta, airtreac, de'n céac réimniuşaó
 é seo. Moó tárcac 7 aimpear şnáç-láitrcac
 do. An tpeap peapra iolraíó do, as teacé le n-a
 ainmníó, "a." An cónron topaíş, i. 'b,' réimíşce
 ar loraş an fórainm cóibnearta rin, "a."
- an Síó é an t-alt. Uíuim uacáíó, fíuinnrcin, 7 tuireal
 curpóireac do, as teacé leir an ainm rin,
 " fógmar."
- fógmar Ainm coitcéann de'n céac uíóclaonaó é seo.
 Fíuinnrcin, 7 tuireal curpóireac do. É fé
 réir as an mbíadaí rin, " báineann "

Do'n muinteoir.

U' féidir ná tósfá oim é dá gcuidinn i n-úil tuit poimne
neite a chos conghnam dom féin a'p mé as múineadh na sceacht ro.
Sinne atá as gabáil do'n obair reo .i. do mhúineadh na Saeóilge,
o'féadfaimid go léir cabruighe le n-a céile, agus baó éaric dúinn
go léir ran do dhéanamh.

I. Ceacht camnte ip ead na ceacht ro.

Do reáidadh iad i gcuma a'p go mbéidís áireamh i gcóir
camnte do mhúineadh 'ra ran, 7 ran do dhéanamh do péir an Mhóda
Óimh. Leat-uair an éiligh do mhúineadh sac ceacht aca, agus, ar
feadh na h-aimpice rin go léir, bíod a bfuil de páirtib mra ceacht
o'á labhairt, a'p o'á labhairt, a'p o'á labhairt arís a'p arís eile as
muinteoir agus as reoláirib, aet go moir-móir as na reoláirib.

II. Tabairfaim fé nteara go bfuil easar áiríte do péir
sramadaige ar sac ceacht aca, agus easar a'p óro áiríte o'ra go
léir i ndiaid a céile. Tuigfaim, mar rin de, go mbéidís fuidheam
nó sramadae na Saeóilge o'á foğluim as an mac léiginn le linn
beic as foğluim na camnte oó. I tteannta a céile ip ead ip
feair iad. Na litheada ro atá mra na ceachtuib, agus eio "cpom"
téasair o'ra (m.p. fuidheam) cómarra an eio cpom rin ar an
bpoimne áiríte sramadaige atá le mhúineadh 'ra ceacht céadna.
Nuair béir 'sá reáidadh ar an sclár duib, reáid an méid rin
de'n focail le eailc deirg.

III. Tá 'óá cólúmhán (ar a laigean) i ngeall ceall. An cólúmhán 'óib mar a bfuil na focail agus cló trom ar éirí de na litreachaib, inna cólúmhán rin atá na páirte nó na focail atá le múineadh go ppeirialta. Cuir i geall, an ceall rin ar an geall 'óiocthaonadh, cuirteal geimeamhnaic : is é ceall i ngeall ar ceall a 'óéanamh 'ra mara 'ná pectúir geallúin do eallpeall (nó, geallúin) agus a páir, "Geallúin é rin." Eallpeall ceall an geallúin, annsin, agus abair go páir, poiréir, "Sin é ceall an geallúin." Do b' páir do 'n múinteoir na focail rin, "Sin é ceall an geallúin," do páir i rige a' go docthaonadh na focail páir ngeall an t-geallúin do-geallúin i bgeall an "geall," a' go moir-móir i bgeall an "n." Abairteir na focail páir na focail, "Sin é ceall an geallúin," uair nó 'ó. Seirib an 'ó páir,

"Geallúin é rin. Sin é ceall an geallúin,"

ar an geallúin, páir mar atáir 'ra leall, agus seirib an t- "i" le cailc 'óeir. Do mar an i ngeall, leir, an ponc páirige do seirib do 'n cionn an "geall" le cailc geallúin. Léirgeall an léir. Doir an geall páir eile,

"Carúin é rin. Sin é ceall an carúin,"

do múineadh ar an moir geallúin, agus seirib ar an geallúin é. Eallpeall ceall an carúin doir anoir, agus cuir an ceirte reo,

"An é rin ceall an geallúin?"

Óéanar geall, a' ní h-geall 'óiocthaic é rin, geallúin an geallúin ceallúin uair :—

"Ní h-é ; rin é ceall an carúin."

lean oir mar rin go mbéir an ceall go léir seirib do ar an geallúin agus. Do ceall do 'n múinteoir i ngeall do 'óéanamh i geallúin ar an bfuil rin do 'n focail (geallúin, m.p.) atá 'óá múineadh a' go do eallúin i geallúin uair páir, agus i n-geallúin ceirte do eallúin do eallúin do 'n geallúin ar na focailúin an bfuil geallúin do 'n focail do eallúin i bgeallúin.

IV. Nuair b'éar na páirte go léir ar an gcúlár thuú ašat, léiğ iad uile. Fiafmuig de na pcoláirib cat é an t-ašmuğat do-pinneat ar na pcolairib. Má'r dóiğ leat sup gábat é, déim míniugat ar an mağail do-pinneat ó na romplairib. Aet t'á laiğeat aimpéar a éaičpir ar an gcéim peo de'n éeaeť ir ead ir fearr é. Sin é cúir sup cuipeat irteaeť na nótaí gnamadaige, i rliğe a'r go b'éaťpať na mic léiğinn iad do léiğean nuair do b'eat uain aca éuige, ašur go b'éaťpaťde an leaeť-uair an éluig ar pať do éaičean aš labairť na gaeóilge.

V. pé pcoláipe, óg nó aorťa, b'éar aš foğluim ar an leabair po, bat éeapť do gaeť cleaeťat t'á b'fuit ann do p'píobat 'pa baile. Muna n'óana pé ran ní f'éaťpať pé an tairbe eapť do baint ar na ceaeťaib. Ní h-eóť dom aon t-řağar oibre i leit p'píobneóipeaeťa a éabarp'ať an oipeat conğanta do'n mac léiğinn éun teaeť irteaeť i gceapť ar an n-gaeóilg do p'píobat a'r a éabarp'ať na cleaeťča po. Faimur rin, ir fura, ašur ir tairneam-aige, do'n mínteóir cleaeťča de'n t-řağar rin do éeapťuğat 'ná airtmuğat a b'eapla do éeapťuğat. Nuair do b'eat an ceaeť mínte, b'féidpir náir mír do'n mínteóir an cleaeťat atá aš gábat leir do míniugat.

VI. Bat éeapť do'n mínteóir an ceaeť, ašur gaeť a mbaineann leir, do beit ullam aige ruľa otabarp'ať pé pé n-a míneat. "Ní h-é lá na gaeíte lá na pcolb." An mínteóir ir fearr ar domhan ní f'éaťpať pé ceaeť teangán do míneat go beaeť, c'pinn, plaetmair gan é t'ullmugat poim pé.

VII. Ní p'píobneam'ac an áit é peo éun a éuilleat do p'at i otaob an Míóda Mínte. Bat éeapť úp'at do b'eannam de p'ictúirib, de puťaib, de éómarťaib p'óipť, ge., an b'eapla do éaičean i leaeť taoib, má'r féidpir é. ašur beó'aeť a'r f'uinneam do éur leir an obair ó éúr deipeat. Na nótaí i otaob Míóda Mínte atá i g "Cainnt" ašur i g "Cainnt Colour Cards," do éabarp'ať a léiğean a lán conğanta do óuine éun na gceaeť po do míneat 'pa éeapť.

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EXPLANATORY GRAMMAR.

FIRST PART.

THE VERB.

(I.) REGULAR VERBS.

Lesson 1.—PAST TENSE (I.)

Do óún ré a leabhar.

1. **The Verb** is the most important word in a sentence (Latin, *verbum*, word: Irish, *briathar*); and in Irish, it is placed at the beginning of its sentence or clause. It is the part of speech by means of which we state something, ask a question, or give a command.

2. The form of the verb used in commanding or requesting a person to perform an action [the Imperative Mood, second person, singular] is the **stem**, or simplest form. In the sentence (a) *óún do leabhar*, *óún* is an example of this form.

3. In (b) *do óún ré a leabhar*, *do óún* is an example of the **Past Tense**. **Tense** is the form (or inflexion) which a verb takes to express change of *time*, past, present, or to come. On comparing the forms of the same verb in (a) and (b), we notice in the Past Tense the particle *do* before the stem. $\begin{array}{l} \text{f} \quad \text{Óún} \\ \text{do} \quad \text{Óún} \end{array}$

When the first letter of the stem is an aspirable consonant (*b, c, d, f, s, m, p, r, or t*), it is aspirated after this particle (*óún, fúir*) *do* becomes *ó'* with verbs in which the initial letter of the stem is a vowel, or *p* (*ó'érir, ó'pás*).

4. **Pronunciation.** Before aspirable consonants, *do* is frequently omitted colloquially. In answering questions, and in slow, deliberate speech, *do* is usually pronounced, but never with stress of voice.

Lesson 2.—PAST TENSE (II.)

Δη οὐν ρέ α λεῶδαρ? **Ὅο** οὐν. **ἡῖοη** οὐν.

5. Question and Answer. Note (a) that commencing the question is the interrogative particle Δη; (b) that a negative answer commences with ἡῖοη, and an affirmative with Ὅο; and (c) that the verb used in the question is repeated in the answer.

When the sense requires it, the particle ἡῖαρ (Interrogative Negative) is used instead of Δη (ἡῖαρ ἦιτο ?)

Lesson 3.—PAST TENSE (III.)

Μιχεῖλ: “ Ουῶδαρτ Τ. **Συη** οὐν ρ. α λεῶδαρ.”
 Οοννέαδ: “ Ουῶδαρτ Σ. **ηῖαρ** οὐν Ο. α λεῶδαρ.”

6. Micheal tells us what Tadhg said (in the affirmative form); Donnchadh, what Seaghan said (negative form) Notice the use of the conjunction Συη in reporting affirmative, and of the conj. ηῖαρ in reporting negative statements. Συη, or ηῖαρ as required, must be used, in the Past Tense, before every sentence thus reported. In such (*dependent*) clauses, the actual words of the speaker quoted are not used.

The student should carefully note the distinction between direct and indirect (or reported) speech. In the latter, a different form of the particle is used and, as will be seen in later lessons, the verb sometimes takes a different form. *E.g.,*

| | | |
|--|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Tadhg: “ P. closed his book.” “ Ὅο οὐν ρ. α λεῶδαρ.” | | } Direct Speech. |
| | | |
| Seaghan: “ D. did not close his book.” “ ἡῖοη οὐν Ο. α λεῶδαρ.” | | } Indirect or Reported Speech. |
| | | |
| <i>Main Clause.</i> | <i>Dependent Clause.</i> | |
| Tadhg said | that P. closed his book. | |
| Ουῶδαρτ Τ. | Συη οὐν ρ. α λεῶδαρ. | |
| Seaghan said | that D. did not close his book. | |
| Ουῶδαρτ Σ. | ηῖαρ οὐν Ο. α λεῶδαρ. | |

Note that in such dependent clauses the conj.—which is frequently omitted in English, *e.g.*, “ I knew (that) it was he ”—must, in Irish, always appear and be placed immediately before the verb. The main clause may be a statement (as in this Lesson); or a command or request (as in Lessons 9 and 10.)

7. Particles. In Irish, certain particles (“ little parts ” or words which cannot, now, be conveniently assigned to any part of speech) are used with the verb. They vary in form for some tenses. In the Past, the interrogative particle Δη combines with πο, resulting in Δη. Similarly, πο affixed to the negative particle ní — ἡῖοη; to the conj. σο (“ that,” affirm.), — Συη; to the conj. ηῖα or ηῖαé (“ that,” neg.), — ηῖαρ; to the adverb cá (“ where ”), — κάρ. None of these particles, etc., ever gets voice stress or emphasis.

Lessons 4, 5. -PAST TENSE (IV.)

| 8. Person. | SINGULAR. | PLURAL. |
|------------|------------|------------|
| 1st. | ṪO ṪÚNAṪ. | ṪO ṪÚNAMṪ. |
| 2nd. | ṪO ṪÚNAṪṪ. | ṪO ṪÚNAṪṪṪ |
| 3rd. | ṪO ṪÚN. | ṪO ṪÚNṪṪṪ. |

9. Padruig tells us what he himself did (ṪO ṪÚNAṪ)—*i.e.*, First Person. Tadhg, speaking to Padruig, tells him what he (Padruig) did (ṪO ṪÚNAṪṪ)—*i.e.*, Second Person; and so on. Hence, the verb can, by an ending, show the pronoun (I, you, we, ye, they). The forms of the verb with **pronominal endings** (the synthetic forms) are a source of great beauty and strength to the language. In some districts the forms ṪO ṪÚN mé, ṪÚ, etc. (analytic) have recently come into use.

10. **Pron.** The *ṛ* in —ṪṪṪ and —ṪṪṪ is pronounced slender in Munster, and is frequently so written, *viz.*, —ṪṪṪ, —ṪṪṪ.

[In, *e.g.*, ṪO ÉURṪṪṪ, *e* (slender glide) is inserted before —ṪṪṪ, because ÉURṪṪṪ ends slender.

ṪO ṪÚNAṪ: Ṫ (broad glide) is inserted before —ṪṪṪ, because ṪÚN ends broad.]

The synthetic forms of Ṫ'ORṪṪṪ are pronounced Ṫ'ORṪṪṪṪṪ; —ṪṪ(Ṫ)Ṫ, —ṪṪ(Ṫ)Ṫ, —ṪṪṪṪ; *i.e.*, as if from a stem in —ṪṪ (as ÉURṪṪ); and, generally, where the synthetic forms are in use, the pronominal endings affixed to stems of two syllables ending in *ṪṪ*, *ṪṪ*, *ṪṪ*, *ṪṪ*, *ṪṪ*, or *ṪṪṪ*, not preceded by a long vowel, are usually pronounced —ṪṪṪ, etc. When endings for person, etc., are affixed, such stems in —ṪṪ, —ṪṪ, —ṪṪ, —ṪṪ, are syncopeated or shortened, as Ṫ'ORṪṪṪṪṪ.

REVISION QUESTIONS. (A)

—————(o)—————

(All examples must be in Irish, and in complete sentences.)

—————
Revise Lessons 1 to 5.
—————

1. Why is the Verb so called?
2. What is meant by Tense?
3. How is the Past Tense (a) affirmative, (b) negative, of a Verb formed?
4. Give examples of Past Tense showing the use of (a) ṪṪṪ, (b) ṪṪṪ.
5. What are the pronominal endings of the verb in this tense?
6. When are the endings —ṪṪṪ and —ṪṪṪ affixed to the stem of a verb in the Past?
7. What particles, conjunctions, etc., are used with this tense?

(Lesson 6.—DIRECTION (I.))

11. In this lesson are introduced some commonly used adverbs, showing changes to denote (1) rest in, (2) motion to, and (3) motion from, a place.)

Lessons 7, 8.—IMPERATIVE MOOD.

12. The **Imperative Mood** is the mood of *command* or request, or the like. The mood of the verb in Lessons 1 to 5 is the Indicative, which merely *indicates* as an actual fact, or asks a question. There are also moods of wish, doubt, etc., which will be dealt with in subsequent lessons. The form of the verb used to express each change of meaning, *i.e.*, the *manner* in which the statement is made, is called a **mood** of the verb.

| 13. | Person. | SINGULAR. | PLURAL. |
|-----|---------|-------------------|------------------|
| | 1st. | (<i>túnam.</i>) | <i>túnamíṛ.</i> |
| | 2nd. | <i>tún.</i> | <i>túnarṑ.</i> |
| | 3rd. | <i>túnarṑ.</i> | <i>túnarṑíṛ.</i> |

Notice the various pronominal endings, in the singular and plural (*i.e.*, denoting the pronoun, or person—first, second, etc.), and further that the endings are different from those in the Past Tense. In the third person, I ask, or order, that Padruig (Padruig and Seaghan, etc.) do certain actions, but, in expressing my desire, I do not address Padruig (or Padruig and Seaghan, etc.) directly. The imperative first person sing., is rarely used.

14. **Pron.** 2 SG.: stems in *-iṣ* or *-iṑ* are prond. *-iṣ* in M., as *éipṑṣ*. *ṑiṣ* : in C., and U. these, *e.g.*, are *éipí*, *ṑuí*.

3 SG.: ending *-(e)arṑ* is prond. *-uc* in M., as *túnuc* : in C., and U. as *e.g.*, *túnú*, but as *-(u)ic* before a pronoun beginning with *ṑ*.

| | East M. | West M. | C. & U. |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 2 PLU.: stems in <i>-iṣ</i> , as <i>e.g.</i> , <i>éipíṣí</i> | <i>éipíṣ</i> | } | <i>éipṑṣí</i> |
| or <i>iṑ</i> , as <i>e.g.</i> , <i>ṑuíṣí</i> | <i>ṑuíṣ</i> | | <i>ṑuiṣí</i> |
| stems in <i>-il</i> , <i>-ip</i> , etc., as <i>e.g.</i> , <i>orpṑaiṣí</i> | <i>orpṑaiṣ</i> | | <i>orpṑaiṣí</i> |
| Other stems, | as <i>e.g.</i> , <i>túnaiṣí</i> | <i>túnaiṣ</i> | <i>túnaiṣí</i> |

The *-m-* of 1 *plu.*, and the *-ṑ-* of 3 *plu.*, are broad in C. and U. when the stem ends in a broad vowel, as *túnamuiṛ*, *túnarṑuiṛ*.

In M., an old form of 1 *plu.*, in *-am* (*éipṑṣeam*, etc.) is frequently used

Lesson 9.—**VERBAL NOUN. (I.)**

Θυβραιρ λειρ α λεαβαρ το **ῥύναθ̣**. (A)

Θυβραιρ λειρ **ρυιῶε**. (B)

15. A **Verbal Noun** is the name of an action (or state). The words ῥύναθ̣ and ρυιῶε (in A and B), being *names of actions*, are Verbal Nouns.

16. You will observe that in sentences as A above, the Verbal Noun is at the end of its phrase (the verb itself, ῥύν being transitive in these cases) ; and that in such sentences as B, the verbal noun commences the phrase in which it occurs (the verb itself, ρυιῶ, *e.g.*, being intransitive).

17. In ῥύν το λεαβαρ, the verb ῥύν is **transitive**, because the action *passes on* to or affects λεαβαρ (the object). Συιῶ is **intransitive**, because the action does not affect any object. We can say εαῶ το ῥύν ρέ ? but not εαῶ το ρυιῶ ρέ ?

18. Ending. As a general rule, when the stem is :—(I.) a word of one syllable the verbal noun is formed by adding αῶ (ῥύν, ῥύναθ̣) ; (II) a word of two syllables ending in ιξ̣, the verbal noun ends in υξ̣αῶ (βατιξ̣, βατιυξ̣αῶ). Note various forms as you meet them in reading.

19. Pron. Το in such phrases as...α λεαβαρ το ῥύναθ̣ is a preposition, and is usually pronounced, and frequently written, α. When the preceding word ends in a vowel, this preposition is frequently omitted before consonants (αν εάρτα 'ξεαππαῶ), and it often takes the form of α ῶ (α ῶ'ορεατε) before vowels. The ending -υξ̣αῶ is proncl. ú (somet. ú-ú. The ending -αῶ is proncl. ú in C., & U., and α (unstressed) in M.

20. Notice that the *imper. mood* in direct speech, as "Ῥύν το λεαβαρ," becomes the *verbal noun* }
in indirect speech, as, } Θυβαριτ λειρ α λεαβαρ το ῥύναθ̣.

Lesson 10.—**VERBAL NOUN (II.)**

"Ἡά ῥύν αν ἔμιννεῶξ̣."

"Ἡά ρυιῶ."

Θυβραιρ λειρ **ζαν** αν ἔμιννεῶξ̣ το ῥύναθ̣. ...ζαν ρυιῶε.

21. Ἡά (negative particle) is placed before the Imperative Mood form when a negative order, or request, is made (Ἡά ῥύν...). With the corresponding verbal noun, the preposition **ζαν** is used to express negation, (...ζαν αν ἔμιννεῶξ̣ το ῥύναθ̣).

Lesson 11.—**VERBAL ADJECTIVE.**

Τά αν λεαβαρ ιμ **ῥύντα** αξ̣ατ̣.

22. As a Verbal Noun is the name of an action, so a **Verbal Adjective** describes the condition or state of an object as affected by the action (τά αν εομνεατ μύετα...). The Verbal Adjective thus defines or qualifies its noun.

23. It is formed by adding ζε or ца to the stem, according as the final consonant of same is slender or broad (βατιξ̣ζε, ξεαππαῶ). If the final con. of the stem is a dental, *i.e.*, θ, η, τ, ι, or ρ ; or if the stem is a monosyllable ending in ε, ῶ, ε, or ξ̣, the τ of this ending is not aspirated (ῥύντα ; ιετε).

REVISION QUESTIONS. (B)

———(o)———

Revise Lessons 7 to 11.

—————

1. What is meant by the Imperative Mood of a verb ?
 2. Give the pronominal endings of the verb in this mood.
 3. What is a Verbal Noun ? Give examples of four Verbal Nouns with different endings.
 4. Define transitive and intransitive verbs, and give examples.
 5. Give examples of (a) a Verbal Noun commencing, and (b) of a Verbal Noun ending the phrase in which it occurs.
 6. Give examples of the use of $\eta\acute{\alpha}$ before the Imper. Mood and of $\xi\alpha\mu$ before a Verbal Noun or phrase.
 7. How is a Verbal Adjective formed ?
 8. When is the τ of the ending not aspirated ?
-

Lesson 12.—FUTURE TENSE (I.)

24. We are told what Padruig *did* yesterday ($\Upsilon' \epsilon\mu\iota\zeta$ $\rho\acute{\epsilon}$..., Past Tense), and what he *will do* to-morrow ($\epsilon\mu\epsilon\acute{\omicron}\acute{\alpha}\iota\acute{\omicron}$ $\rho\acute{\epsilon}$..., Future Tense). The particle $\tau\omicron$ (with the resulting aspiration) does not appear in the future form : the verb shows by means of a termination the change to denote future tense. Notice the two ways of forming the future from the stem : $\Upsilon\acute{\upsilon}\eta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\iota\acute{\omicron}$, $\omicron\mu\epsilon\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\acute{\alpha}\iota\acute{\omicron}$; it is formed in the latter manner, as a rule, when the stem is a word of two or more syllables ending in a slender consonant ($\epsilon\mu\text{-}\iota\zeta$, $\omicron\mu\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\iota$), and in the former manner for all other verbs ($\Upsilon\acute{\upsilon}\eta$, $\epsilon\omicron\mu\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\tau\omicron$).

25. Verbs of the — ρ — future belong to the First Conjugation.
 Verbs of the — $\acute{\omicron}(\acute{\epsilon})$ — „ „ „ Second Conjugation.

By "Conjugation" is usually meant a tabulated summary, or *joining together*, of all the inflexions of a verb, *i.e.*, of the various changes in form to express tense, person, etc.

26. The following two classes of verbs belong to the 2nd conjugation :
 verbs of two or more syllables (a) ending in $\iota\zeta$ (or $\upsilon\iota\zeta$) as $\epsilon\mu\iota\zeta$, $\epsilon\alpha\eta\eta\iota\zeta$, or

(b) ending in $\iota\iota$, $\iota\mu$, $\iota\eta$, $\iota\phi$, or $\iota\eta\zeta$ not preceded by a long vowel.

E.g., 1st conj., $\Upsilon\acute{\upsilon}\eta\text{-}\rho\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\iota\acute{\omicron}$, $\epsilon\omicron\mu\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\tau\omicron\text{-}\rho\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\iota\acute{\omicron}$.

2nd conj., $\epsilon\mu\text{-}\epsilon\acute{\omicron}\acute{\alpha}\iota\acute{\omicron}$, $\epsilon\alpha\eta\eta\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\acute{\alpha}\iota\acute{\omicron}$; $\omicron\mu\epsilon\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\acute{\alpha}\iota\acute{\omicron}$.

27. Pron. The **-óċ-** of these verb is prond. **-ó-** in M., and South C.; but usually **-óh-** in North C. and U.

The **-p-** has now, practically, become **h**. When the final letter of the stem is **b**, **o**, or **z**, it becomes, under the influence of the **h** sound, **p**, **ɾ**, or **c**, respectively. *E.g.*, **rcuabpao**, **ɾtaopao**, **leazpao** are prond. **rcuapao**, **ɾtaɾao**, **leacao**. Phonetically, this change in pron. is termed unvoicing. **l**, **m**, **n**, and **ɾ** are also unvoiced (*i.e.*, prond. **hl**, etc.) under similar conditions. The breath consonants **p**, **ɾ**, **c**, **f**, **ɾ** can suffer no such change. In a few districts, the **-p-** is still fully prond. when the final letter or the stem is a vowel, as **ċi-peao**; or an aspd. con., as **cait-peao**.

In C. & U., the first plural is **-óċamuio** or **-pamuio**. In M., the ending **-io** is (as usual with **-io** or **-is** in M.) prond. **-is**, but with **-o** silent before pronouns. An old ending of 1st plu. in **-am** (**ċipeóċam**, etc.) is still common in M.

Lessons 13, 14.—FUTURE TENSE (II. & III.)

| 28. Person. | SINGULAR. | PLURAL. |
|-------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1st. | óúnpao . | óúnpaimio . |
| 2nd. | óúnpair . | óúnpair (rið). |
| 3rd. | óúnpair . | óúnpair . |

Padruig tells us what he will do to-morrow (**óúnpao**); and **Tadhg**, addressing **Padruig**, tells him what he (**Padruig**) will do (**óúnpair**), and so on. Note the endings of the various synthetic forms in the future tense.

In the 3rd plu., both the synthetic form of the verb and the nominative are, in M., still commonly used in all tenses, as **ċipio na comuɾpaim ċ. Ó'ċipiozaoɾ na ɾip. Táio ɾiao aɾipio**.

29. Particles. **An**, **so**, **naċ**, or **cá** eclipses an initial con., and prefixes **n-** to an initial vowel. In M., **ná**, which does not affect an initial con., but prefixes **h-** to an initial vowel, is used instead of **naċ** (—"that", neg.) The **n** of the interrog. **an** is *not* prond. It is represented by eclipsis of initial con., and by **n-** before initial vowel of verb.

The interrog. **an** is fully prond. in **ip** sentences, as **An (ip) ċ ɾin ċ?** **An (ip) leaðair ċ ɾin?** Elsewhere it becomes **a'**.

Lesson 15.—FUTURE TENSE (IV.)

Deipum so nóúnpair ɾé a leaðair.
Oubairt so nóúnpao ɾé a leaðair.

30. This lesson shows the form of the future used in dependent or subordinate clauses (*vide* § 5 and 6), such as after the conjunction **so** (or **ná**, **naċ**). Note the important difference between the form after **Deipum** (or, **ip óóis liom**, etc.) *present*, as **Deipum so nóúnpair ɾé a leaðair**, and that after **Oubairt** (or, **ða óóis liom**, etc.) *past*. The form of the future tense in a dependent clause following a verb in the *past tense* is called the **Secondary Future**; as **Oubairt so nóúnpao** (Sec. Fut.) **ɾé a leaðair**.

In English, too, there is a similar difference in construction: He says, he thinks, etc., (that) he *will*. He said, he thought, etc., (that) he *would*.

REVISION QUESTIONS. (C)

———(o)———

Revise Lessons 12 to 15.

—————

1. What is meant by the Future Tense of a verb ?
 2. How is the Future Tense formed ?
 3. Define "Conjugation."
 4. Give examples of verbs belonging (a) to the 1st, (b) to the 2nd conjugation.
 5. What are the pronominal endings in the Future Tense ?
 6. What particles, conjunctions, etc., are used with this tense ?
 7. How do these particles, etc., affect the initial letter of the verb ?
 8. Give examples of the Secondary Future.
-

(Lesson 16.—TIME.

31. Note that the names of the days of the week when used as nouns are *An Luan*, etc., and when used in adverbial phrases are *Dia Luan*, etc. ; also, that we reckon Monday as the beginning of the week.)

(Lesson 17.—DIVISIONS OF THE YEAR.

32. Note that we reckon Spring from St. Brigid's Day (1 Feb.), and thus onwards for the other seasons.)

Lesson 18.—PRESENT-HABITUAL TENSE (I.)

Tóinann ré a leabhar go mme.

33. The *form* of the verb in this lesson is sometimes called the Present (Indicative) ; but in *function* it is the **Present-Habitual**. It denotes repeated or customary action in present time (what takes place), and an appropriate adverbial phrase (*go mme*, *i gcóinnuióe*, etc.) is expressed or understood.

In verbs which express a mental action as *tuisceann*, *aiúisceann*, (a) action in the present and (b) habitual action are expressed by the same form as (a) *tuisceann*, *aiúisceann* *ní é* (anoir) ; ... (b) *nuaire bíonn ré as leabhair óir áir*. English has a similar usage.

Lesson 19.—PRESENT-HABITUAL TENSE (II.)

34. **Particles.** The initial consonant of the verb is eclipsed after *An* ? *na* ? *Cá* ? —*go*, —*na* ; and aspirated after *Ní*, *Cao* ? *Cia* ? *Nuaire*.

[The particles, etc., used with the Fut., Pres.-Hab., Past-Hab., and Concl. are :—*An*, *ní*, *go*, *ná* (*na*), *cá* ; and with the Past are :—*Ar*, *níor*, *suir*, *nár*, *cáir*.]

Lesson 20, 21.—PRESENT-HABITUAL TENSE (III.)

| 35 | Person. | SINGULAR. | PLURAL. |
|----|---------|-----------|---------------|
| | 1st. | ṡúnaim. | ṡúnaimíṡ. |
| | 2nd. | ṡúnair. | ṡúnann (pib). |
| | 3rd. | ṡúnann. | ṡúnaiṡ. |

These lessons show the synthetic forms of the verb in the Pres.-Hab. tense.

36. Pron. The pronominal endings of *opeait* (and similarly of all verbs in *-ir* etc., *vide* § 10) are prond. as if the stem ended in *is*, as *opeaitim*, etc. The plu. ending in C. and U. is *-amurṡ*. The synthetic forms in the 2 sg. are becoming rare, *bíonn tú, éirígeann tú*, etc., being more frequent.

37. This form of the verb is used after *má* (if) in referring to future time. The verb in a *má* clause is indicative mood, as the supposition is treated as a fact. *Má bíonn pé annro i mbárad* (I assume he will be) *éiread é*. The neg. form of *má* is *muna* (eclipsing). *Muna* is frequently prond. *mapa*, somet. *mup(á)*.

(Lesson 22.—DIRECTION (II.)

38. ["The Celts, like the rest of the Indo-Europeans determined their orientation by looking at the rising sun. Hence, the East was regarded as 'before,' the West as 'behind,' the South as 'right,' and the North as 'left.'"—WHITLEY STOKES. *Erin*, III., 13].

Note that *ó*, in *ó ṡear* etc., is not the prep. = "from," but the modern form of the older *ṡo*, or *pó* = "towards.")

Lesson 23.—PAST-HABITUAL TENSE (I.)

ṡ'éirígead ṡ. ar a pé a éios saé maron annurṡ.

39. The Present-Habitual Tense describes what takes place (usually, seldom, often, every morning, etc.) The **Past-Habitual** describes what "*used*" to take place at some period of time in the past (every morning, etc. of last week, last year, when he was young, etc.) Contrast, e.g., the form used to describe what Tomas does every morning now (Present-Habitual) with what he did, or was accustomed to do every morning when he was young (Past-Habitual). This is sometimes termed the Imperfect Tense.

Lessons 24, 25.—**PAST-HABITUAL TENSE (II.)**

| 40. Person. | SINGULAR. | PLURAL. |
|-------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1st. | το οὔναιον. | το οὔναιμιρ. |
| 2nd. | το οὔντα. | το οὔναὸ (ριθ). |
| 3rd. | το οὔναὸ. | το οὔναιοίρ. |

These lessons show the synthetic forms of the verb in the Past-Hab. tense.

41. Particles. Το aspirates the initial con. of the stem in affirm. sentences, otherwise the particles are used as for the pres.-hab. Note that το does not appear after ní, etc., but in the past tense (Less. 2) η(ο) takes the place of το after particles. E.g., το οὔν, níηι οὔν (past); but το οὔναὸ, ní οὔναὸ (past-hab.)

42. Pron. The 3 sg. ending -(e)αὸ is prond. -uē in M., and ú (unstressed) in C. and U. The aspn. of -τ- of 2 sg. ending generally follows the rule given for aspn. of τ in -τα or -τε, vide § 23.

REVISION QUESTIONS. (D)

———(ο)———

Revise Lessons 18 to 21, and 24, 25.

1. What do the Habitual Tenses, Present and Past, express?
2. Give the pronominal endings of the verb for each of these two tenses.
3. What particles, conjs., etc., are used with the Habitual Tenses?
4. When is the conjunction μά used?
5. Give examples of the 3 sg. pres., pres.-hab., past, past-hab., fut., and sec. fut., of the verb τυις, (a) affirm., and (b) neg.

Lesson 26.—**CONDITIONAL MOOD (I.)**

Οά μβέαὸ ρ. ανηρο, ο'ερεόαὸ ρέ.....

43. The Conditional Mood is used when we say what would happen if something else—improbable, or not a fact—took place. Such sentences usually contain (I.) a condition, and (II.) a consequence or result. The form of the verb used in (II.), i.e. the main clause of the sentence, is the Conditional Mood (Ο'ερεόαὸ, το λέιςρεαὸ, etc.)

- 44.** [Compare with the same form (Secondary Future) in Lesson 15. Ουθαπτε ζο η-ερεόαὸ ράουις...etc. The sense is different, however, as may be seen by comparing Lessons 15 and 26, and it is, therefore, incorrect to consider the Conditional Mood and the Secondary Future Tense as being the same. The form is the same, but it has two distinct functions. C/. οά μιννεόις, ό μιννεόις, in which the same form (μιννεόις) is used for the dual no. and dat. case.]

Lessons 27, 28.—**CONDITIONAL MOOD (II.)**

| 45. Person. | SINGULAR. | PLURAL. |
|-------------|------------|-----------------|
| 1st. | το ὑνῆται. | το ὑνῆταιμι. |
| 2nd. | το ὑνῆς. | το ὑνῆσθε (ῖθ). |
| 3rd. | το ὑνῆται. | το ὑνῆταισι. |

These lessons show the synthetic forms of the verb in the Cond. Mood. ὑνῆται, etc., are also the synthetic forms for the sec. fut., *vide* § 30.

46. Particles. The Particles, etc., used are the same as those in the past-hab.

47. Pron. The remarks on pron. of -(e)αὐ and -μι in § 14; and on -ὅς- and -ῖ- in § 27 apply here. In M., the 2 sg. Cond. ending of both conjugations is always prond. -ῖς.

[In M. and parts of South C., *all verbs*, regular and irregular, have a fully sounded, broad -ῖ- in

- (a) 2 sg. cond., as τ' ἐπείσῃς, το ὑνῆς, το λείψῃς, το-εἶπῃς;
- (b) fut. autonomous, as ἐπείσῃς, λείψῃς, εἶπῃς; and
- (c) cond. autonomous, as το ἡ-ἐπείσῃς(α)ῖοι, το λείψῃς(α)ῖοι, το εἶπῃς(α)ῖοι. *Vide* § 221, and p. 186 note 1.

With these three exceptions, the -ῖ- of the fut. and cond. has now, practically, become -η- in all districts.]

REVISION QUESTIONS. (E)

———(o)———

Revise Lessons 26 to 23.

1. When is a verb in the Conditional Mood?
2. Give examples showing the difference in meaning between verbs in this mood and in the sec. fut. tense.
3. Give the pronominal endings of the verb in the Cond. Mood.
4. What interrog. particles are used in the Past, Past-Hab., Pres.-Hab., Fut., and Cond.?
5. What particles (if any) are used, (a) affirm. and (b) neg., in answering questions?
6. With what forms of the verb are σο, νά (or ναέ), συμ and νάρ used? Give examples of each.
7. Give the particles which (a) aspirate, (b) eclipse an initial consonant.

Lesson 29.—**SUMMARY OF TENSES AND MOODS.**

48. This Lesson gives the various synthetic forms of the verb (Cupum an example) in the Imperative and Conditional Moods; and, in the Past, Future, Present-Habitual, and Past-Habitual Tenses, Indicative Mood.

(II.) IRREGULAR VERBS.

Lesson 30.—THE COPULA. (I.) PRESENT TENSE.

| (1) | (2) | (3) |
|----------|---------|-------|
| (1ῖ) | μῦντεόῖ | μῖρε. |
| Ἀν (.,) | ῥατά | ἰ ῖν? |

49. You will observe that in the column headed (3) is the *subject* of each sentence, *i.e.*, what we are speaking about (μῖρε, ἰ ῖν, etc.). In (2) some information, the *predicate*, (μῦντεόῖ, ῥατά, etc.) is given, or sought, concerning the subject. In (1) is some form of **1ῖ**—expressed or understood—which serves as **copula**, connecting subject and predicate.

50. When the copula is used with either of the conjs. **ῥο** or **ναῖ** in the dependent clause of a sentence, its form changes. *E.g.*,

1ῖ μῦντεόῖ μῖρε.

Main Clause.

I say

Ἐῖμ

I say

Ἐῖμ

1ῖ ῖρεόῖ μῖ.

Dependent Clause.

that I am a teacher.

ῥο μῦντεόῖ μῖρε.

that I am not a pupil.

ναῖ ῖρεόῖ μῖ.

In such sentences (a) **ῥο** and (b) **ναῖ** act as dependent forms of **1ῖ**, (a) affirm. and (b) neg., respectively. **ῥο** is a shortened form of **ῥοῖα**. -αῖ is expressed only when the first word of the predicate begins with a vowel (...**ῥοῖα** ἄλμμ...); but if the first word of the predicate begins with a noun, or a phrase, beginning with a vowel, αῖ is frequently omitted (...**ῥο** ἡμῖ ἰ. ...**ῥο** ἄρ ὅτ αῖτε ἄτμ.) After the negative **νῖ** and the interrogative **ἄν**, **1ῖ** is omitted.

Lesson 31.—(II.) PRESENT TENSE.

| (1) | (2) | (3) |
|------|------|-------------|
| (1ῖ) | μῖρε | ἄν μῦντεόῖ. |

In this lesson, also, the order of words is Copula, Predicate, Subject.

51. Lesson 30.

- 1ῖ, followed by a common noun, adj., prepn., or propl. pron.
- The information given, or sought, is of a general nature.
We tell, or ask, *what* the person or thing is.

- I see a man approaching at a distance, and, not recognising him, say **1ῖ** ῖρε ἰ (or ῖρε ἰ εἶ ἰ). Here the information (ῖρε) is indefinite, inasmuch as I do not *identify* the subject (ἰ). I say what he is, not who he is: I classify. We may call these **Classification Sentences**, and in these, **1ῖ** is followed by an **Indefinite Pred.**

52. Lesson 31.

- 1ῖ, followed by a *personal pron*
- The information given, or sought, is particular and definite.
We tell, or ask, *who* (or *which*) a person (or thing) is.
- As the man comes nearer, I identify him, and say
1ῖ ἰ ἡμ ὅ ὅμμἡμ ἰ.

Such sentences may be called **Identification Sentences**, and in these, **1ῖ** is followed by a **Definite Predicate**.

53. We use the Copula, then, (I.) to classify, (II.) to identify: it *couples together* two words, or two phrases, or a phrase and a clause, which, in affirmative sentences, stand for the same person or thing. The classification or identity may be denied or affirmed.

ANALYSIS.

54. When the Copula classifies—when we tell or ask, etc., *what* a person or thing (including notion or idea) is—the pred. is indefinite. Here the predicate is a class in which the subject is included. *Իր մւնրեօյր* (pred.) *միք* (subj.) ; *i.e.*, I am one of the body (or class) known as teachers: I *am* a teacher. *E.g.*,

| I. | Copula. | Predicate. | Subject. |
|-----|---------|---------------|--------------------------|
| (1) | Իր | բօրբա | է րմ. |
| (2) | Իր | Տաեօբալ | ան քար րմ. |
| (3) | Ան (.) | սանն ւատ | է ? |
| (4) | Ոսծ | Երեւոյն ան Լճ | ան Լճ Ի յօւմ. |
| (5) | Իր | մալէ ան րմ | Եւրոպոս Եւրոպոս Եւրոպոս. |

In answering questions which contain the Copula, the neuter pronoun *եւո* may be used to take the place of any Indefinite Predicate. *Եւո* is also used to emphasise an Indefinite Predicate, as *ամառն Իր Եւո* Ե.

55. When the Copula exactly identifies one thing with another (when one = the other), as when we say, or ask, *who* (or *which*) a person (or thing) is, both subject and predicate are definite, as in the following :—

| II. | Copula. | Predicate. | Subject. |
|-----|---------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) | Իր | միք | Տաւր. |
| (2) | Իր | Ի Երեւոյն | ան Երեւոյն քար. |
| (3) | Իր | է ան քար | (ան քար) Եւրոպոս Ե. |
| (4) | Իր | է մօ քար-քար | (ան քար) Եւրոպոս Եւրոպոս. |
| (5) | Իր | է քար ան քար րմ (ան քար) | Եւրոպոս Եւրոպոս. |

53. Note that a def. pred. must be either a personal pronoun standing alone, as (1) ; or a personal pronoun followed by a definite noun, as in (2), (3), (4), (5). A **definite noun** may be a proper noun, as in (2) ; a noun preceded by a def. art., as (3) ; a noun preceded by a poss. adj. (4) ; or a noun followed by a def. noun such as the def. noun in (2), (3), or (4) above in the gen. case (5). In (2), (3), (4) and (5), the pronoun after *Իր* is required to complete the definite predicate.

Without this pronoun, a proper noun as pred. would be indefinite ; it would not identify or *define*, and hence would become an indefinite noun. *Իր Եւրոպոս Ե* could only mean, "He is a Daniel." Cf., "a Daniel come to judgment." In such sentences as *Իր Եւրոպոս Եւրոպոս Եւրոպոս*, *Եւրոպոս*, *e.g.*, is used merely as a *name*: it does not identify the subject.

57. [In all statements, affirm. or neg., *the predicate follows the Copula*. In the following examples, and in similar apparent exceptions to this law, the pred. is usually represented by **έ** (or **ΙΑΘ**) immediately after the Copula, as :—

| | <i>Copula.</i> | <i>Proleptic Predicate.</i> | <i>Subject.</i> | <i>Real Predicate.</i> |
|-----|----------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (1) | “ 1r | έ | αννη α βί ανr | 'nā Sēatōnā.” |
| (2) | 1r | έ | μω το βί ανη | 'nā matōra fīatōan ! |
| (3) | “ 1r | έ | (αν μω) ηr fātā } leir an μs } | so bfeiepiō rē tū.” |
| (4) | 1r | έ | mo tūatūm | so bfuil an ceapit asat. |
| (5) | 1r | έ | mo batamail | supab amlatō atā rē ar a mēadair. |

The real predicate is thus placed at the end of the sentence (*a*) for effect, as (1) and (2) ; and (*b*) when the pred. part contains a verb, as (3), (4), and (5).

Note that in (4) and (5) the pron. **έ** refers, not to the nouns **τῶν**, **βαταμαίλ**, but to the clauses **so bfuil...**, **supab....**]

Lesson 32.—(III.) PAST TENSE.

53. The form of the Copula in the Past Tense is **βα**. **βα** usually aspirates the initial consonant of the following word (**βα ῥαεθεαλ...**), and appears as **β'** before initial vowels. In affirmative sentences it is often preceded by **το**, if the following word begins with a vowel, as **το β'έ...**

53. **1r** has, now, no special form in use for the future tense, the present tense form, with suitable context, being employed.

Lesson 33.—(IV.) CONDITIONAL MOOD.

60. The form of the Copula in the Cond. Mood is **βαθ**, which usually aspirates initial cons. and appears as **β'** before initial vowels or **ρ**.

[The Subjunctive Past of the Copula is also **βαθ** : Less. 93.]

61. The following is a **Summary** of the preceding forms of the Copula :—

| <i>Particles.</i> | <i>Present.</i> | | <i>Past.</i> | | <i>Cond.</i> | |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Before vowels, | cons., | vowels, or ρ | cons., | vowels, or ρ | cons. |
| | | 1r | (το) β' | βα (asp.) | (το) β' | βαθ (asp.) |
| αν | αν | ανβ' | αν (,) | ανβ' | αν (,) | αν (,) |
| νί | νί η- νί | νίορβ' | νίορ (,) | νίορβ' | νίορ (,) | νίορ (,) |
| so | sup(αb) sup | supβ' | sup (,) | f supβ' f so mb' | sup (,) so mbαθ (,) | sup (,) so mbαθ (,) |
| nae | nae | naββ' | naβ (,) | f naββ' f nae mb' | naβ (,) nae mbαθ (,) | naβ (,) nae mbαθ (,) |

REVISION QUESTIONS. (F)

----- (o) -----

Revise Lessons 30 to 33.

1. When is the Copula used ?
2. What is meant by (a) Predicate, (b) Subject in an 1st sentence ?
Give examples.
3. Give examples of (a) Identification, and (b) Classification sentences.
4. Give four examples of definite nouns.
5. What forms of the Copula are used in the (a) pres., (b) past, (c) condl?.

ΑΤΑΙΜ.

- (a) **ΤΑ** ἀν ἐαίτε ῥα ὁρεα.
 (b) **ΤΑΙΜ** σο μαίτ. **ΤΑ** οἷα λάτρη.

Lesson 34—(I.) PRESENT TENSE.

62. The Copula (1st) classifies or identifies. We use it to tell, or ask, Who or What a person is; What or Which a thing is; also negatively in such sentences.

63. The Verb **ΤΑ** expresses (a) *position*; also (b) *condition* (which is not necessarily transient or changeable). We use it to tell or ask Where or How a person or thing is; also to tell Where or How a person or thing is not.

The historic form of **ΤΑ** is **ΑΤΑ**. The initial **Α** is not prond. except in relative clauses, ...**ΑΝ** ἑαῶσαι **ΑΤΑ** ἀγατ-ῥα.

64. Dependent Forms.

In the Present Tense, a special form of this Verb, viz., **ῥΗΙ**, is used:—

- (1) after the interrogs., **ΑΝ** ? **ΠΑΡ** ? **ΠΑ** ?
- (2) „ neg. particles, **ΜΗ**, **Οὐ** (U.) ;
- (3) „ conjs., **ΣΟ**, **ΝΑΡ**, **ΝΑ**, **ΜΥΝΑ** ;
- (4) „ adverb, **Οἷ** ?
- (5) „ relative governed by a prepn., as **ῥΗΙ** **Ε** **ΑΝ** **ΑΙΤ** **Ι** **Ν-Α**
ῥΗΙ **ΡΕ** (Ι **Ν-Α** here = “in which”)
- (6) „ compound relative, as **Οἷ** **Α** **ῥΗΙ** **ΑΝ** (Α here = “all that”).

This is called the *Dependent Form*. The student should carefully note when this is used, as other irregular verbs also have dependent forms for certain tenses and moods, used under similar conditions to the above. The form (**ΤΑ** in this lesson) used without, or *free* from the influence of, these particles is called the *Absolute Form*.

65. Pron. The -m- of I plu. is broad in C. and U.; viz. **ΤΑΜΟΥ**. In the 3 plu., both the synthetic form of the verb and the nominative are still frequently used in M., as, **ΤΑΙΤ** **ΡΙΑΤ**, **ΤΑΙΤ** **ΝΑ** **ῥΗΙ** **ΑΝΗΡ**.

Lesson 35. { (II.) IMPERATIVE MOOD.
(III.) VERBAL NOUN.

66. The forms in the Imper. Mood are from the stem $\bar{\upsilon}\bar{\iota}$ with pronominal endings - $\bar{\iota}\bar{\mu}\bar{\iota}\bar{\rho}$, etc., as in Less. 7. *Vide* § 14 for pron. of $\bar{\upsilon}\bar{\iota}\bar{o}\bar{\upsilon}$, etc..

67. Note that $\bar{\upsilon}\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\iota}\bar{\tau}$ occurs, in the nom. and accus. cases, without $\tau\bar{o}$. The prepn. $\tau\bar{o}$ (prond. Δ) should be used before $\bar{\upsilon}\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\iota}\bar{\tau}$ only when it governs the latter in the dat. *Vide* § 117.

Lesson 36. (IV.) PAST TENSE.

68. The Past Tense of $\tau\bar{\alpha}$, namely $\tau\bar{o}\ \bar{\upsilon}\bar{\iota}$, is formed (like the examples of Lesson 1) from the Imperative Mood $\bar{\upsilon}\bar{\iota}$, by prefixing $\tau\bar{o}$, with aspiration of the initial consonant.

69. Note that the endings for person and number (the synthetic forms) are as in Lesson 4. In the various tenses and moods, the pronominal endings of the irregular verbs are the same as those of the regular verbs.

70. In the Past Tense, also, there is a special, or Dependent Form ($\bar{\eta}\bar{\alpha}\bar{\iota}\bar{\upsilon}$) after particles, etc. *Vide* § 64. $\bar{\mu}\bar{\alpha}$ is followed by the Absolute Form: $\bar{\mu}\bar{\alpha}\ \bar{\upsilon}\bar{\iota}$, $\bar{\mu}\bar{\alpha}\ \tau\bar{\alpha}$.

71. **Particles.** The particles in the Past, and for all forms of this verb, are $\bar{\alpha}\bar{\nu}$, $\bar{\eta}\bar{\iota}$, etc., as in the present tense, Less. 34. [$\bar{\rho}\bar{o}$, as in Less. 2, forms part (viz., $\bar{\mu}\bar{\alpha}$ -) of $\bar{\eta}\bar{\alpha}\bar{\iota}\bar{\upsilon}$.]

72. **Pron.** The endings - $\bar{\mu}\bar{\alpha}\bar{\rho}$ and - $\bar{\upsilon}\bar{\alpha}\bar{\rho}$ are prond. in M. as if written - $\bar{\mu}\bar{\alpha}\bar{\rho}\bar{\mu}$, - $\bar{\upsilon}\bar{\alpha}\bar{\rho}\bar{\mu}$. $\bar{\rho}\bar{\alpha}\bar{\iota}\bar{\upsilon}$ is prond. $\bar{\rho}\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\nu}$ in M., $\bar{\rho}\bar{o}\bar{\upsilon}$ and $\bar{\mu}\bar{\alpha}\bar{\upsilon}\bar{\alpha}$ in C., and $\bar{\rho}\bar{o}$ (\bar{o} with short sound of \bar{o} in $\bar{\iota}\bar{o}\bar{\nu}$) in U. In U., $\bar{\eta}\bar{\iota}\ \bar{\mu}\bar{\alpha}\bar{\upsilon}$ and $\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\alpha}\ \bar{\mu}\bar{\alpha}\bar{\upsilon}$ (- $\bar{\eta}\bar{\iota}\ \bar{\rho}\bar{\alpha}\bar{\iota}\bar{\upsilon}$) are in use.

Lesson 37. { (V.) PRESENT-HABITUAL TENSE
(VI.) PAST-HABITUAL TENSE.

73. Note (1) that with a verbal noun, $\tau\bar{\alpha}$ is used to describe an action actually in progress ($\tau\bar{\alpha}\bar{\iota}\bar{\mu}\ \bar{\alpha}\bar{\varsigma}\ \bar{\iota}\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\gamma}\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\alpha}\bar{\mu}$); (2) $\bar{\upsilon}\bar{\iota}\bar{\mu}$, to describe habitual or repeated action, or state, in the present ($\bar{\upsilon}\bar{\iota}\bar{\mu}\ \bar{\alpha}\bar{\varsigma}\ \bar{\iota}\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\gamma}\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\alpha}\bar{\mu}\ \bar{\varsigma}\bar{\alpha}\bar{\epsilon}\ \bar{\iota}\bar{\alpha}$, $\bar{\nu}\bar{\upsilon}\bar{\alpha}\bar{\rho}\ \bar{\upsilon}\bar{\iota}\bar{\mu}\ \bar{\alpha}\bar{\rho}\ \bar{\rho}\bar{\epsilon}\bar{o}\bar{\iota}\bar{\iota}$); and (3) $\tau\bar{o}\ \bar{\upsilon}\bar{\iota}\bar{\mu}$, to describe habitual or repeated action, or state, in the past ($\tau\bar{o}\ \bar{\upsilon}\bar{\iota}\bar{\mu}\ \bar{\alpha}\bar{\varsigma}\ \bar{\iota}\bar{\mu}\bar{\rho}\bar{\tau}\ \bar{\varsigma}\bar{\alpha}\bar{\epsilon}\ \bar{\iota}\bar{\alpha}$, $\bar{\nu}\bar{\upsilon}\bar{\alpha}\bar{\rho}\ \bar{\upsilon}\bar{\iota}\bar{o}\bar{\rho}\ \bar{\iota}\bar{\mu}'\bar{\iota}\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\alpha}\bar{\nu}$).

This is the only verb which has separate forms to express the actual present, $\tau\bar{\alpha}$, and the present-habitual, $\bar{\upsilon}\bar{\iota}\bar{\mu}$.

Lesson 38. (VII.) FUTURE TENSE.

74. The 3rd sg. Future Tense of $\tau\acute{\alpha}$ is $\beta\acute{\epsilon}\iota\ddot{\omicron}$. Unlike $\tau\acute{\alpha}$ and $\omicron\omicron\beta\acute{\iota}$, it has no special form after the particles ($\alpha\eta$? $\eta\acute{\iota}$, etc.)

$\alpha\eta$ $\mu\beta\acute{\epsilon}\rho\ddot{\omicron}$...? $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \beta\acute{\epsilon}\rho\ddot{\omicron}. \\ \eta\acute{\iota} \beta\acute{\epsilon}\rho\ddot{\omicron}. \end{array} \right.$

75. Note, as in Lesson 15, that the Simple Future form follows a verb in the present tense, as $\omicron\epsilon\iota\mu\eta\mu$ ($\xi\omicron$ $\mu\beta\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\ddot{\omicron}$...); and the **Secondary Future**, a verb in the past tense, as $\omicron\upsilon\beta\alpha\rho\tau$ ($\xi\omicron$ $\mu\beta\acute{\epsilon}\mu\eta\eta$...).

76. **Pron.** In Munster, the $\acute{\epsilon}$ in all these forms is pronounced short, thus:— $\beta\epsilon\alpha\ddot{\omicron}$, etc., and $\xi\omicron$ $\mu\beta\epsilon\mu\eta\eta$ etc., and is sometimes so written; and $\beta\acute{\epsilon}\rho\ddot{\omicron}$ is pronounced $\beta\epsilon\zeta$ (slender ζ) but with $-\ddot{\omicron}$ silent before pronouns, as $\beta\acute{\epsilon}\rho\ddot{\omicron}$ $\rho\acute{\epsilon}$, *prond. be ré.*

A medial $-\ddot{\omicron}-$ (as $\beta\acute{\epsilon}\rho\ddot{\omicron}\epsilon\alpha\ddot{\omicron}$, etc.; $\beta\acute{\iota}\ddot{\omicron}\mu\eta$, etc.) should not appear in the synthetic forms of any tense or mood of this verb.

Lesson 39.—(VIII.) CONDITIONAL MOOD.

77. This is the mood of the verb in the consequence or main clause of a sentence in which a condition is expressed (which is usually impossible or unlikely to be fulfilled). The *condl.* or subordinate clause is preceded by $\tau\acute{\alpha}$ or $\mu\eta\alpha$. *Vide* § 43.

[The form in the $\tau\acute{\alpha}$ clause of a sentence is Subjunctive Past (Less. 93). Th. Subj. Past and *Cond.* of this verb have the same form, viz., $\beta\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\ddot{\omicron}$. *Vide* § 214.]

78. Note that the *Cond.* Mood has the same form, including the pronominal endings, as that of the Secondary Future Tense but that the function is different.

79. **Pron.** *Vide* § 14 as to pron. of 3 sg. ending,— $(\epsilon)\alpha\ddot{\omicron}$. In M., the 2 sg. *condl.* is usually *prond.* $\beta\epsilon\rho\acute{\alpha}$.

REVISION QUESTIONS. (G)

———(o)———

Revise Lessons 34 to 39.

1. State briefly, the distinction between the use of $\eta\acute{\iota}$ and $\tau\acute{\alpha}$.
2. Give examples of $\tau\acute{\alpha}$ used to express (a) position, (b) condition.
3. When is the Dependent Form used.
4. Give examples of the Dependent Forms, present and past, of this verb.
5. What particles, etc., are used with this verb ?
6. Give the forms of the 1 sg. in the various tenses and moods of this verb.

Lesson 40 – INDIRECT NARRATION (or, REPORTED SPEECH).

Ῥᾶτορμῆς: “**Α** Ὶ, τᾶμ **ΑΣ** εἰρτεᾶςτ **λε**ατ. **Ὑ**αῖλρεᾶτ **εῦ**. **Σ**υρῶ.”
 Δεῖρ **Ῥ**. **le** **S**. **ῖο**^a **ῖ**ρμῖ^b **ré** **ΑΣ** **έ**. **le**ῖρ.^d **ῖο** **mb**υαῖλρεῖ^d **ré**^d **έ**. **Σ**υρῶ^e.
Ὑαῖλρεῖτ **Ῥ**. **le** **S**. **ῖο** **ἡ**αῖ^e **ré** **ΑΣ** **έ**. **le**ῖρ. **ῖο** **mb**υαῖλρεᾶ^e **ré** **έ**. **Σ**υρῶ^e.

80. The dependent clauses of reported speech (§ 6) usually follow verbs or clauses of *saying, thinking*, and soon, as **Ὑ**αῖλρεῖτ **ré** . . . , **με**αῖρμ . . . , **ἡ** **έ** **mo** **εῦ**αῖρμ . . . , **ῖ**α^ο **ὀ**όῖς **le**ῖρ . . . , etc. Note that:—

(a) Such dependent clauses are introduced by the *conjunctions*, **ῖο**, **ἡ**, or **ἡ****α****ς**; or, **ῖ**μ, **ἡ**, as required.

(b) When the verb has a *dependent form* (§ 64), such form is used after these conjunctions.

(c) The *imperative mood* in direct speech becomes the *verbal noun* in indirect (or, reported) speech. *Vide* § 20.

(d) Change of *person*, etc., may be necessary when direct speech is transposed to indirect speech (or narration).

SEQUENCE OF TENSES.

(e) When the verb in the main clause is in the *past tense*, the following changes occur:

Direct Speech.

Indirect Speech.

1. *Present tense*, as “**τ****α** . . .” changes to *Past tense*, as, (. . **ῖο**) **ῖ**αῖ^ο . .
2. *Future tense*, as “**ῖ**αῖλρεῖ^ο . . .” ,, *Secondary Future* (§ 30) as, (. . **ῖο** **m**) **ῖ**αῖλρεᾶ^ο . .
- [3. *Pres. Subj.*, as “(. . **ῖο** **ο**) **τ**εῖςεᾶ^ο . .” ,, *Secondary Pres. Subj.* (§ 210) as (. . **ῖο** **ο**) **τ**εῖςῖ^ο . . .]

Lesson 41.—QUESTION AND ANSWER.

81. As to the form of sentence to be used in answering questions, note that:—

(a) The particle **ἡ** (neg. **ἡ****α****ς**) begins every question, except those with the Interrogatives, **ῖ**, **ῖ****α**, **ῖ**ο^ομ, **ῖ**αῖ^ομ, **ῖ**α^ο, etc. In the past tense, and condl. of **ῖ****S**, the interrogative particle is **ἡ** (from **ἡ** and **ῖ**ο): negative, **ἡ**.^ο

(b) The word which follows **ἡ** (or **ἡ****α****ς**, **ἡ**, or **ἡ**)^ο, in the question is (1) the first word of the answer; or, as the sense requires, (2) follows **ὀ**, or **ἡ**, or **ῖ****S** in the answer.

(c) The verb used in the question is repeated in the reply.

OTHER IRREGULAR VERBS.

Lesson 42.—(I.) PAST TENSE.

82. The irregular Verbs of the Past Tense (3 *sg.*) are:—

(a) **ῖ**μ, **εῦ**μ, **ῖ**αῖ^ομ, **ῖ**αῖ^ομ;

(b) **ὀ**-**εῦ**αῖ^ο, **ὀ**-**εῦ**αῖ^ο, **ὀ**-**εῦ**αῖ^ο, **ὀ**-**ῖ**μ, **ἡ** **Ὑ**αῖλρεῖτ.

Pron. The **prefixes**, **ὀ**-, **ἡ** (printed in heavy-faced type in *b*) have long been an integral part of these verbs. When commencing sentences, these prefixes are frequently omitted colloquially, but in relative clauses they are pronounced **ἡ**, as . . . **ἡ** **ῖ**αῖ^ο **ἡ** **ῖ**αῖ^ο **ῖ**αῖ^ο. The forms of the irregular verbs are explained at length at pp. 182-193.

83. Note that the **synthetic forms** of these verbs have the usual terminations for person, viz., **-αρ, -ιρ, —**; **-μαη, -ῶαη, -ῶαη.** (*i.e.*, **ῤῥῶαη, ῤῥῶαηρ**, etc., as in § 8). In Munster the following older forms of 1 sg., viz., **ἔάνασ, ὄο-ῥονναε, ἄουῶαηρ** and **ὄο-ῥῶαη** are more frequently used than the terminations in **-αρ**.

84. Particles. Historically, the particles, etc., which, when necessary, accompany the irregular verbs given in this lesson, *i.e.*, in the past tense, are:—**αν, νί, ῥο**, etc., not **αρ, νίορ, ῥορ**, etc. Colloquially, these latter particles (*i.e.*, combinations with **ρο**) are, however, frequently found with many of these verbs. *E.g.*, (a) **αρ, νίορ, ῥορ**, etc. are, in C. and U., used with **ουῶαηρ** (as **αρ ουῶαηρ ...?**), and in M., before **-ῥῶαη** (as, **αρ ῥῶαη ...?**); (b) often, in most districts, before **ῤῥῶ, ῥῥῶ, ῥῥῶη**, **ῥῥῶαη**; but nowhere before **ῥῥῶαη, ῥῥῶαη**.

In the Pres.-Hab., Past-Hab., Fut., and Condl., the particles used are **αν, νί, ῥο**, etc.

85. [The particles combined with **ρο** are used

(a) in the past indicative, including the autonomous form (§ 216), of regular verbs (**νίορ ῥῥῶαη. νίορ ῥῥῶαηρ**);

(b) in the present subjunctive neg. of all verbs (**νίαρ ῥῥῶαηρ**) *Vide* § 208;

(c) With the copula: frequently, viz., with **ῥο** in the pres., as **ῥορ(αβ)**; in interrog., neg., and dependent clauses or sentences in past and condl. *vide* § 61; and in the pres. subj.]

Lesson 43.—(II.) PAST TENSE—continued.

86. **ὄο-ῥῶαη, ὄο-ῥονναε**, and **ὄο-ῥῥῶαη** have Dependent Forms, (viz., **ῥῥῶαηρ, ῥῥῶαη, and ῥῥῶαηρ** respectively), after the particles **νί, αν**, etc. *Vide* Dependent Forms. § 64.

87. Pron. In the following lists of *colloquial variants*, 3 sg., **νί** (or **νίορ**) is used as an instance of the particles, etc., which are followed by the Dependent Form of the verb.

| M. | C. | U. |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| νί ουῶαηρ | νίορ (ῥ)ουῶαηρ | νίορ (ῥ)ουῶαηρ |
| ῥῥῶαη (ῥῥῶαη), ῥῥῥῶαη(e) | ῥῥῥῶαη | ῥῥῥῶαη(e) |
| νίορ ῥῥῶαη, νί „ | νί ῥῥῥῶαη(ῥῶ) | ῥῥῥῶαη ῥῥῥῶαηρ ῥῥῥῶαηρ |
| ῥῥῥῶαη | ῥῥῥῶαη, ῥῥῥῶαη | ῥῥῥῶαη |
| νί ῥῥῥῶαη(ῥῶ) | νί ῥῥῥῶαη(ῥῶ) | ῥῥῥῶαη(ῥῶ) ῥῥῥῶαηρ(ῥῶ) |
| ῥῥῶαη | ῥῥῶαη (ῥῥῶαη) | ῥῥῶαη (ῥῥῶαη) |
| νίορ ῥῥῶαη | νί ῥῥῥῶαη | ῥῥῥῶαη |
| νί(ορ) ῥῥῥῶαη(ῥῶ) | | ῥῥῥῶαη |
| ῥῥῥῶαη | ῥῥῥῶαη | ῥῥῥῶαη |

Lesson 44.—(III.) PRESENT-HABITUAL TENSE.

88. Many of the irregular verbs are inflected regularly for this tense. The **synthetic forms** end in **-im, -in, —; -imíð, —, and -ið**, as in the regular verbs; *Vide* § 35.

89. Pron.

| M. | C. | U. |
|-------------------|-------------------------|---|
| tuṣann, þeirfeann | þeirfeann | þeir(eann) |
| ṣeirfeann, faṣann | ṣeirfeann | ṣeirð(eann) |
| ní faṣann | ní fáṣann | ní fáṣann |
| ðéirfeann | ṣní(onn), ðíonann | { ṣní(onn) ní ðeannr; ní ðeannann |
| ní ðéirfeann | ní ðéannann, ní ðíonann | |
| cloufeann | clunneann | clunneann |
| éíonn | feirfeann, éíonn | 'tci |
| taṣann, tiṣeann | tiṣeann, tiṣ | tiṣ(eann) |

(There are similar variants in the Past-Hab. forms, with ending **-ð**.)

Lesson 45. (IV.)—PAST-HABITUAL TENSE.

90. The endings in the Past-Hab. are as for the regular verbs: *Vide* § 40 viz., analytic forms in **-ð**, and **synthetic forms** **-(a)inn, t(e)á, —; -(a)imír, —, -(a)iðír**.

91. Pron. The colloquial variants are as in the preceding lesson, with ending **-ð** instead of **-nn**, viz., **tuṣað**, etc.

[This is also the form of the verb in the Subj. Past (Less. 93) as, “**Ṭá ṭtaṣað an þrannacé anall tar élað... ṭo beað...**”]

Lesson 46.—(V.) FUTURE TENSE.

92. The **synthetic forms** have the usual terminations of this tense, viz.: **-(e)að, -(a)in, —, -(a)imíð, —, -(a)ið**. Verbs with **-f-** or **-óð-** in 3 sg., have, respectively, **-f-** or **-óð-** before these endings. After verbs of the past tense, there is a **Secondary Future** form, as in § 30.

93. Pron.

| M. | C. | U. |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| taðarfað, þéarfað | þéarfað | þéarfað, þeirfirð |
| ní taðarfað | ní tuiðfað | ní taðarfirð |
| ní faṣirð* | ní fuiṣirð* | ní fuiṣirð* |
| cloufirð | clunfirð | clunfirð |
| éfirð | feirfirð | 'tciðfirð |

(There are similar variants in the Cond. forms, with ending **-að**.)

Lesson 47.—(VI.) **CONDITIONAL MOOD.**

94. The **synthetic forms** have the usual terminations of this mood, viz.: **-(α)inn**, **-(ε)ά**, —; **-(α)imír**, —, **-(α)idír**, *Vide* § 45. Verbs with **-p-** or **-óc-**, in 3 sg. have, respectively, **-p-**, or **-óc-** before these endings. Note the following 2 sg. forms **το-ζεόβῃς**, **ní þuiḡceá**, **παῖς** (**παῖς**), and **ní τιυῖς**.

95. **Pron.** In M., the ending of the 2 sg. Cond. of *all verbs*, reg. and irreg., is prond. **-pá**. Other colloquial variants are as given in preceding lesson, but with cond. instead of future endings (**-αῖ**, 3 sg. cond. ; **-ίῖ**, 3 sg. fut.)

Lessons 48, 49.—(VII.) **SUMMARY.**

96. In these lessons is given a summary of the forms of the preceding six lessons on these irregular verbs, 1 sg.

Note that the verbs **(το-)βεῖμ**, **(το-)ζεῖμ**, **(το-)ῥίμ**, **(α)θεῖμ** have **Dependent Forms** in the Pres.-Hab., Past.-Hab., Fut., and Cond. In the Pres.-Hab. and Fut., the prefixes (*i.e.* **το-** or **α** in brackets) are not pronounced, and need not be written, except when the verb occurs in a relative clause, as **...αν ἦτο το-ζεῖμ καιῖ**. In such clauses, **το** is pronounced **α**.

Lesson 50.—(VIII.) **VERBAL NOUN AND IMPERATIVE MOOD.**

97. Compare with Lessons 9 and 10 on the verbal noun. The Imperative is formed regularly, as in Less. 7, except **ταῖ** and **ταῖαι**. The 1 sg., 3 sg., and 1 plu., 2 plu., 3 plu. of **ταῖ** are formed from **ταῖ-** (*e.g.*, **ταῖαιμ**). The corresponding forms of **ταῖαι** are from **ταῖς** (*e.g.*, **ταῖαιμ**).

REVISION QUESTIONS. (H)

— — — (O) — — —

Revise Lessons 42 to 50.

— — — — —

1. Give, with examples, the irregular verbs which have **Dependent Forms** in the Past Tense.

2. (a) Name four verbs which have **Dependent Forms** in the other tenses.

(b) Give the stems from which are derived the **Absolute** and **Dependent Forms** in respect of each of these four verbs.

3. What is the general rule as to the pronominal endings of the irregular verbs in all tenses and moods?

*Often written **βῖ-** in accordance with the **v** (M.) or **w** (C., U.) pron. of the initial syll. Cf., **uam**, and **ní þuam**: prond. **buam**, **ní buam**.

IRREGULAR VERBS (*Continued*).

98. In the various tenses and moods, the *pronominal* (or *personal*) endings are the same in the irregular as in the regular verbs. *E.g.*,

bual-**im**, beip-**im**; buail-eap, puš-**ar**.

99. Verbal Stems. Some of the verbal stems in the tense and mood inflexion of the irregular verbs are of different formation from the corresponding verbal stems in the great bulk of verbs in the language. (*E.g.*, puš-, *irreg.*; tuip-, *reg.*) In this sense only can the former class of verbs be called irregular. [A = Absolute Form; D = Dep. Form.]

| Verb | Verbal Stem in | | | |
|------------|--------------------------|---|------------------------------------|---|
| | Imper. | Past | Present- and Past-Hab. (asp.) | Future, and Cond. (asp.) |
| 1. beirim | beip- | puš- | beip- | béapf- |
| 2. beirim | tuš- (tabaip 2 s.) | čuš- | A. { beip- tuš- (M.) D. tuš- | { béapf- tabaipf- (M.) tiubp- tabapf- (M.) |
| 3. deirim | abp- (abaip 2 s.) | tuubp- (tuubaip 3 s.) | A. { deip- D. abp- | { déapf- abpóc- |
| 4. šabaim | šab- | šab- | šab- | šeób- |
| 5. šeibim | paš- | puaip- | A. šeib- D. paš- | šeób- puš- |
| 6. šním | oém- | A. { rinn- oém- (M.) D. { deapn- oém- (M.) | { šní- oém- | oéanp- |
| 7. cloisim | cloip- | čuac- | cloip- (cluip-) | cloipf- (cluipf-) |
| 8. čím | peic- | A. čonnac- (čonnac, 3 s.) D. pac- | čí- peic- | čip- peicf- |
| 9. tēišim | tēiš- | A. ču- D. deac-, ču- | tēiš- | paš- (pac-) |
| 10. tišim | taš- (tap, 2 s.) | čān(aš)- (čāniš 3 s.) | taš- (tiš-) | tiocf- |
| 11. atāim | bī- | A. bī- D. pač- (pač 3 s.) | bī- Pres.: A. tā-; D. puit- | bé- (be-) |

12. COPULA. (*vide* § 61) Pres., is; Past, ba; Cond., bač. [iopaam, etc.
13. ičim. This verb is irregular only in fut. and cond., as iopač, etc.]

100.

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

1. pēašaim ('I can') has no *imper.* 2. čārla ('happened'), and 3. rāimīš (past tense of pušim, *obs.*, = 'I reach'). are now frequently used, impersonally, in all tenses and moods, except *imper.*; as čārlóčāč, má rāimīšean, etc. 4. pēašar (1 s., 'I know,' 'I knew') has the inflexions of the *past tense*, and is used only negatively and interrogatively. 5. ar [arša, ars] ('says', 'said') is used only when the exact words of the speaker are quoted.

SECOND PART.

THE NOUN.

101. A **Noun** is a name (Lat., *nomen*; Ir. *ainm*).

It may be the name of :

- (1) a person or place, *i.e.*, a Proper Noun (Ταῦς, Εἶπε).
- (2) (a) a class, *common* to a number of persons or things, *i.e.*, a Common Noun (ῥεαρ, τῖρ)
(b) an action, or state, *i.e.*, a Verbal Noun (βυαλαῦ, ριυβαλ, βειτ)
(c) a quality or feeling (considered as taken *apart* from the object which possesses it: Lat., *abs* from, *tractus* drawn) *i.e.*, an Abstract Noun (ῥιλε, ῥεαρῥ)
(d) a number of objects considered as a unit, *i.e.*, a Collective Noun (ῥρεαμ, λυῖτ).

Lesson 51.—GENDER.

102. In Modern Irish, all nouns, even the names of things without life, are either masculine or feminine. We may infer the following general rules as to the gender of Irish nouns :—

MASCULINE.

1. Nouns denoting the male sex are of the masculine gender.

This will include such nouns as ῥοῖτῦρ, showing names of occupations followed by men.

FEMININE.

1. Nouns denoting female sex are feminine.

This will include such nouns as βανατῖρα, showing names of occupations followed by women.

As regards other nouns :—

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">2. Nearly all nouns ending in a broad consonant are masculine.3. Diminutives ending in -ῖν are of the same gender as the noun from which they are derived. | <ol style="list-style-type: none">2. But nouns ending in -ῶς are feminine.3. Except masculine nouns in -ῖν, nearly all nouns ending in a slender consonant are feminine.4. Names of most countries, and of rivers, are feminine. |
|---|--|

[It may also be noted that abstract nouns in -ῖτ (derived from other nouns, or from adjs.), and abstract nouns formed from the gen. sing. fem. of adjs., are feminine.]

DECLENSIONS.

———(o)———

Lesson 52.—GENITIVE CASE, SINGULAR. FIRST DECLENSION.

(1r) $\mathfrak{Z}\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{P}\mathfrak{P}\mathfrak{Ú}\mathfrak{N}$ é $\mathfrak{P}\mathfrak{M}$.
Sin é ceann an $\mathfrak{Z}\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{P}\mathfrak{P}\mathfrak{Ú}\mathfrak{N}$.

103. Case is the relation which a noun or pronoun bears to other words in the sentence: its relation, *e.g.*, to verbs or to other nouns.

In the above (and similarly in other instances) the position of the noun, *ceann*—being before the noun $\mathfrak{Z}\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{P}\mathfrak{P}\mathfrak{Ú}\mathfrak{N}$ —and its relation thereto, caused the latter noun to be in the **Genitive Case**. The noun $\mathfrak{Z}\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{P}\mathfrak{P}\mathfrak{Ú}\mathfrak{N}$ (nominative case in the first sentence, and genitive, $\mathfrak{Z}\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{P}\mathfrak{P}\mathfrak{Ú}\mathfrak{N}$, in the second) changed its appearance slightly to show its change of case. English nouns, also, sometimes change their endings to denote the possessive case ('genitive case' is the more correct term). Compare, *e.g.*,.....the boy's head. In Irish any noun may be in the genitive case; and the noun in the genitive ($\mathfrak{Z}\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{P}\mathfrak{P}\mathfrak{Ú}\mathfrak{N}$) is said to be governed by the preceding noun (*ceann*).

104. Notice that \mathfrak{I} has been inserted before the final consonant (showing that this con. has been attenuated, or made slender) to form the genitive case of the nouns in this lesson. All Irish nouns, do not, however, form the genitive by attenuation, and it is convenient, in studying Irish, to classify nouns according to the manner in which they form the genitive singular. These classes (there are usually five recognized) are called **Declensions**. The particular class of nouns with which we are concerned in this lesson are of the First Declension.

By "Declension" is meant a summary of all the inflexions of a noun, *i.e.*, of the changes in form which a noun undergoes in respect of number and case.

105. First Declension nouns ($\mathfrak{Z}\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{P}\mathfrak{P}\mathfrak{Ú}\mathfrak{N}$, etc.) are (a) all *masculine*; and (b) in the nom. case sing., they end in a *broad consonant*. In the genitive case, note the change in form, *viz.*, (c) \mathfrak{I} before the final consonant, and, where the initial letter of the noun (in the genitive case) is an aspirable consonant, it is aspirated after the article, **An** (...ceann an $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{P}\mathfrak{P}\mathfrak{Ú}\mathfrak{N}$). Note, also, that \mathfrak{T} - is not prefixed to the genitive case of a masculine noun whose initial letter is a vowel (...láir an $\mathfrak{U}\mathfrak{P}\mathfrak{L}\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{R}$), but is prefixed to the genitive of a masculine noun whose initial letter is \mathfrak{P} (... $\mathfrak{O}\mathfrak{P}\mathfrak{O}\mathfrak{M}$ an \mathfrak{T} - $\mathfrak{P}\mathfrak{U}\mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{O}\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{M}$). The initial aspirable con. of a proper noun in the gen case is aspirated, as ...leabhar $\mathfrak{S}\mathfrak{E}\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{Z}\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{M}$. You will observe that in such genitive phrases as the above, *the article is used only once*, usually before the last noun.

106. Vowel Changes. The change in form for the gen. sometimes involves a change in the vowel or vowels preceding the final consonant.

In the 1st decl., the following changes may occur :—

| | <i>Nom. Sing.</i> | <i>Gen. Sing.</i> |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------|
| | -ea- (as ceann) | -i- (as cinn) |
| | -éa-, or -eu- (as béal) | -éi- (as béil) |
| | -ia- (as iar) generally | -éi- (as éir) |
| | -o- (as cnoc) | -ui- (as cnuic) |
| | -í- (as ríol) | -í- (as ríl) |
| In words of more than one syll. | -aó. (as baóaó) | -aí. (as baóaí) |
| | -eaó. (as coileao) | -í. (as coilí) |

Lesson 53.—GENITIVE CASE, SINGULAR. SECOND DECLENSION.

...óð ceann na caitee rin.

107. The nouns dealt with in this lesson (caitee, etc.) form the genitive case in a different manner from that of the nouns in the last less. Consequently, the nouns caitee, etc., belong to another declension. Notice (a) that they are *feminine nouns ending in a consonant*; (b) that they form the genitive by adding **e**; (c) that the form of the article before the genitive is **na**, which form does not aspirate the initial consonant of the noun, but prefixes **n-** to the gen. sing. of fem. nouns whose initial letter is a vowel (...baire na n-oiríse).

[In oiríse, etc., the **i** shows that the consonant **s** has a slender sound, resulting from the addition of **e**.]

108. Vowel Changes. These may occur as in the 1st decl., viz., éa to éi, etc.; but nominatives of more than one syll. in -eaó give gens. in -íse (caiteao, caiteíse), and those in -aó give gens. in -aíse.

Lesson 54.—GENITIVE CASE, SINGULAR. THIRD DECLENSION.

...mac fearmeóir na mpe.

109. Note that the majority of the nouns in this lesson (fearmeóir, etc.) are (a) *personal nouns ending in a slender consonant, and masculine*; and (b) that they form the genitive by adding **a**.

[As the addition of **a** makes the consonant broad, the vowel **i**, a sign that the consonant is slender in buaóall, etc., must be omitted in the genitive, as buaóalla, sabála, etc.]

The 3rd decl. includes the following nouns :—

- (1) Personal nouns in -óir, -úir, -éir (masc.)
- (2) Nouns in -éir (Derived nouns in -aó, fem.)
- (3) Most monosyllabic nouns in -é, -é, -é.
- (4) Verbal nouns in -áil, aó, amair.

Excepting these latter, the gen. sing. of verbal nouns has, generally, the same form as that of the verbal adj. (Less. 11)

110. In all declensions, the form of the art. in the gen. sing. is *an* (aspg.) before masc. nouns, and *na* before feminine nouns.

111. Vowel Changes. These are the reverse of those in the 1st and 2nd decls. [In the latter decls. the attenuation of the final con. makes the preceding vowel sound *slender*, and hence -*ea-* to -*i-*, etc.; in the 3rd decl. the broadening of the final con. makes the preceding vowel broad, and hence -*ei-* to -*ea-*, etc.]

| <i>Nom. Sing.</i> | <i>Gen. Sing.</i> |
|--|--|
| - <i>i-</i> , or - <i>io-</i> (as <i>muí</i> , <i>ciot</i>) | - <i>ea-</i> (as <i>íeata</i> , <i>ceata</i>) |
| - <i>ei-</i> (as <i>íeinn</i>) | - <i>ea-</i> (as <i>íeanna</i>) |
| - <i>u-</i> , or - <i>ui-</i> (as <i>uét</i> , <i>íuil</i>) | - <i>o-</i> (as <i>oéta</i> , <i>íola</i>) |

Lesson 55.—GENITIVE CASE, SINGULAR. FOURTH DECLENSION.

...bean an *íobairíe*.

112. Observe (*a*) that 4th decl. nouns are nearly all masculine; (*b*) that they end in a vowel or *ín*; and (*c*) that there is no change in the end of the word to denote the genitive case. There is the usual aspiration after *an* (...*bairí an íobairíe*).

Some feminine nouns belong to this declension. [These latter are chiefly nouns derived from the gen. sing. fem. of adjectives, as *íle*, *áine*.]

[When -*ín*=*beas* in a diminutive, the diminutive form is rarely used in the gen. sing. Thus, *íeáinín* (nom.), but *Sin í cor na íeíne bíge*.]

Lesson 56.—GENITIVE CASE, SINGULAR. FIFTH DECLENSION.

...clann mo *comúiríe*.

113. Note (*a*) that the majority of 5th decl. nouns are feminine; (*b*) that they usually end in a vowel, or in -*ín* or -*il*; and (*c*) that they form the genitive by adding -*n*, -*nn*, -*o*, or -*é* (all broad) to the nominative.

Lesson 57.—GENITIVE GOVERNED BY VERBAL NOUN.

Táim as írtaíe an íáiréiríe.

114. The words *írtáíe*, etc., in such sentences as the above are nouns in Irish, and, consequently, they govern a following noun in the genitive case.

Compare {*áir na íunneóise*.
 {*óinaíe na íunneóise*.

115. The genitive form of the noun follows *cun* (-*do-cun*), *ciméall*, *cor*, *íartha*, *óála*, *ían* (—"along"). Prepositional phrases such as *ar tí*, *ar éir*, *ar íon*, *i n-áice*, *i n-óiríe*, are followed by the genitive, because the words *éir*, *óiríe*, etc., in such phrases as [these, are nouns.

116. The **Accusative** is the case of a noun or pronoun governed by a transitive verb. In the above sentence, *παίρεαν* is acc. case governed by the transitive verb *στράθ*. In Modern Irish the accusative and nominative cases of a noun have the same form.

The preps. *í* (in the sing., when it does not mean 'including'), *san*, *reac*(ar), and *mar* (when it means 'like') govern a following noun or pronoun in the accusative case.

117. [Verbal Nouns.] It is important that the student regard these as *nouns* in every sense, in Irish. Many of them are inflected for number and case. Note the different cases of the verbal nouns in the following:—

- | | | |
|--|-----|---|
| I. <i>Uaith mairt liom riubal</i> (1) | ... | (1) subject <i>nom.</i> to <i>Uaith</i> . |
| <i>Ir é teact</i> (2) <i>an t-reasail é</i> | ... | (2) predicate „ „ <i>Ir</i> . |
| <i>Ráimis leir veit</i> (3) <i>ann</i> | ... | (3) <i>nom.</i> to <i>Ráimis</i> . |
| <i>Ir mairt leir veit</i> (4) <i>as cainnt</i> | ... | (4) subj. <i>nom.</i> to <i>Ir</i> . |
| II. <i>Tuis ré ana buataith</i> (5) <i>ó</i> | ... | (5) <i>acc.</i> govd. by <i>Tuis</i> . |
| <i>Tá ré san veit</i> (6) <i>ar foighniam</i> | ... | (6) „ „ prepn. <i>san</i> . |
| <i>Tá ré í veit</i> (7) <i>eatortá</i> | ... | (7) „ „ „ <i>í</i> . |
| III. <i>Táimis an tuet leanaimna</i> (8) <i>ruar</i> | ... | (8) <i>gen.</i> govd. by <i>tuet</i> . |
| <i>leir</i> | ... | |
| <i>Cun veit</i> (9) <i>as masath fúm-ra</i> | ... | |
| <i>táimis ré</i> | ... | (9) „ „ <i>Cun</i> . |
| “ <i>as tuilleam ruata i n-ionath</i> | ... | |
| <i>veit</i> (10) <i>reurtá tiomaoim</i> ” | ... | (10) „ „ <i>ionath</i> . |
| IV. <i>Dubairt ré liom focal uo</i> | ... | |
| <i>repiobath</i> (11) | ... | (11) <i>dat.</i> govd. by <i>uo</i> . |
| <i>Tá focal asam le ráth</i> (12) <i>leat</i> | ... | (12) „ „ <i>le</i> . |
| <i>Tá taith as riubal</i> (13) | ... | (13) „ „ <i>as</i> . |
| <i>Tá ré le veit</i> (14) <i>ann</i> | ... | (14) „ „ <i>le</i> . |
| <i>Uaith mairt leir airseath uo veit</i> (15) | ... | |
| <i>as</i> | ... | (15) „ „ <i>uo</i> . |

It is the function of the different *prepositions* (*uo*, *le*, *as*, *ar*, *ré*, etc.) to point out the varying relations which a verbal (or other) noun, govd. by a prepn., bears to the preceding noun or pronoun.

Note from above examples that the prepn. *uo* (or its colloquial form, *a*) must not be used before *veit* when the latter is

- nom.* case (3), (4) ;
- acc.* govd. by a prepn. (6), (7), or by a verb ;
- gen.* govd. by a prepn. (9), or by a noun (10), or
- dat.* govd. by any prepn. other than *uo* (14).

Lesson 58.—GENITIVE CASE, SINGULAR. SUMMARY.

118. This lesson gives, for revision purposes, a summary of the *gen.* case, sing., five declensions. (There are a few nouns whose genitives are irregular. Note instances as they occur in Reader).

Lesson 60.—**PLURAL NUMBER, GENITIVE CASE.**

...leadair na nḡarrún.

121. We may infer the following general rules for the **genitive plural** :—

(a) If the nom. sing. ends in a broad con. (ḡarrún, oipṑós), the gen. plu. has the same form as the nom. sing.

(b) If the nom. sing. ends in a slender con. (buaḡairi), or in a vowel (ḡarrṑa),

the gen. plu. has the same form as the nom. plu., but,

(c) In the 5th decl.,

the gen. plu. has the same form as the gen. sing.

122. The form of the article is **na**, (a) after which the initial consonant of the following noun is eclipsed, if it is an eclipsable consonant (.....ḡarrṑa na mbuaḡairi), and (b) *n*- appears before an initial vowel (...inḡne na n-oipṑós).

Lesson 61.—**DUAL NUMBER.**

...ṑá ḡumneóṑṑ.

123. Irish nouns have three numbers :—the singular (ḡarrṑa, ḡumneóṑṑ); the plural (ḡarrṑaí, ḡumneóṑṑa); and the **dual** when the noun is preceded by ṑá (ṑá ḡarrṑa, ṑá ḡarrṑa ṑéaṑ, ṑá ḡumneóṑṑ). ṑá aspirates an initial aspirable consonant (ṑá ḡarrṑa).

124. Feminine nouns ending in a broad consonant (ḡor, ḡumneóṑṑ) have this consonant attenuated in the dual number (ṑá ḡoir, ṑá ḡumneóṑṑ). Note these examples, 5th decl.:—ṑá ṑeairnaṑn, ṑá uillṑnn ṑéaṑ. The ending of the noun has the same form in the dual number and in the dative sing. (ó'n ḡumneóṑṑ, ṑá ḡumneóṑṑ): *vide* next lesson.

Lesson 62.—**DATIVE CASE (I.) SINGULAR NUMBER.**

...ó'n ḡumneóṑṑ.

125. In Irish, the case of a noun which follows a *preposition* is (except the few preps., ḡun, ṑan, etc., in Less. 57) the prepositional, or **Dative Case**.

126. (a) Feminine nouns ending in a broad consonant (oipṑós) have this consonant attenuated in the dative case (...ḡé'n oipṑóṑ). Otherwise, there is, except in the 5th decl., no change in the ending of the noun in the dative. In the 5th decl., the dative sing. is formed by attenuating the ending -n, -nn, or -ṑ of the gen. sing. (...aṑ mo ḡomairṑa); but 5th decl. nouns with nom. sing. in -ri, -ir, or -in suffer no change (terminally) in the dat. sing. (...air an airṑaí).

Attenuation of a final broad con. may produce *vowel changes* as in § 106. *E.g.*, nom. -ia-, or -éa-, as ṑian, ḡréam; dat. sing. -éi-, as ṑéim, ḡréim.

127. Note (b) that nouns whose initial letter is an eclipsable consonant (c, ṑ, t, ṑ, p, b, ḡ) suffer **eclipsis** of this consonant after any of the following prepositions + an, viz., air, aṑ, ó, air, leir, ḡair (ḡair), ḡé (ḡair, or ḡa), poim, um, tḡé (as, ...air an aṑḡarrṑa). In U., aspn. is the rule in such cases. The preposition i, without the article, eclipses (... i mborḡa).

Lesson 63.—**DATIVE CASE (II.) SINGULAR NUMBER.**

...ó *é*uinneó₁₅.

128. In this lesson, is shown **aspiration** of the initial consonant after the prepositions, *τρί*, *ó*, *ar*, *de*, *do*, *fé*, *muí*, *um* and *tar*, without the article (...*τρί* *é*ó₁*ippe*), and also after *do'n** (*do an*) and *de'n*.* *Ar* denoting state or condition, as *ar buile*, *ar peacéán*, does not aspirate.

[In Old Ir., some preps. + article occurring in a sentence (a) conveying an idea of motion towards governed in the acc., with eclipsis; but (b) gov'd. in the dat., with aspn., when denoting rest. This rule would be represented in Modern Irish as follows:—

(a) *Do éuir pé an peann ircead in ran mborca.*

(b) *Tá an peann ircis in ran borca.*

This distinction between the accusative of motion (ecl.) and the dative of rest (asp.) has now, practically, disappeared.]

Lesson 64.—**DATIVE CASE (III.) PLURAL NUMBER.**

...ar na cačaoipead₁*ib*.

129. The ending of a noun in the **Dative Plural** is **-a₁ib**, **-ib**, or **-í₁ib**.

| | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| When the nom. plu. ends, | in a slender con. or in Δ , | e , | í , |
| the dat. plu. ends, | in a₁ib , | ib , | í₁ib . |

Notice that (unlike the gen. plu.) the initial con. of a noun in the dat. plu. is not affected after the article (...*leir na ca₁líní₁ib*). The form of the nom. plu. is sometimes (especially in the 1st decl.) used instead of that of the dat. plu.

Lesson 65.—**VOCATIVE CASE. SINGULAR.**

Δ *Šéamu₁r*!

130. A noun is in the **vocative case** when it represents the person or thing addressed (**Δ** *Šéamu₁r*), and is preceded by the particle **Δ**, which aspirates the initial consonant. Excepting nouns of the first declension, the vocative singular has the same form as the nominative singular. In the first declension, which includes most masculine Christian names ending in a broad consonant, the vocative singular has the same form as the genitive singular. { ...*leab₁ar Šéamu₁r*.
 Δ *Šéamu₁r*!

Masculine Christian names not of the 1st decl. are not inflected (terminally) in the voc. sing. *E.g.*, *Δο₁ó*, 3rd decl. (gen. sing., *Δο₁ó₁Δ*), has voc. **Δ** *Δο₁ó*! Similarly, **Δ** *Ó₁onnó₁Δ*!

131. **VOCATIVE PLURAL.**

...**Δ** *čáir₁ve*.

(a) If the nom. plu. ends in a slender con. (as *fir*, *comu₁rrain*),
the voc. plu. **Δ** (as **Δ** *féar₁Δ*, **Δ** *comu₁rrana*)

(b) If the nom. plu. ends in **Δ**, **e**, or **í** (as, *b₁ró₁Δ*, *čáir₁ve*, *čailíní*),
the voc. plu. **Δ**, **e**, or **í** (as, **Δ** *b₁ró₁Δ*, **Δ** *čáir₁ve*, **Δ** *čailíní*)

*In Kerry, *eclipsis* after *do'n*, or *de'n*, is the rule.

Lessons 66, 67.—**DECLENSION OF THE NOUN. SUMMARY.**

132. In this summary are included all the cases of the Irish noun (nominative, accusative, genitive, dative and vocative) in both singular and plural numbers.

(*Lesson 68.*—FAMILY RELATIONSHIP.

133. Notice that *Ó* (or *Ua*),—grandson, male descendant, has gen. sing. *Uí* ; and *Mac*,—son, male descendant, has (when part of surname) gen. sing. *Í*. *Í* is from *inġean* and *Uí* (genitive of *Ó*, or *Ua*). *Í* (or *Í*) is from *Í* *Í*. *Uí*, *Í*, *Í*, *Í* aspirate the following con. Note the *h*- before a vowel in the masc. as, *ṪaṫṪ Ó h-(¹)ÓṪáin*. *h*- after *Í* is incorrect ; *Í* *Í* *Ó*., not *Í* *Í* *h-Ó*.

inġean Uí (or *inġean Í*)—Miss ; *Ṫean Uí* (or *Ṫean Í*)—Mrs. *Mac Uí Ṫriain* (or *An ṪrianaṪ*)—Mr. O'B. *An CárrṪaṪ*—Mr. MacC.)

REVISION QUESTIONS. (J)

————(o)————

Revise Lessons 59 to 67.

1. What is meant by Number ? Give examples.
2. Show, with examples, how the Nom. Plu. is formed in the 5th decl.
3. Give the general rule for forming the Nom. Plu. in (a) the 1st decl. and in (b) the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th decls.
4. When is a noun in the Dual Number ?
5. Give examples of nouns (a) in the Dative Sing., and (b) in the Dative Plu.
6. When is the initial con. of a noun (a) aspirated, and when (b) eclipsed in the Dative ?
7. What nouns are inflected terminally in the Dual Number and in the Dat. Sing.
8. What nouns form the Dat. Plu. (a) in *-aib*, (b) in *-ib*, (c) in *-íib* ?
9. Give, with examples, the three ways of forming the Gen. Plu.
10. When is a noun in the Vocative Case ?
11. Show how nouns are inflected in the Voc., sing. and plu.
12. What is the case of a noun gov'd. by (a) a transitive verb, (b) a prepn., (c) another noun ? Give examples.

[(1) This *h*- is a remnant of an old *nom. masc. (*avias, gen., aví)* The aspn. of *r* between vowels gave (*r*—) *h*.]

THE ARTICLE.

—(o)—

Lessons 69, 70.—DECLENSION OF THE ARTICLE.

134. The definite article (αη or ηα) agrees with the noun in gender, number and case. There is no indefinite article.

135. The various ways in which the article may affect the initial letter of a following noun are :—

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| Aspiration after the article | | f(αη) in the genitive case, singular, masculine. |
| | | l(αη) in the nom. and acc. cases, sing., fem. |
| Eclipsis | „ | f(αη) in the dative case, singular, masc. and fem. |
| | | l(ηα) in the genitive case, plural, masc. and fem. |
| η— η— τ— τ— | } } } } before vowels. | „ (ηα) in the genitive case, plural, masc. and fem. |
| | | „ f(ηα) in nom., acc., and dat., plu., masc., fem. |
| | | „ l(ηα) in the genitive case, sing., fem. |
| | | „ (αη) in the nom. and acc. cases, sing., masc. |
| τ— | before ρ „ | (αη) in the gen. sing. masc., nom. acc. sing. fem. |

136. [The above changes of the noun are really inflexions of the article, carried forward from the end of the article to the initial of the noun. τ- before masc. nouns beginning with a vowel is, historically, an ending of the article (O. Ir., ιητ). τ- before ρ (αη τ-ρῦιτ, etc.) is due to *aspiration* of ρ (ρ-η), and the consequent unvoicing of τ of the article (O. Ir., ιητ)].

137.

SUMMARY.

| | | SINGULAR. | | PLURAL. | |
|------------------|-------|------------|--------|-----------|--------|
| | | con., | vowel, | con., | vowel. |
| Nom. and Acc. | Masc. | αη | αη τ- | ηα | ηα η- |
| | Fem. | αη (asp.*) | αη | | |
| Gen. | Masc. | αη (asp.*) | αη | ηα (ecl.) | ηα η- |
| | Fem. | ηα | ηα η- | | |
| Dat. | | αη (ecl.) | αη | ηα | ηα η- |

*In these cases τ- appears before an initial ρ.

REVISION QUESTIONS. (K)

—(o)—

Revise Lessons 69 and 70.

1. When are the forms (a) αη, (b) ηα, of the article used ?
2. Give examples of the various initial changes which a noun undergoes after the article (a) αη, and (b) ηα.
3. When is the initial con. of a noun aspirated after the article ?
4. When is the initial con. of a noun eclipsed after the article ?
4. After the article, when does each of the following appear before the noun :— τ- ; η- ; η- ?

THE ADJECTIVE.

———(o)———

NOMINATIVE CASE.

———(o)———

Lesson 71.—SINGULAR NUMBER.

138. The **Adjective** (Lat. *adjectivus* ; Ir., ΔΙΘΙΔΩΤ) is so called because it is ' added to ' the noun to limit its meaning, to qualify it.

139. The adjective usually follows the noun in Irish. When the adjective follows its noun attributively, it agrees with the noun in gender, number, and case, and is inflected accordingly.

140. Its initial consonant is aspirated if the noun is fem. (...bean ċiúin).

If the final consonant of the noun be *o*, *n*, *t*, *l*, or *r*, and the initial consonant of the adjective be *o*, or *t*, the initial of the adjective, for phonetic reasons, resists aspiration (...bean *ou*o).

In *Bean ċiúin* *is* *ea*o *máire*, *ciúin* is used *attributively*, and hence its initial con. is aspirated in this case. In *Tá an bean rin ċiúin*, *ciúin* is used *predicatively*, and hence is not inflected. The predicative use of the adjective is only rarely permissible. *Tá an cáirta ro bán*, *e.g.*, should be *cáirta bán* *is* *ea*o *é* *reo*, or, *tá* *oat* *bán* *ar* *an* *scáirta* *ro*.

PLURAL NUMBER.

141. If the noun is plural and in any case except the genitive, the adjective following, if used attributively and ending in a consonant, takes the plural ending, viz., —*e*, or —*a* (...na mná *ciúine* ; ...na bróga *ou*o).

142. Adjectives ending

- (I.) in a broad consonant form the plural by adding *a* (*ou*o,—*a*) ;
- (II.) in a slender consonant form the plural by adding *e* (*ciúin*,—*e*) ;
except those
- (III.) in —*amait*, which form the plural in —*amta* (*mírneamta*) ;
- (IV.) in a vowel suffer no change in the plural (*bróga* *ou*o).

143. Plural nouns in nom. case, ending in a slender con., *aspicate the initial consonant* of a following attributive adjective. (*rin ċiúine*). An adjective which qualifies a noun in the **dual number** has its initial con. aspirated, and is otherwise inflected as if qualifying a noun in the plu. (*oá* *bróiz* *mópa*)

Lesson 72.—**GENITIVE CASE. SINGULAR NUMBER.**

144. There are four declensions of the adjective, determined by the form of the ending in the nom. sing.:—

(I.) In the first declension, *i.e.*, adjectives ending in a broad consonant (ϑυῖ), the genitive singular of the adjective is formed

- (a) by *attenuation* (ϑυῖ) if the noun is masculine ;
- (b) by *adding e* (ϑυῖe) if the noun is feminine.

(II.) In the second declension, *i.e.*, adjectives ending in a slender consonant (ciúin), except those in -amái, the gen. sing. of the adj. is formed

- (a) by *adding e* if the noun is *feminine* (...leabáir na mná ciúine) ;
- (b) if the noun is *masculine*, there is *no change* (...leabáir an fíor ciúin) except aspiration of the initial consonant.

(III.) In the third declension, *i.e.*, adjectives ending in -amái, the genitive singular of the adjective, following a masculine or feminine noun, ends in -amíA (...leirceamíA).

(IV.) In the fourth declension, *i.e.*, adjectives ending in a vowel (buíðe), there is *no change*, terminally, in the gen. sing.

Or, combining (I.) and (II) above, we might say that the gen. sing.

of the adj. (a) ends in a { ...aice an hata ϑυῖ.
slender con. if the noun is masc. { ... ,, ,, fíor ciúin.

and (b) is formed by adding { ...aice na bríðe buíðe.
e if noun is fem. { ... ,, ,, mná ciúine.

In the gen. sing. of masc. adjs., *vowel changes* may occur as in § 106, and in the gen. sing. of fem. adjs., as in § 108.

Lesson 73.—**DEGREES OF COMPARISON.**

145. When we compare two or more things, as to the degree in which they possess the same quality, the form of the adjective used is inflected to express the varying relations. The **comparative** is used in comparing one thing with another, the **superlative** in comparing one thing with *all* others of a certain class or series.

146. The adjective has the same form in (láirpe) the comparative and (láirpe) superlative. Note that 'ná follows the comparative in complete sentences. Except in sentences containing the Copula, the word níor precedes the comparative (Tá ré níor láirpe 'ná...)

147. The comparative (or superlative) is formed, regularly, from the **positive** (or simple form of the adjective) by adding **e** to the latter, making the final consonant slender, and sometimes shortening the word (syncope) as in láir(í)pe. Note that this ending is similar in form to that of the gen. sing. fem. of the adjective ; and that *vowel changes* may occur as in § 108. In such sentences as ...an buachaill ír láirpe, ír contains the relative.

148. Adjectives ending in a vowel suffer, as a rule, no change for comparison, and those ending in -amái, form the comparative (and superlative) in -amíA (...ír leirceamíA...) (There are some irregular comparisons which should be noted as they occur).

Lessons 74, 75.—**DECLENSION OF THE ADJECTIVE. SUMMARY.**

The inflexions of the adj. in the nom. (and acc.) sing., and nom. (and acc.) plu. are dealt with in Lesson 71 ; and of the gen. sing. in Less. 72 ; these, being the most frequently occurring, are the most important forms.

149. The initial con. of the **dat. sing.** of an adj. is generally *aspirated or eclipsed under the same circumstances as the dat. sing. of a noun.* Vide § 127, 128. (In some districts the initial con. of an adj. in the dat. is always aspd., and, in others, it suffers no change).

If the final con. of a *fem. adj.* is broad, (*i.e.*, an adjective of the 1st decl. qualifying a feminine noun) this con. is *attenuated in the dat. sing.* (...ոօ'ն մնաօի ծից).

150. In the **dat. plu.** and **voc. plu.**, the adj. is not affected initially, but *a* or *e* is added, as in the nom. plu. (...լեր յա բարձիւ շո՛ւծ, ...*a* բարձ շո՛ւծ ! ...*a* լոն *a* Բոննե !)

151. In the **voc. sing.**, the initial con. of the adjective is aspd. (exceptions as in § 140) ; and in the 1st decl. *masc.*, the final con. is attenuated (...*a* քի ծից ! but, ...*a* Բեան Բեց !)

Vowel changes as in § 106 may occur in the final syll. of an adj. in the *voc. sing.*, *masc.* and *dat. sing. fem.*

152. In the **gen. plu.**, the initial con. of the adj. is eclipsed, but it has otherwise the form of the nom. sing. (...շլօր յա Բբար ռօ՛ւծ, ...*a* լն Բան ռօ՛ւծ)

Note that an adjective (or noun) following a noun in the gen. plu. has its initial consonant eclipsed, even when the noun in the gen. plu. is not preceded by the art., as *a* լն Բան ռօ՛ւծ, լն *a* ջ բար ջ Ծոննաճէ.

REVISION QUESTIONS. (L)

———(o)———

Revise Lessons 71 to 75.

1. What is an adjective ?
2. When is an adjective inflected ?
3. Give examples of (*a*) attributive, and (*b*) predicative adjectives.
4. Give the four classes into which adjs. are divided according to ending.
5. How do adjs. form the plural in the nom., acc., dat., and voc. ?
6. How is the gen. sing. of adjs. formed in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th declensions ?
7. When is the initial con. of an adj. (*a*) aspirated, and (*b*) when eclipsed ?
8. Give examples of vowel changes in the final syllable of an adj. in (*a*) dat. sing. fem., (*b*) voc. sing. masc., (*c*) gen. sing. fem., and (*d*) gen. sing. masc.
9. How are adjectives inflected for comparison ?

Lesson 76.—POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES.

(I.)

153. Although *mo*, *do*, *a*, *ar*, *bup* take the place of the gen. case of the personal pronouns (*Cf.*, *ar mo r'on*), they are now really **possessive adjectives**. They cannot, like 'mine,' 'thine,' etc., in Eng., stand apart from the nouns to which they refer. Such pronominal functions are, in Irish, discharged by the prepositional pronouns *liom*, *leat*, etc.

154. *Mo*, *do*, and *a* (his) aspirate an initial consonant (when aspirable).

A (her) does not affect initial con., but prefixes *n-* to vowels.

Ar, *bup*, and *a* (their) eclipse initial consonant (when eclipsable) and prefix *n-* to vowels.

(II.)

155. (*i n-a fearam*). The possessive adjective is used in this idiom (and also before such words as *coislaí*, *ruirí*, *luíge*, *dúiread*, *cóinníre*) usually to denote positions of rest, or state or condition.

(III.)

156. (*i n-a fear*). This is another idiomatic use of the possessive adjective (meaning literally that he is in his manhood) to denote attributes of the subject. Such attributes are not necessarily changeable, as *Tá an t-ádhair i n-a áda*.

157. " ' *i fear é* ' states the fact of his manhood as far as it is a thing which he has in common with all men.

' *Tá ré i n-a fear* ' states the fact of his manhood as far as that manhood is a thing which attaches exclusively to himself as an individual.*"

Lesson 77.—(IV.) POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES BEFORE A VERBAL NOUN.

158. In Lesson 57, we saw that the verbal noun governs the following noun in the genitive case (...*dúnaí na fúinneóige*). But we cannot say, e.g., *Tá ré as bualaí mé* (just as we cannot say *ar rón mé*). In such cases the appropriate possessive adjective (*mo* in this instance) is placed before the verbal noun, e.g., *Tá ré as mo (a'm') bualaí*. Similarly, we cannot say *Tá ré as bualaí i*, but *Tá ré as á bualaí*; and in like manner for the other possessive adjectives.

" There is a great fundamental principle involved here. In Irish, a transitive action, the instant it passes from the agent *belongs* to the object. Once a blow is given it belongs, from that out, to the person who has got it. It is his blow. If I am striking *him*, I am engaged in *his* striking. On that principle, the action belongs to the person who gets it, not to the person who gives it. The verbal noun is the name of the action. Hence the object of the action possesses the thing expressed by the verbal noun. Hence it is in the genitive case depending on the verbal noun*."

* *An t-ádhair peadair ó Laoḡaire.*

PROLEPSIS.

159. An bfuil a fíor aḡat cāo é an raḡar ainripe b́ear aḡainn i mbárac? The *a* here, also, is a possessive adjective, and refers to the part of the sentence, cāo é...i mbárac? Because it thus represents or anticipates the clause following, this is said to be a **Proleptic** use of the possessive *a*.

160. [Other instances of prolepsis are :—

(1) D'á méio | cāinnt do b́i aḡe, níor éiríḡ leir.

a represents the gen. case of cāinnt...aḡe. A clause or a phrase cannot be govd. in the gen. case; its gen. is here represented by the possess. adj. *a* (of D'á) before the noun méio.

This use of *a* always occurs with *verbal nouns of saying, thinking, and such like* (*a* ráo, *a* meap, *a* fíarpuḡe, etc.) *when followed by a phrase or clause.* Contrast ...aḡ ráo na b́aropeaó, with Tám 'ḡá ráo leat ḡo mbéio fearcāinn ann.

(2) Do b́i ré D'fíacáib oim | aḡḡeāo do cābairt do.

The proleptic pron. *ré* represents the phrase aḡḡeāo...do

(3) Ir é mo cūairim | ḡo b́fuil an ceapc aḡat.

é is proleptic predicate, representing the clause ḡo...aḡat.

(4) Dāo móir an tpuḡ é | Dá Dcāḡāo an fearcāinn i nōiu.

é is proleptic subject, representing the clause Dá...i nōiu.]

Lesson 78.—DEMONSTRATIVE AND INDEFINITE ADJECTIVES.

161. When the **Demonstrative Adjectives**, viz, *ro* (or, when the last preceding vowel is slender, *reo*) *rim*, *úo*, are used with a noun, the article must be expressed (an fear *úo*, an tóine *reo*, an tóine boóct *ro*.) The article of itself rarely defines: a demon. adj., or a qualifying clause, etc., expressed or understood, is usually required after the noun. Sin é an leabap, *rim* i an fúinneóḡ are incomplete, unless we are referring to some particular book, or window, previously referred to or defined, an t. do ceannuḡear, an f. do b́urir.

162. **Indefinite Adjective** is the term generally applied to such adjectives as *éiríḡ*, *eite*, *áiríḡe*, etc., which have a vague and indefinite reference to their nouns. The **Distributive Adjectives**, such as *ḡac*, *uite*, *ḡac uite*, *ḡac don*, *ḡac re* may also be termed indefinite.

Lesson 79.—NUMERALS (I.)—CARDINAL.

Uses of the Numerals :—

163. In (I.), **ἄον, ὅό**, etc., the *cardinal numbers*, we have simply the name of the number itself. These names are rarely used alone, but are learnt as a basis for other uses of Irish numerals. Hence, the term 'cardinal numbers' which implies that these are the *hinge* or pivot of the numeral system.

164. (II.) **ἄ ἡ-ἄον, ἄ ὅό**, etc., is the form of the numeral used in counting consecutively. When denoting the order in which things are taken, this form of the numeral may be used (e.g., **ἑαῖτᾱνᾱ ἄ ὀείῃ**) as an alternative to that in § 165.

Lesson 80.—NUMERALS (III.)—ORDINAL.

165. (III.) An ordinal numeral is used as an **adjective** to denote the *order* (1st, 2nd, etc.) which the objects referred to hold in a numerical series.

Note (a) the usual termination, viz., —**ῃᾱῶ**, and (b) the position of the noun :—

| | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (1) | (2) | (3) |
| ἄν ῥῆῃᾱῶ ἑᾱ ὀείᾱς ; ἄν τ-ἄονῃᾱῶ ἑᾱ ὀείᾱς ἄν ῥῆῃᾱῶ. | | | | | |

166. The initial of **ῃᾱῶ** (1st) is aspd. after the article. **ῃᾱῶ** and **τῥῆᾱ** aspirate the initial con. of the following noun. The other ordinals prefix **ἡ-** to vowels. After the art. **ἄν, τ-** appears before **ἄονῃᾱῶ, ὀείᾱῶ**, and **ἄον**.

Lesson 81.—NUMERALS (IV.)

ῥῆᾱ. ὅᾱ ῥῆᾱ. τῥῆ ῥῆᾱῖ.

167. (IV.) In this lesson, the numerals are used as **adjectives** denoting the number of objects.

Notice (a) that in this case **ἄον** (= 'one') is *not* used before the noun ;

(b) that **ὅό** and **ῃᾱῶ** become **ὅᾱ, ῃᾱῶ**, when denoting number of objects : when following **ἄν**, or any word ending in a dental, the **ο** of **ὅᾱ** is not aspd., as **ἄν ὅᾱ ῥῆῖ** ;

(c) that **ῥῆᾱῖ, ὀείῖ, ἡᾱῖ**, and **ὀείῖ** eclipse, and that **ἄον** and **ὅᾱ** aspirate, **ὅᾱ** being followed by the dual form of the noun (**ὅᾱ ὀῃῥῆῖ**, as in Lesson 61) ; and

(d) that the position of the noun in compounds is immediately after the name of the digit (**ὅᾱ ῥῆᾱ ὀείᾱς**) ; and, further, that in such cases an attributive adjective immediately follows its noun. E.g., **ῥῆᾱῖ ἑᾱῖᾱ ῃᾱῶ ὀείᾱς, ὅᾱ ὀῃᾱ ὀῃᾱ ὀείᾱς** ; but the more usual construction is, e.g., **ῥῆᾱῖ ῃᾱῶ ὀείᾱς ὀῃ ἑᾱῖᾱ ὀῃᾱ**.

168. The singular form of the noun is used after the numerals when the objects are considered not as separate units but collectively. When the noun is thus in the sing. form its initial con. is aspd. after **τῥῆ, ῃᾱῶ**, **ῃᾱῶ, ῥῆ**, but (sing. or plu. form) is eclipsed after **ῥῆᾱῖ, ὀείῖ, ἡᾱῖ**.

169. The **ο** of **ὅέας** is aspd. (a) when the word following **ὅά** or **αον** ends in a vowel, and (b) when the sing. form is used after **τρί**, etc., to **οεί**, unless the final con. of the noun is **τ**, **ο**, **η**, **ι**, **ρ**. Examples :—**αον** (**ὅά**) **πόσα ὅέας**, (b) **τρί ἑάρτα ὅέας**, **οὗτ** **βρόχα ὅέας**. **Τρί**, **ῥέ**, **ἑείτρε**, prefix **η-** to the initial vowel of a noun which is in the plu. form. The **ε** of **ἑείτρε**, **εῖς** is aspd. in **M**. when these numerals precede nouns.

170. **ῥίε*** and its compounds (e.g., **ὁάεαο**, or **ὅά ῥίεο**), **εέαο** (100) and **μίε** (1,000) are now usually followed by the nom. sing. form of the noun (**ῥίε** **ἄν**).

171. When we require to emphasise the *number* of objects we use the word **εεαν** in the requisite form, e.g. :—

ἡ'ι **αζαμ** **αέτ** **εεαν** (**ὅά** **εεαν**).

τά **ῥέ** **ειν** (**ῥεάετ** **εειν**) **ο** **εεαν** **αζαμ**.

Lesson 82.—PERSONAL NUMERALS (V.)

172. (V) The forms of the numeral nouns applied to persons from two to ten, and twelve, are called **personal numerals**. They govern a following noun in the gen. plu., as **τρί** **ἄν**.

In (I.) and (II.) the numerals are used in the abstract, as counters ; in (III.) and (IV.) as adjectives, which, unlike the corresponding numerals in Eng., cannot stand apart from the nouns to which they refer, and in (V.) as nouns.

REVISION QUESTIONS. (M)

———(o)———

Revise Lessons 76 to 82.

1. Give examples of four idiomatic uses of the possessive adjective **α** (' its ').
2. Give examples of proleptic pronouns.
3. Name some (a) demonstrative, and (b) indefinite adjectives.
4. What is meant by " cardinal," " ordinal " and " personal " numerals? Give examples of each.
5. What numerals affect the initial letters of nouns and how ?
6. How does the numeral **ὅά** affect the following noun and adjective ?

***ῥίε** plu., and dat. sing., **ῥίεο**. gen., **ῥίεαο**. Also used in counting, as **α** **ῥίε**.

THE PRONOUN.

———(o)———

Lesson 83.—PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

173. A Pronoun is a part of speech which stands *for a noun*. **Personal Pronouns** are so called because they stand for the three persons: 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

174. The forms *é, í, íaṭ* (**Disjunctive Pronouns**) are now used (a) with 1st, (b) in the acc. case, or (c) as nominatives separated from their verbs.

175. *Sé, rí, ríaṭ* (**Conjunctive Pronouns**) are used immediately after a verb as subject. The personal pronouns are not used in the genitive case *vide* § 153, and, in the dative, they combine with prepositions (Lesson 84) to form Prepositional Pronouns.

176. **Demonstrative Pronouns** point out or distinguish persons or things. *É, í*, and *íaṭ* with *reṑ, rín*, or *ríúṭ* (as *é reṑ, í ríúṭ*) discharge the function of dem. prons. So, *rúṭ*, and *rín* are sometimes used as independent prons., as *Ṭo bí ré aṣ baṣaṗṭ ro a'í rúṭ oṗm*. This use of *rín*, as *ṭan* (usually meaning 'that circumstance'), is frequent in M., as *Ṭ'ait liom ṭan; Ṭo ṭáṭaṓṓ ṭan í*.

177. A **Reflexive Pronoun** refers back to the subject of the sentence, as *Ṭo buait ré é fén*, in which the object of the action (*é fén*) is identical with the subject (*ré*).

Lessons 84.—PREPOSITIONAL PRONOUNS.

178. **Prepositional Pronouns** (*liom*, etc.) are formed from the pronoun (*mé*, etc.) and the preposition (*le*, etc.)

179. Pron. In the prepl. prons, from *aṣ*, the stress is on the 2nd syll. in M. (*aṣam'*), but on the 1st syll. in U. and the greater part of C. (*aṣ' am*). The forms *éuṣam*, etc., are prond. *éúm, éút, éuṣe, éúthe; éúinn, éúib, éúha* in M., but *nuṣam, nuṣat*, etc., in C. and U. In the 3rd plu. (*leó, aca*, etc.), a form in -b (as *leób, acab*, etc.) is used in W. Galway. The form *af* of the 3 sing. masc. is, in some cases, used for that of the simple prep., as *ṭaoi, éuiṣ'* in C. and U., and *ṗoimíṭ (-ṗoimé)* in M. In the forms from *ṭo* and *ṭe* (*ṭom*, etc.; *ṭíom*, etc.) the initial (*ṭ*) is usually aspd. after a vowel.

Lesson 85.—THE RELATIVE.

(I.)—NOMINATIVE (A) AND ACCUSATIVE CASES (B).

180. Except under the government of prepositions, there is, historically, no special independent form of the relative. The **Relative Clause** always immediately follows its antecedent, as *an fear do bí i sCoircáig i nOé*, *τὰ ρέ ἀνθρω i νου*, in which *do bí i sCoircáig i nOé* is a relative clause qualifying (as an adjective) the antecedent, *fear*.

181. The connexion between the relative clause and its antecedent is, in **nom.** and **acc.*** relation, shown by:—

(a) *The Relative Form of the verb* in the affirmative. In this form *-(e)ar* is added to the stem of the verb in the pres., as...*an fear tuisear* *iad*; *-f(e)ar* or *-(e)ócar*, in the fut., as ...*an fear tuisfear* *iad*, and an initial con. is aspd. This form of the verb, common in C. and U., is now rarely used in M.

(b) When the verb in a relative clause is in the past, past-hab., or condl., affirmative, the particle *do*, which usually accompanies these forms of the verb, discharges the function of a relative. In such clauses *do* is pronounced (and frequently written) *Δ* before an initial con., but *o'* or *Δ o'* before vowels, as *an fear Δ(-do) buail é*; *an fear Δ o' (=o') éirí*.

(c) Where the rel. form of the verb is not used for the pres. and fut., as usually in M., the particle **Δ** (aspg.) appears before the ordinary pres. or fut. form of these verbs, and has the office or value of a relative, as ...*an fear Δ tuiséann* *iad*; ...*an fear Δ tuisfí* *iad*.

[In Keating, this *Δ* does not appear before the relative form of the verb, ...*an fear bíor ann*. Compound verbs (*i.e.*, verbs with prefixes) as *(do-)bairim*, *(Δ)beirim*, as a rule, have not the relative form, ...*an fear do-ghní an obair*. In relative clauses, the prefix *do-* is prond *Δ*.]

(d) When the verb is in the negative, the relative form of the verb is not used, the connection between the relative clause and its antecedent being in all cases shown by the (dependent) form of the negative particle, *i.e.*, *nac*, *ná*, or *nár* (and not *ní*, or *níor*).

182. **1S.** In relative clauses containing any part of the copula, no special relative form is now used. The forms *ir*, *ba* (affirm.); and *nac*, *nár*, *nárb* (neg.), which contain the rel., are employed. *Ar* (pres.) and *buir* (fut.) were used as rel. forms of the copula in early modern Irish.

**I.e.*, acc. governed by a verb. A few preps. govern nouns and pers. prons. in the acc. (*vide* § 116), but all preps. govern the relative in the dative.

(II.)—DATIVE CASE

183. (C.) When governed by a preposition, a distinct form of the **Relative**, viz., **Δ**(*n*·), appears. The *n*, which, earlier, formed part of the relative after a prepn.

(a) is carried on as *n*-prefixed to an initial vowel, as “*1r mō cuma i n-Δ* n-oirfead rcillins dō.*”

(b) causes eclipsis of an initial con., as “*Ní raib don deart eile aca le n-Δ dtiocfaidir air.*” but

(c) before verbs which take the particle *no* (*vide* § 85), *n* of the rel. is assimilated, resulting in **Δn** [—rel. *Δ*(*n*) + particle *n*(*o*)], as, “*Sin é an ball in Δn fásar an dō.*”

184. In the above three examples, the prepn. precedes the rel. The more usual construction now is to place the prepn. at the end of the rel. clause in the form of the corresponding prepl. pron. *E.g.*, ...*an buacaili aς Δ bfuil mo leabap* is now usually ...*an buacaili Δ (ςo, M.†) bfuil mo leabap aςe*. Similarly, in the past tense, *Sin é an buacaili ó n-ar tósar an leabap* is now usually *Sin é an buacaili ar (ςup, M.†) tósar an leabap uaid*.

185. This development of **ςo** (and **ςun**), the usual form of the dat. rel. used in affirmative sentences in *M.†*, has been as follows:—(a) ...*an buacaili aς Δ bfuil an leabap* became (b) ...*an buacaili 'ςΔ (—aς Δ) bfuil an leabap aςe*, where the prepn. is seen both before the rel. and at the end of the clause; and (c) *an buacaili ςo bfuil an leabap aςe*. The **ςo** (for '**ςΔ**') finally extended to all dat. rels. (in the affirm.) ...*an borca ςo bfuil mo peann ann*, ...*an buacaili ςun tósar an leabap uaid*. A prepn. cannot be used before **ςo** or **ςup** in such clauses, but a prepl. pron. may, as *Δn t-é leir ςup cumans fásad*.

186. Verbs which have a *dependent form* use this form after the **dat. rel.**, ...*an tuine Δ (ςo, M.) raib rúil aςam leir*; ...*an fear Δ (ςo, M.) bpaςaim conςnam uaid*.

* The *n*- before *Δ* is (as the *n* in, *e.g.*, *Dō tós ré ó n-a mac é*) inserted after the prepn. ending in a vowel (but *de* or *do* before the rel. *Δ* is contracted to *u'Δ*).

The *n*- before the verb is the original *n* of the rel., **Δn**.

† Except in the Decies, where *Δ* and *Δr* are in use.

187. 1S. The dative relative in **1P** clauses, being in frequent and idiomatic use, should be particularly noted. In accordance with the general rule in § 186, the form in dependent clauses is used, viz.: **-P(Δ)B** (but **-P** before cons.) in the pres.; and **-P(Δ)B'** (but **-P**, aspg., before cons.) in the past and cond. When these forms are combined with **Δ(n)**, i.e., the dat. case of the rel., the **n** becomes assimilated before **P**, as in (c) above, resulting in **ΔPB, ΔPI, ΔPB'**, and in M., **ΣPB, ΣPI, ΣPB'**.

Hence, **Ծ'ԱԲ** in, e.g., ...բար Ծ'ԱԲ ճոռմ, is —prepn. (**ԾՕ**) + rel. (**Δ**) + dept. pres. form of copula (**-PB**). This will explain the rel. form of the copula in such constructions as:—

Տն է ճն ԲԱԸԱԼԼ ճP (ΣP, M.) ԼԵԻP ճն ԼԵԱԾԱP ԲԻՆ.
 “...ճն ճԻԸ ՍԾ 1 ի ճ-ԱԲԾ' ճՕԻԾԻՆՆ ԲԻՆՆ-ՏԻԸ ԷՃՆ.”
 ԸԻՃ (ի-ԻՃԾ ճն ԾԲԷՃՄ Ճ [or ΣՕ])P ԾԻՕԾ Է?

Δ (or **ΣՕ**), before **ԲԱ** or **ԲԱԾ**, is sometimes used instead of **ԱԲԾ**, etc., as, “...ճն մԻՄԻՄԻP **ΣՕ** (=Δ) մԲՃ ԼԵՕ ԻՃԾ,” the **n** of **Δ(n)** being represented in the eclipsis of **Բ**.

188. (D.) Although the relative in such sentences as **1P** է Տ. Օ Ծ. ճն ԲԱԸԱԼԼ **ΔPI** (or **ΣPIB'**) էՂՏԻՆ Ծ'Ճ ՃԸԱԻP ԾՍԼ ԸԱP ԲՃԼԵ is equivalent, in a general way, to a genitive relation, it is really in the dative case gov'd. by a preceding prepn., usually **ՃՏ** or **ԾՕ**, understood. The complete form is...ճն ԲԱԸԱԼԼ **ՃՏ ΔPB'** էՂՏԻՆ Ծ'Ճ ՃԸԱԻP..., i.e., ‘...the boy in whose case (at whom, or concerning whom) it was necessary for his father...’ All instances of apparently genitive relatives can be similarly explained, viz., as being really dat. rels. governed by a prepn. understood.

189. (E.) There is a *Compound Relative* meaning ‘all which,’ ‘all that,’ of the same form as the rel. in the dat., viz., **Δ** (originally **ΔPI**). It becomes **ԱP** in combination with the particle **ԲՕ**, and is followed by the dependent form of the verb as in § 186.

190. Summary. To sum up, relativity is expressed as follows:—

- (1) In pres. and fut. tenses, affirm., by the **relative form of the verb**, nom. and acc. cases.
- (2) By the particles **ԾՕ** or **Δ** where rel. form is not used; nom. and acc. cases.
- (3) In neg. clauses, by the negative particles **ՈՃ**, **ՈՃԸ**, **ՈՃP**, followed by dependent form of verb; nom., acc. and dat. cases.
- (4) By **Δ** (orig. **ΔPI**) in dat. case, affirm.; and as comp. rel.; always followed by dependent form of verb.

Lesson 87.—INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

191. An Interrogative Pronoun is one that introduces a question.

Note that the *relative* following the interrogative aspirates the initial consonant of the verb. As a relative clause always follows the interrog. prons., the rel. form of the verb may be used in the pres. and fut. as *Ciá* (h-é an tuite) *bíor annro* *ḡac* *oíðce* ?

Lesson 88.—EMPHATIC SUFFIXES.

192. Emphasis has an important influence in determining the position, and even the form, of words in an Irish sentence. The English sentence " Did you walk to Bangor yesterday evening ? " may assume at least seven different shades of meaning according to the word which gets the chief voice stress. Read the sentence with emphasis on, *e.g.*, ' walk ' and note the change in meaning ; similarly emphasise ' yesterday ' and note the further change, and so on. When we require to attach special importance to any particular idea in an Irish sentence we do so

(a) by means of emphatic suffixes ; or

(b) by bringing to the beginning of the sentence with *Ír* the particular part or idea to be emphasised.

The latter (b) method is used, as in *Ír é Seagán do buail tu*, when we want to exclude all other possible alternatives. The former (a) in cases of simple contrast, comparison, or when the object is pointed out. *E.g.*, *Tá cáirta agam-ra, tá leabhar agat-ra* ; *Ín é mo hata-ra, ríú é do hata-ra*, etc. Both methods may, if necessary, be used in a sentence, as *Ír tuit-re a tuisar an leabhar*.

The student must be careful to use the emphatic mode when the sense requires it. Constructions such as, *Sin é mo leabhar, ríú é do leabhar* ; *Tá hata ort, tá cairín ort* ; *Tuis rí réal dom tuis ré reitling dom* (though, on the analogy of the English mode of emphasising, becoming very common with students) must be carefully avoided ; the emphatic suffixes (...mo leabhar-ra, etc.,) must be used in all such cases.

193. (a) In Irish, a personal pronoun, whether occurring (I.) in its simple form (*mé*) ; (II.) as a prepositional pronoun (*liom*) ; (III.) in the allied form of a possessive adjective (*mo*) ; or (IV.) as the pronominal ending of a verb (*tuisar*) must never be emphasised. The language provides us with emphatic suffixes (*tu-ra, liom-ra, mo carús-ra, tuisar-ra*).

The word *féin* may, similarly, be used for purposes of emphasis. Note that in *É féin do buail é féin*, the first *féin* is an emphatic suffix, and the second combines with *é* to form the reflexive pronoun, *é féin*.

1. Do gearr pilib an cárta bán le m'rciam-re i n^oé.

The above sentence, *e.g.*, may be written in various ways, according to the particular idea we wish to emphasise :—

2. 1r é pilib do gearr an cárta bán le m'rciam-re i n^oé.
 3. 1r cárta do gearr pilib le m'rciam-re i n^oé.
 4. 1r é an cárta bán „ „ „ „
 5. 1r le rciam do gearr pilib an cárta bán „ „
 6. 1r le m'rciam-re „ „ „ „
 7. 1r i n^oé „ „ „ „

(1) simply relates what occurred. Here the action (do gearr) is the leading idea in the sentence.

In each of the other sentences, the underlined word denotes the part of the sentence to which special importance is attached. (2) *i.e.*, not *Tadhg*, etc. ; (3) not a *paper*, etc. ; (4) not a *red* or any other colour card ; (5) not with *scissors*, etc. ; (6) not with *your* or his own, etc., knife ; (7) not any other day. In these sentences (2-7) we emphasise, respectively, the *agent*, *object*, *instrument*, and *time* of action.

REVISION QUESTIONS. (N)

———(o)———

Revise Lessons 83 to 88.

1. What is a Pronoun ?
2. Give instances of the various classes of pronouns.
3. Name the (a) disjunctive and (b) conjunctive forms of the personal pronouns, and state when these forms are used.
4. Give examples of Relative Clauses.
5. Give instances of the forms of the relative in use in (a) nom. and acc. cases, and (b) dative case.
6. When may the relative form of the verb be used ?
7. Give examples of the use of the compound relative.
8. When is the dependent form of a verb used after the relative ?
9. Give examples of clauses containing the copula, pres. and past tenses, in which the relative is in the (a) nom., and (b) dative.
10. How do the dat. rel., and compound rel., affect the following verb ?
11. How do you emphasise a particular word or phrase in an Irish sentence ? Give examples.
12. To what words may emphatic suffixes be applied ? Give examples

Lesson 89.—ASPIRATION.

195. [When, for instance, a stop consonant, as *b*, becomes, under the influence of a preceding word, the corresponding continuant or spirant, *v*, the phonetic change is usually termed **Aspiration**.]

We may (having now met all the forms) summarise the examples of Aspiration, and infer the following rules therefrom.

Aspiration of an initial (aspirable) consonant, takes place :—

196. I.—Of the initial consonant of a Verb.

- (1) After the compounds of *po*, viz.:—*ap*, *náp*, *cáp*, *níop*, *sup*, *munap*, etc.
- (2) After the particles *ní* and *vo*, and the conjunction, *ma*.
- (3) After the nominative or accusative case of the relative (affirm.)
The initial con. of the relative form of the verb is aspd.

197. II.—Of the initial consonant of a noun.

- (1) After the article (*an*) nominative or accusative case, fem., sing.
- (2) After the article (*an*) genitive case, masculine, singular; also of the initial con. of a proper noun in the gen. case (except after the nouns *Ó* and *Mae*, in surnames, and *féile*).
- (3) In the vocative case (after particle *a*) masc. and fem.
- (4) When it is the second word of a compound (unless it be in the genitive case, e.g., *oicéile*).
- (5) After the possessive adjectives, *mo*, *vo* and *a* ('his').
- (6) After the prepositions, *ó*, *fé* (*fa*, *faoi*) *ap*, *tré*, *um*, *vo*, *ve*, *poim*, *cap*; and also after *ve'n**, *vo'n**.
- (7) After the numerals, *don*, *da*; *éad*, *trear*; and after *trí*, *ceirpe*, *cúig*, *fé* when followed by the singular form of the noun.

198. III.—Of the initial consonant of an Adjective.

- (1) When (being used attributively) it follows a feminine noun in the nominative or accusative case, singular.
- (2) When (being used attributively) it follows a masculine noun in the genitive case singular.
- (3) When it follows a noun, masculine or feminine, in the vocative singular.
- (4) When the preceding noun, nominative or accusative, is plural and ends in a slender consonant, the adj. being used attributively.
- (5) When the preceding noun is aspirated by a preposition, or by prepn.+article. *Vide* § 149.
- (6) When it is the second word of a compound.
- (7) When the noun it qualifies (attributively) is in the dual number.

* In Kerry, *eclipsis* after *ve'n*, or *vo'n*, is the rule.

Lesson 90.—**ECLIPSIS.**

199. [When a breath con. (as *c*, *τ* or *p*) is changed into the corresponding voice con. (*ς*, *ο*, *b*), or a voice con. (*ς*, *ο*, *b*) into the corresponding nasal con. (*ης*, *n*, *m*) the phonetic change is termed **Eclipsis.**]

As with aspiration, we may infer the following rules for Eclipsis.

Eclipsis of an initial (eclipsable) consonant takes place :—

200. I.—Of the initial consonants of a Verb.

- (1) After the particles *αν*, *εα*, *ναε*; also after the conjunctions, *σο*, *ναε*, *μυνα* (*μαρνα*) and *οα*.
- (2) After the relative *α*, when (*a*) it means 'all that'; and (*b*) when in the dative case.

201. II.—Of the initial consonants of a Noun.

- (1) After the numerals *ρεαετ*, *οετ*, *ναοι*, *οειε*.
- (2) After the possessive adjectives *αν*, *οιαν*, *α* ('their').
- (3) After the article *αν* preceded by a preposition (except *οο'η* and *οε'η*, which usually cause aspiration); also, after the preposition *ι*. (In U., aspiration takes place after all preps. + art.)
- (4) After the article (*να*) in the genitive plural; also when following another noun or numeral which is in the gen. plu., with or without the article.

202. III.—Of the initial consonant of an Adjective.

- (1) When the noun it qualifies is preceded by a prepn. + art., as in II. (3) above.
- (2) When it follows, used attributively, a noun in the gen. plural.
- (3) When it is a numeral adjective used in the gen. after the article (*να*), as *βεαν να οτρί μβο*.

203.

ñ— is prefixed (1) to the initial vowel of (a) Verbs, (b) Nouns, and (c) Adjectives, generally, under the same circumstances as when an initial consonant would be eclipsed in these words. *Vide* § 200, 201, and 202.

(But [II. (3), III. (1)] *n*-is not prefixed to the initial vowel of nouns or adjectives after a prepn.+art.)

(2) to the possessive adjectives, *απ*, *βυπ*, *α*, when preceded by any of the prepositions *ό*, *πε*, *τε*, *σο*, *τε*, *ι*.

204.

τ— is prefixed (1) to the initial vowel of masculine nouns preceded by the article *αν*, in the nominative or accusative case, singular.

(2) After the art. *αν*, to initial *ρ* of feminine nouns in nom. or acc. case.

(3) After the art. *αν*, to initial *ρ* of masculine nouns, genitive case.

(4) After *αον*, to nouns whose initial consonant is *ρ*.

In (2), (3), and (4), except words beginning with *ρε*, *ρη*, *ρτ*, *ρμ*.

(5) After the art. *αν*, to the numerals *αον*, *αονμα*, and *οετιμα*, and their compounds.

205.

η— is prefixed to the initial vowel of—

(1) Nouns, masculine and feminine, in the nominative, accusative, and dative, plural, after the article (*ηα*).

(2) Feminine nouns, in the genitive singular, after the article (*ηα*).

(3) Nouns after the possessive adjective *α* ('her').

(4) Nouns after the prepositions *σο*, *τε*.

(5) Nouns after the numerals *τρι*, *ρε*; *ταμα*, and all ordinal numbers ending in *-μα*.

(6) Predicate following *νη* in 1st sentences; and, similarly, sometimes after *βα*, *βα*, as *βα η-ε*, *σο μπα* *η-ε*.

(7) Verbs, after the conjunction, or particle, *ηα*.

(8) Adjectives used adverbially, after *σο*.

(After particles, etc., which do not aspirate or eclipse, *η*-is, generally speaking, prefixed to initial vowels).

REVISION QUESTIONS. (O)

———(o)———

Revise Lessons 89 to 91.

1. What is meant by the Aspiration of a consonant?

2. When is the initial consonant of (I.) a Verb, (II.) a noun, (III.) an Adjective aspirated?

3. Define Eclipsis.

4. When is the initial consonant of (I.) a Verb, (II.) a Noun, (III.) an Adjective eclipsed?

5. Under what circumstances is

(a) *η*- prefixed to the initial vowel of words?

(b) *τ*- " " " ?

(c) *η* " " " ?

THE VERB (III.)

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Lesson 92.—I.—PRESENT.

- (a) *Cuir umad anoir é so breicead an mbéir ré a'o' shorcuad*
 (b) *So bráda Dia do pláinte asat.*

206. Verbs indicate the mental attitude, *the mood*, of the speaker. “Verbs have moods because speakers have moods.” The speaker may simply give information or ask a question: he then uses the *indicative mood* of the verb. He may command or request: he then uses the *imperative mood*. He may, in a subordinate clause, express doubt or contingency, or a wish: he then uses the **Subjunctive Mood**.

The **Subjunctive Present** is used:—

207. (a) in a *future reference* to express an element of *doubt or indefiniteness*. It usually follows such conjunctions as *so* (‘until’) *ruil a, rana* (M.) (‘before’) *muna, mara* (‘unless’).

208. (b) to express a *wish*. This, the most frequent use of the subj. pres., is also called the *Optative Mood*. The latter is, however, merely the subj. in an optative sense. The subjunctive of wish is preceded by the conjunction *so* (‘that’) in affirmative sentences, and by *ná* (aspg.) in negative sentences but the neg. form before *raib* is *ná*, as *ná raib maic asat*. In a sentence containing a subj. of wish, the main clause, though usually understood, is occasionally expressed, as “*Ir í mo shuíde* (main clause) ... *so maire ar n-*asat*ois plán* (subordinate clause).”

| 209. Person. | SINGULAR. | PLURAL. |
|--------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1st | óúnao. | óúnaimíó. |
| 2nd | óúnaí. | óúna (ríb). |
| 3rd | óúna. | óúnaíó |

The subjunctive present is formed from the stem, *i.e.*, imper. 2 sg., of the verb. The 3 sg. ending, *viz.*, **-e** after a slender consonant and **-a** after a broad consonant, is sometimes spelled **-íó** and **-aíó**, respectively.

There are three exceptions:—(a) (*oo*) *betum* forms its subj. from *cuí*, as *so ócuíad*, etc.; (b) *tigim* from *cuí*, or *cas*, as *so ócuíad*, etc., or *so ócasad*, etc.; and (c) the forms of the subj. pres. of *cu* are: (*so*) *paíao, paíai, paib, paímuíó, paib (ríb), paíaió*. The forms of the subj. pres. of the Copula are: *shuab, nápaí* (some. with **-b** omitted); also *baíó*, as in *so mbaíó n é óuit*.

210. [There is also a *Secondary Form* of the subjunctive present, used when the verb in the main clause is in the *past tense*.

E.g., *Fan so ócuígead* (Subj. Pres.) *abaité. Óubapc leac panamaint so ócuígim* (Secondary Form of Subj. Pres.) *abaité*. This latter form must not be confounded with the Subjunctive Past, Lesson 93. *Vide* § 30 and 44.

Lesson 93.—THE SUBJUNCTIVE. II.—PAST.

Μά βυαί (A) πάρις Σεξάν, το ξοί (A) Σεξάν.

Ὅά μβυαίεαῶ (B) πάρις Σεξάν, το ξοίρεαῶ (C) Σεξάν.

211. In this lesson are given examples of three moods, the Indicative (A), the **Subjunctive Past** (B.), and the Conditional (C.)

A condition is expressed in both A., (with μά...) and B., (with ὅά...). The part of the sentence which contains the condition (A., μά βυαί p.s. ; or B., Ὅά μβυαίεαῶ p. s.), we may call the conditional or hypothetical clause (the *protasis*, i.e., something assumed before). The other (A., το ξοί Σεξάν ; or C., το ξοίρεαῶ Σεξάν) is the main clause (the *apodosis*, i.e., something given as a result).

(A.) Here the verb is in the Indicative Mood in both parts of the sentence, because the supposition stated is assumed to be an actual fact, or to be very probable.

212. (B.) Here, the condition is assumed (a) *not* to be a fact ; or (b) to be improbable, or a pure supposition. The form of the verb used in the hypothetical clause is the **Subjunctive Mood Past**. The verb in the main clause is in the Conditional Mood.

| 213. | Person. | SINGULAR. | PLURAL. |
|------|---------|-----------|--------------|
| | 1st | οὔναμν. | οὔναμῖρ. |
| | 2nd | οὔντᾶ. | οὔναῶ (ριῶ). |
| | 3rd | οὔναῶ. | οὔναίριρ. |

214. Μά is followed by the Indicative. Ὅά in *protasis* is followed by the Subjunctive Past. The Subjunctive Past of τᾶ has the same form as the condl., viz. :— βέαῶ. In “Ὅά μβέαῶ πτορ ἄστᾶτ, το βέαῶ τειξεαρ ἄστᾶτ,” the first verb is Subj. Past and the second Cond. The Past-Hab. is βιοῶ. With this exception, the Subj. Past and the Past-Hab. of all verbs have the same form, but discharge quite different functions. The Subj. Past of the Copula is βαῶ, which is also the form of the Cond. l.

215. The form of the Cond. Mood is frequently used instead of the Subj. Past, e.g., Ὅά οὔορεαῶ, Ὅά ξεμιννεόεαῶ, instead of Ὅά οὔαζεαῶ, Ὅά ξεμιννίξεαῶ. The student is, however, recommended to use the Subj. Past, the more correct form, with Ὅά in *protasis*, and to reserve the Cond. for *apodosis*.

THE AUTONOMOUS FORM. (A) REGULAR VERBS.

Lesson 94. (I.)—PAST INDICATIVE.

Do dúnað an doimh.

216. (The sentences in the lesson describe certain actions which took place yesterday in the school and shop. Who performed these actions? We are not told: *the subject is not mentioned in these sentences.* The verb in Irish has a special form for this purpose. **Do dúnað**, etc., are examples of this form in the past tense).

As the subject is completely suppressed in such sentences, this form of the verb has neither number nor person, in any of its moods or tenses. It can stand alone, and thus make a complete sentence by itself, and hence it has been called by **An t-Δεσπρὸς Πρωτοῦς Ὁ Λαοῦς** (who has given much prominence to this form in his grammatical contributions) the **Autonomous Form**: in Irish, **an ὑπιδέσθαι** **Σαοῖ**, because the Auton. Verb is free from denotation of number and person. The subject, though not expressed, is, generally, felt to be a *personal* subject (somebody, we, they, people, etc.)

All verbs, transitive and intransitive, (except **ἵπ**, which is simply a copula) have this form. The noun or pronoun following the Autonomous Form is in the accusative case. (**Do dúnað é**).

217. Pron. The ending of the Auton. Past, viz., **-(e)Δð** added to the stem of the verb, is variously prond.; e.g., in **Do dúnað**:—

- as **-uʒ** in the Decies, E. and Mid. Cork, and Clare, i.e., **Do dúnuʒ**.
- as **-uv** in W. and S.W. Cork, and South Con., i.e., **Do dúnuv**.
- as **-uċ** in Kerry, i.e., **Do dúnuċ**.
- as **-ú** (unstressed) in North Con. and U., i.e., **Do dúnú**.

The initial con. of the autonomous form, in all moods and tenses, is not usually aspd. (except in the Decies and a few other districts, where aspd. is the rule). After **Do** and all the compounds of **πο** (**νάρ**, etc.), **h-** appears before an initial vowel (**híor h-orclað**, usually prond. as if spelled **h-orclaiʒeað**; vide § 10 as to verbs lending in **tl**, **im**, **in**, **ir**, **ir**, and **ing**). **Do** is frequently omitted.

Lesson 95.—(II.). FUT., PRES.-HAB. and PAST-HAB. TENSES.

218. The endings for these tenses are:— **-f(e)Δη**, **-(e)ðċċΔη** (fut.); **-τ(e)Δη** (pres.-hab.); **τΑοι** or **τί** (past-hab.)

219. Pron. In M., the fut. ending of 2nd conj. verbs is prond. **-ðfap**, and of all other verbs, **-fap**. Outside of M., the **-f-** is usually prond. **h-** and **-(e)ðċċΔη** is prond. **-óhαρ** (**ó** unstressed.) In parts of C., the older fut. form in **-f(Δ)íðeap** is used.

Usually in M., **-τ-** is broad in pres.-hab., and past-hab., and is not aspd., i.e., **-τΔη**; **-τΑοι** (Cork, **-τί**.) Elsewhere, as a rule, the law **caol te caol** is followed, and the **-τ-** is aspd. as in the verbal adjective (Less. 11). After **ní**, the initial con. is not, as a rule, aspd., and **h-** appears before initial vowels. Note that the initial con. of a verb in the auton. form is liable to eclipsis, as in § 200.

Lesson 96.—(III.) SUBJ., CONDL. and IMPER. MOODS.

220. The ending in **Pres. Subj.** and **Imper.** is the same as in the **Pres. Indic.**, viz., **-τ(ε)αη**; and the ending of the **Past Subj.** is the same as in the **Past-Hab.**, viz., **-ταοι**, or **-τί**. The notes on the pron. of the **-τ-** of these endings given above in § 219 apply here also.

The ending for the **Condl.** is **-ρ(α)ιõe**; or **-(ε)όçταιοι**.

221. **Pron.** In M., these **Condl.** endings are prond., respectively, **-ραοι** (Cork, **-ρί**); **όραοι** (Cork, **όρί**). In other words, in M., there is an **-ρ-** sound in the *fut. and condl. autonomous of all verbs*, the **-ρ-** being always broad in the *fut.*, but broad or slender in the *concl.* *Vide* § 47. Outside of M., the **-ρ-** is usually prond. **η-**, and **-όçταιοι** is prond. **-όηαιοι**.

Lesson 97.—(IV.) **ΑΤΑΨΑΡ.**

(222. The autonomous forms of all the tenses and moods of this verb are given in the lesson).

223. **Pron.** The initial cons., **ρ** and **β**, of these forms are usually aspd. after **νί**, **τοο**, or **μά**. In M., **-ρ-** is prond. in the *fut. and condl. forms*, viz., **-ραρ**, **-ρ(α)ιõe**. In C. and U., the following are the usual forms: **βίτí** (**βίτí**, M.); **βίτσαρ** (**βίτσαρ**, M.); **βείτσαρ** (**βεραρ**, M); **βείτí** (**βεραιõe** M., but **βειριõe**, in Cork). There is a large variety of these forms in colloquial use

Lesson 98—(V.) **VOICE.**

224. When (a) the subject is the actor (or agent) the verb is in the **active voice**, as :—

Ὁο ρερίοβ ταὐς αν λιτιρ ριν.
Ὁο ρερίοβαδ α λán λιτρεαδα ανηρο ι ηωέ.
τάτσαρ ας βυαλαδ.

225. When (b) the subject of the verb represents the object of the action, we have the **passive voice**, as in the *passive phrases* of the following sentences :—

Ὁο βί λιτιρ ας ταὐς ο'ά ρερίοβαδ νυαιρ...
Ὁο βί αν λιτιρ ρερίοβτα αϊζε νυαιρ...
τάτσαρ ρέ βυαλαδ.

The autonomous verbs in (a) and (b) include the subject.

226. There are, also, instances of an impersonal active verb with passive meaning, or "middle voice," as :—

"Ὁο τόέιν ελοδα τόιόβ." "Ὁο ξεατ αν ρπέιρ."

(Lessons 99, 100.—(VI.) (B) **IRREGULAR VERBS.**

227. These lessons give the autonomous forms, in all the moods and tenses, of the irregular verbs.

Note that the auton. endings of these verbs are, generally, the same as the corresponding endings of the regular verbs. *Cf.* the ordinary forms of the irregular verbs in Lessons 42 to 50.

Pron. The colloquial variants of the irregular verbs, as given in notes to Lessons 42 to 47, apply also to the corresponding forms of the same verbs in Lessons 99 and 100).

Formation of Irregular Verbs, pp. 182-193.

| | |
|-----------|---------------------------|
| §§ 228-31 | INTRODUCTION. |
| § 232 | I. beirim. |
| § 233 | II. ʔo-beirim. |
| § 234 | III. aʔeirim. |
| § 235 | IV. ʕaʔam. |
| § 236 | V. ʔo-ʕeibim, |
| § 237 | VI. ʔo-ʕnim. |
| § 238 | VII. ʔo-ʕlumim. |
| § 239 | VIII. aʔ-ʕim. |
| § 240 | IX. ʔeʕim. |
| § 241 | X. ʔim. |
| § 242 | SUMMARY OF I.-X. |
| § 243 | XI. THE SUBSTANTIVE VERB. |
| § 244 | XII. THE COPULA. |

APPENDIX.

—O—

Notes on the Formation of the Irregular Verbs.⁽¹⁾

228. The forms of the Irregular Verbs, which are so puzzling to students, are by no means arbitrary, but rather admit of interesting explanation. An inspection of these forms shows that they do not conform with the usual manner of verbal inflexion in two respects:—

I. In Tense or Mood formation.

E.g., *cuir*; *past*: *ṡo cúir*—regular;
but *beir*; *past*: *ṡuṡ*—irregular.

II. Some verbs have Double Forms in the same tense or mood.

E.g., *Past*: *ṡo ṡí*; but, *ní ṡaib*, *an ṡaib*?
Condl.: *ṡo-ṡipeaṡ*; but, *ní ṡeipeaṡ*.

229. These irregularities are due to the following causes:—

A. *DIFFERENT ROOTS*. The forms of a verb used to express a difference in tense or mood are sometimes derived from different roots.

E.g., *beipeaṡ* from *ber*, but *ṡuṡ* from *ugg*.

B. *CHANGE IN STRESS*. The double forms of a verb in the same tense or mood are chiefly caused by a change in voice stress from one syllable of a verb to the preceding syllable.

Note, as an illustration of *change* in stress, the weaker pronunciation of the second part of the compound in the following pairs of words:—

Day, Monday; *man, Frenchman*; *ways, always*.

230. In Irish, change in stress occurs in the case of most compound verbs, *i.e.*, verbs composed of a root and a prefix such as *ṡo-*⁽²⁾*ṡuaib*, *ṡo-beir*: *ṡo-*, in these, being the prefix. Compound verbs, whose composite nature is, to some extent, still felt, are subject to stress change when preceded by any of the following:—*an*, *ní*, *ṡa*, *cá*, *ṡo*, *naṡ*, *ná*, *muna*, *ṡá*, or by the *dative relative*; or *compound relative* (Lesson 86). *An*, *ní*, *ṡo*, etc., are not emphasised in speaking, but are usually pronounced weakly. Each of these *leans forward* (and hence is termed a *PROCLITIC*) on the following word, to which it is attached as an unstressed syllable. Consequently,

(1) This appendix may, in the case of young students, be postponed until the book is being studied a second time. The more difficult matter, which is given in small type at bottom of pages, is intended for advanced students.

(2) The prefix *ṡo-* in such cases has long been an integral part of the word. It must not be confounded with the particle *ṡo* which appears in the regular *past*, *past-hab.*, and *condl.*, (e.g., *ṡo ṡuaib*, *ṡo ṡuaiteaṡ*, *ṡo ṡuaipreaṡ*). In compound verbs the hyphen is sometimes not used, as, *ṡoṡuaib*, *ṡobeir*.

voice stress on the second syllable of each of the verbs above referred to is, under the influence of a proclitic, placed on the preceding syllable.

E.g., in the $\text{DO-}\dot{\text{C}}\text{U}\dot{\text{A}}\text{I}\ddot{\text{O}}$, the stress is on the 2nd syllable, but in [(¹) $\text{n}\dot{\text{A}}\dot{\text{C}}\text{O}\dot{\text{E}}(\Delta)\dot{\text{C}}\text{A}\text{I}\ddot{\text{O}}$] (²) $-\text{o}\dot{\text{E}}\Delta\dot{\text{C}}\text{A}\text{I}\ddot{\text{O}}$, it is, owing to the influence of $\text{n}\dot{\text{A}}\dot{\text{C}}$, transferred to the 1st syllable (originally $\text{o}\dot{\text{E}}$) of the verb. The weak proclitic $\text{n}\dot{\text{A}}\dot{\text{C}}$, leaning on the 1st syllable, causes this syllable to be stressed accordingly, *i.e.*, strengthened to give the necessary support to the proclitic, $\text{n}\dot{\text{A}}\dot{\text{C}}$. This is in accordance with the alternation of weak and strong stress, characteristic of Irish, and of English. Note the pronunciation of 'fantastic,' in which the stress of the 1st syllable is *weak*; that of the 2nd, *strong*; and of the 3rd, *weak* again. In $\text{n}\dot{\text{A}}\dot{\text{C}}\text{o}\dot{\text{E}}\Delta\dot{\text{C}}\text{A}\text{I}\ddot{\text{O}}$ there is a similar alternation of *weak*, *strong*, and *weak*: the original root syllable ($\dot{\text{C}}\text{U}\dot{\text{A}}\text{I}\ddot{\text{O}}$), yielding to the stressed or strengthened prefix. The most weakly accented syllable is that immediately following the strong stress ($-\text{tic}$, $-\dot{\text{C}}\text{A}\text{I}\ddot{\text{O}}$).

231. The form $-\text{o}\dot{\text{E}}\Delta\dot{\text{C}}\text{A}\text{I}\ddot{\text{O}}$ is called the *PROTOTONIC FORM*, be-

↓

cause the stress is, as shown by the arrow, on the *first* syllable, $\text{o}\dot{\text{E}}\Delta\dot{\text{C}}\text{A}\text{I}\ddot{\text{O}}$, $\text{DO-}\dot{\text{C}}\text{U}\dot{\text{A}}\text{I}\ddot{\text{O}}$ (or, $\text{DO}\dot{\text{C}}\text{U}\dot{\text{A}}\text{I}\ddot{\text{O}}$) is called the *DEUTEROTONIC FORM*,

↓

because the stress is on the *second* syll., $\text{DO}\dot{\text{C}}\text{U}\dot{\text{A}}\text{I}\ddot{\text{O}}$.

—————(0)—————

Each of the irregular verbs may now be considered in the light of the above general explanation. Forms derived from different roots are given under *A*. Those due to change in stress are classed under *B*. The examples (³) are from Keating's works. Different, or alternative, forms (equivalent in meaning) which are now in use colloquially, are given within square brackets. Forms marked *, as $*\text{beip}\ddot{\text{r}}\ddot{\text{O}}$, are rarely found in recent writings.

232. I. BEIRIM.

A.—From the root **ber** (to bring, take, etc. Cf., L., *fero*, E., *bear*) are derived all forms of the verb, except the past:—

| | |
|---|--|
| <i>Pres. Ind.</i> : $*\text{beip}\ddot{\text{r}}\ddot{\text{O}}$, $-\text{beip}\text{eann}$ [beipeann]. | <i>Pres. Subj.</i> : $-\text{beip}\text{e}$. |
| <i>Past-Hab.</i> : $\text{beip}\text{e}\ddot{\text{A}}\ddot{\text{O}}$ (⁴). | <i>Past Subj.</i> : $-\text{beip}\text{e}\ddot{\text{A}}\ddot{\text{O}}$. |
| <i>Fut.</i> : $\text{b}\acute{\text{e}}\text{A}\text{p}\text{A}(\text{I}\ddot{\text{O}})$ [$\text{b}\acute{\text{e}}\text{A}\text{p}\text{A}\text{I}\ddot{\text{O}}$], <i>rel.</i> $\text{b}\acute{\text{e}}\text{A}\text{p}\text{A}\text{r}$. | |
| <i>Condl.</i> : $\text{b}\acute{\text{e}}\text{A}\text{p}\text{A}\ddot{\text{O}}$ (⁴) [$\text{b}\acute{\text{e}}\text{A}\text{p}\text{A}\ddot{\text{A}}\ddot{\text{O}}$]. | |

(1) $\text{n}\dot{\text{A}}\dot{\text{C}}$ is not followed by eclipsis of initial consonant of the verb in Keating's writings.

(2) - before a verb indicates that one of the proclitics mentioned at p. 182 (with resulting aspn. or ecl.) is understood.

(3) These examples are 3 *sing.*, and are arranged in the following order:—*pres. ind.*, *past-hab.*, *fut.*, *condl.*

The *past*, usually from a different root or special formation, is given apart from these. The *imper.* (2 *sing.*) and *verbal noun* are given in the summary at p. 191.

(4) For the sake of simplicity, the usual aspn. (or ecl.) of the initial consonant in the *past-habitual*, or *conditional*, is not marked in these notes.

The *Past*, $\mu\upsilon\zeta$, is from a different root, viz., **ugg**: with prefix $\mu\omicron$ ($\mu\omicron$ - $\upsilon\zeta$ -) $\mu\upsilon\zeta$.

B.— $\upsilon\epsilon\iota\mu$, being a simple verb (*i.e.*, the root *ber* is not, here, compounded with a prefix), there are no forms due to change of stress.

233. II. $\tau\omicron\omicron$ - $\upsilon\epsilon\iota\mu$.

A.—The root **ber** above appears here in $\tau\omicron\omicron$ - $\upsilon\epsilon\iota\mu$, from which are derived the forms of this verb (*subjunctive* and *past indicative* excepted). The prefix should be written as (a) it shows the connexion between the deuterotonic and the prototonic forms, and (b) it changes the meaning of the root: *ber*=to take, but *do ber*=to give.

Pres. Ind.: $\tau\omicron\omicron$ - $\upsilon\epsilon\iota\mu$ [$\upsilon\epsilon\iota\mu\epsilon\alpha\eta\eta$, $\tau\upsilon\zeta\alpha\eta\eta$].

Past-Hab.: $\tau\omicron\omicron$ - $\upsilon\epsilon\iota\mu\epsilon\alpha\theta$ [$\upsilon\epsilon\iota\mu\epsilon\alpha\theta$, $\tau\upsilon\zeta\alpha\theta$].

Fut.: $\tau\omicron\omicron$ - $\upsilon\epsilon\alpha\mu\alpha(\iota\theta)$ [$\upsilon\epsilon\alpha\mu\mu\alpha\iota\theta$, $\tau\alpha\upsilon\alpha\mu\mu\alpha\iota\theta$].

Condl.: $\tau\omicron\omicron$ - $\upsilon\epsilon\alpha\mu\alpha\theta$ [$\upsilon\epsilon\alpha\mu\mu\alpha\theta$, $\tau\alpha\upsilon\alpha\mu\mu\alpha\theta$].

$\tau\upsilon\zeta$, used in *subj.* and *past ind.*, is derived from the root **ugg** (1) (as in last verb) with prefix $\tau\omicron$.

Past Ind.: * $\tau\upsilon\zeta$ [$\tau\upsilon\zeta$].

Pres. Subj.: $-\tau\upsilon\zeta\alpha$.

Past Subj.: $-\tau\upsilon\zeta\alpha\theta$.

B.— $\tau\omicron\omicron$ $\upsilon\epsilon\iota\mu$ (2), with stress of voice on 2nd syllable, becomes after a proclitic, *e.g.*, $\eta\alpha\theta$ ($\eta\alpha\theta$ $\tau\alpha\upsilon\alpha\mu$ (3)), $-\tau\alpha\upsilon\alpha\mu$, with stress on 1st syllable.

Prototonic forms are:—

Pres. Ind.: $-\tau\alpha\upsilon\alpha\mu$ [$-\tau\upsilon\zeta\alpha\eta\eta$].

Past-Hab.: $-\tau\alpha\upsilon\mu\alpha\theta$ [$-\tau\upsilon\zeta\alpha\theta$].

and, from $\tau\omicron\omicron$ - $\upsilon\epsilon\alpha\mu\alpha$ with the usual stress retraction after a proclitic,

Fut.: $-\tau\iota\upsilon\beta\mu\alpha$ (O.Ir., $\tau\iota\upsilon\beta\epsilon\mu\alpha$) [$-\tau\iota\upsilon\beta\mu\alpha\iota\theta$, $-\tau\alpha\upsilon\alpha\mu\mu\alpha\iota\theta$ (4) (M.)]

Condl.: $-\tau\iota\upsilon\beta\mu\alpha\theta$ [$-\tau\alpha\upsilon\alpha\mu\mu\alpha\theta$ (4) (M.)]

(1) Note that different roots (*e.g.*, *ber* and *ugg*) obviate the possible confusion between forms of different verbs (*e.g.*, of some forms of *beim* with those of $\tau\omicron\omicron$ - $\upsilon\epsilon\iota\mu$). In O. Ir., the *spelling* is "ucc."

(2) Capitals show the syll. which has the strong stress.

(3) The prefix ($\tau\omicron$, orig.) in $\tau\alpha\upsilon\alpha\mu$ becomes $\tau\omicron$ when pretonic, *i.e.*, before a stressed syllable, as $\tau\omicron$ - $\upsilon\epsilon\iota\mu$ (\mathcal{C} ?, $\tau'\alpha\epsilon\alpha\mu$, τ' (not $\tau\omicron$), because immediately before a stressed vowel with $\tau\omicron$ $\eta\alpha\epsilon\alpha\mu$: $\tau\omicron$, because not immediately before a stressed vowel). Generally, the prototonic form of a compound verb shows the original form of the prefix $\tau\omicron$ -. *E.g.*, $-\tau\epsilon\alpha\epsilon\alpha\iota\theta$, and $-\tau\epsilon\alpha\mu\mu\alpha$, show that the prefix in these verbs was originally $\tau\epsilon$.

(4) Or rather, $\tau\alpha\upsilon\beta\mu\mu\alpha\theta$, $\tau\alpha\upsilon\beta\mu\mu\alpha\theta$: the τ (of $\tau\iota\upsilon\beta\mu$ —) has been broadened on analogy of τ in $\tau\alpha\upsilon\alpha\mu$, and the μ inserted on analogy of $-\mu$ in future verbs.

A.—From the root **ber** are also derived the parts of ΛΟΕΙΡΙΜ. With prefix ΔΡ (out of) we get the verbal stem ΔΡ-βεῖν (to say), and, later, ΔΟΕΙΡ⁽¹⁾, ΔΟΕΙΡ.

From ΔΟΕΙΡ are the forms:—

Pres. Ind. : ΔΟΕΙΡ [ΟΕΙΡ].

Past-Hab. : ΔΟΕΙΡΕΑΥ [ΟΕΙΡΕΑΥ].

In the fut. ⁽²⁾ and cond., the forms are:—

Fut. : ΔΟΕΑΡΑ [ΟΕΑΡΡΑΥ].

Cond. : ΔΟΕΑΡΑΥ [ΟΕΑΡΡΑΥ].

The verbal noun ΡΑΥ is from the same root as the (nearly obsolete) verb ΟΟ ΡΑΥ (ΡΕ) — (he) said.

B.—After a proclitic, the form of the verbal stem is -ΑΒΑΙΡ, with stress on first Α (*i.e.* of prefix). Hence:—

Pres. Ind. : -ΑΒΑΙΡ [-ΟΕΙΡ].

Pres. Subj. : -ΑΒΡΑ.

Past-Hab. : -ΑΒΡΑΥ [-ΟΕΙΡΕΑΥ].

Past Subj. : -ΑΒΡΑΥ.

Fut. : *-ΑΙΒΕΟΡΑΥ⁽³⁾ (O.Ir., ερέρα) [-ΑΒΡΟΕΑΥ, -ΟΕΑΡΡΑΥ].

Cond. : *-ΑΙΒΕΟΡΑΥ [-ΑΒΡΟΕΑΥ, -ΟΕΑΡΡΑΥ].

ΔΟΥΘΑΙΡΤ. In this form (occurring, as *perfect tense*, in O.Ir. as ΔΡΡΟΥΒΑΙΡΤ, in Mid.Ir. as ΔΤΡΟΥΒΑΙΡΤ, and later as ΔΟΥΒΑΙΡΤ⁽⁴⁾) the stress is, under the influence of the weakly-accented prefix, placed on the 2nd syllable (ΟΥ). After ΔΗ, ΝΙ, etc., the prefix is dropped, giving the prototonic form -ΟΥΘΑΙΡΤ, which is also, relative clauses excepted, now colloquially used instead of the deuterotonic ΔΟΥΘΑΙΡΤ.

(1) ΔΟΕΙΡ from Δ(Ο)—Ο—ΒΕΙΡ, the Ο being a fossilized infixed *pronoun* (3 *sing.*, *neuter*, *accusative* : "says *it*") and hence aspg. following con., β. The forms with infixed *pron.* have supplanted the older forms without infixed *pron.*

(2) The long é in the fut. and cond. of βΕΙΡΙΜ, ΟΟ-ΒΕΙΡΙΜ, and ΔΟΕΙΡΙΜ is due to reduplication of βΕ of βΕΙΡ; as, βΕ-ΒΕΙΡ, βΕΙΡ, βΕΑΡ. In the fut. of ΔΟΕΙΡΙΜ, the initial con. of the root is aspd., as above, after the infixed *pron.*, Ο. Hence, ΔΟ-Ο-ΒΕΙΡ, ΔΟΕΙΡ, ΔΟΕΑΡ.

(3) In Keating, verbal stems of more than one syllable ending in slender l, m, n, r, ns, or r took εó in the *fut.* before the final consonant of the stem.

E.g., stems: COAIB, ABAB, MMR.

Fut. : *sg.*, I. COIBÉAIB, ABABÉAIB, MMRÉAIB.

mméópAB is still in use in M, but in C. and U. it has, on the analogy of other verbs, become mmpeóCAB; whilst the form Ο'ΑΙΤΡΕΟΡΑΙΜ, extant in C., has similarly, become Ο'ΑΙΤΡΕΟ(É)ΑΙΜ in M.

This ó (óc) was, at an earlier stage, é. *Cf.* ερέρα, ξέαβα, ΟΟ-ξέαβα in which the vowel of the *fut.* inflexion is now ó.

(4) The form is derived as follows:—prefix + infixed *pron.* Ο (as in ΔΟΕΙΡ) + πο or πυ (a particle used with *perf.* tense) + root βΕΙΡ (b becoming aspd. between vowels) + τ an inflexion of certain verbs for the preterite in O.Ir. *i.e.*, Δ(Ο)—Ο—ΠΟ—ΒΕΙΡ—Τ, ΔΟΥΒΑΙΡΤ, ΔΟΥΒΑΙΡΤ, the loss of Ρ (or Π) being due to the analogy of ΔΟΕΙΡ helped by the fact that the particle πο, πυ, was going out of use and ΟΟ taking its place.

235. IV. ΣΑΒΔΙΜ.

A.—This verb, which is conjugated regularly except in the *fut.* and *condl.*, is derived from the root **gab** (to accept, receive, seize).

Fut. : *ΣΕΛΒΔ(ΙΘ) [ΣΕΟΒΔΙΘ].

Condl. : *ΣΕΛΒΔΘ⁽¹⁾ [ΣΕΟΒΔΘ].

B.—As ΣΑΒΔΙΜ is not a compound verb, there are no deuterotonic forms. *Cf.* βΕΙΡΙΜ.

236. V. ΘΟ-ΣΕΙΒΙΜ.

A.—The compound verb ΘΟ-ΣΕΙΒ⁽²⁾ is from the root **gab**, and appears in the following deuterotonic forms:—

Pres. Ind. : ΘΟ-ΣΕΙΒ [ΣΕΙΒΕΑΝΝ, ΡΑΣΑΝΝ].

Past Hab. : ΘΟ-ΣΕΙΒΕΑΘ [ΣΕΙΒΕΑΘ].

Fut. : ΘΟ-ΣΕΛΒΔ(ΙΘ) [ΣΕΟΒΔΙΘ].

Condl. : ΘΟ-ΣΕΛΒΔΘ [ΣΕΟΒΔΘ].

The *Past*, ΡΑΔΙΡ, is from a different root.

B.—In prototonic forms, the prefix used is ΡΟ- (not ΘΟ-). ΡΟ-ΣΑΒΔ owing to change in stress, *e.g.*, ΝΑΘΡΑΣ'Β (—ΝΑΘ ΡΑΣ'Β), becomes -ΡΑΣ'Β, now usually -ΡΑΣ, -ΡΑΙΣ (M.), or ΡΑΣ (C., U.) Hence:—

Pres. Ind. : -ΡΑΣΒΑΝΝ [-ΡΑΣΑΝΝ].

Pres. Subj. : -ΡΑΣΒΑ.

Past-Hab. : -ΡΑΣΒΑΘ [-ΡΑΣΑΘ].

Past Subj. : -ΡΑΣΒΑΘ.

In *fut.* and *condl.*, there is, after ΔΗ, ΝΑΘ, etc., the usual change in stress: ΡΟ-ΣΕΛΒΔ becomes (*e.g.*, ΝΑΘΡΟ(1)Σ'ΒΕ —) -ΡΗΙΣΒΕ. Hence:—

Fut. : -ΡΗΙΣΒΕ [-ΡΗΙΣΙΘ⁽³⁾].

Condl. : -ΡΗΙΣΒΕΑΘ [-ΡΗΙΣΕΑΘ⁽³⁾].

(1) The 2 *sing. condl.* (ΣΕΟΒΔΘ), *fut. auton.* (ΣΕΟΒΔΙΘ), and *condl. auton.* (ΣΕΟΒΔΑΘΙ) of this verb are (in M.) *prond.*, respectively, ΣΕΟΡΑ, ΣΕΟΡΑΙ, and ΣΕΟΡΙ (or ΣΕΟΡΑΙ). To the analogy of the -Ρ- in the pronunciation of these words, may (according to Dr. Bergin. *Eriu*, II., 38) be traced the -Ρ- which has forced its way into the (M.) pronunciation of these three forms in all verbs, *reg.* and *irreg.* Hence the colloquial double forms (*i.e.*, -Ο- and -Ρ-) in 2nd conj. verbs, *e.g.*, ΟΡΕΛΟΡΑ, ΟΡΕΛΟΡΑΙ, and ΟΡΕΛΟΡΙ (or -ΡΑΙ). As regards 1st conj. verbs, it should also be noted that if the ending of the 2 *sing. condl.* were *prond.* ΗΑ or ΗΕΑ, a probable result would be the confusion of this form (*e.g.* ΘΟ ΕΠΗΡΕΑ) with the 2 *sing. past hab.* (ΘΟ ΕΠΗΡΕΑ).

(2) "Mid. Ir. ΣΕΙΒ- is probably modelled on βΕΙΡ- on the analogy of the future ΣΕ(Δ)Β- and ΒΕ(Δ)ΙΡ-." So the compound ΡΟ-ΣΑΙΒ becomes ΡΟ-ΣΕΙΒ and ΘΟ-ΣΕΙΒ after ΘΟ-ΒΕΙΡ." BERGIN. *Eriu*, III., 75.

(3) In M., the -ΙΣ- of these forms is (analogically) *prond.* like the -ΑΣ- of ΡΑΣΑΝΝ, and ΡΑΣΑΘ.

From the root *gab* are also derived the verbal stems, *ḡás*, *ṭós*, *conḡab*. These are now conjugated regularly as simple verbs, their composite character being no longer felt. A summary of some of the forms of these five verbs is given:—

| DERIVATION. | IMPERATIVE. | PAST. | VERBAL NOUN. |
|------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| <i>gab</i> | <i>ḡab</i> | <i>ṭo ḡab</i> | <i>ḡabáil</i> |
| <i>fo-gab</i> | <i>ḡás(áb)</i> | | <i>ḡásbáil</i> |
| <i>fo-ad-gab</i> | <i>ḡás(áb)</i> | <i>ṭ'ḡás(áb)</i> | <i>ḡásbáil</i> |
| <i>fo-od-gab</i> | <i>ṭós(áb)</i> | <i>ṭo ṭós(áb)</i> | <i>ṭósbáil</i> |
| <i>con-gab</i> | <i>conḡab</i> | <i>ṭo conḡab</i> | <i>conḡabáil</i> |

Forms now in use are: *ḡab* (M.), *ḡab*; *ḡás*, *ḡás*, *ḡás*, *ḡúis*; *conḡab*, *cunḡib*, etc.; *ṭ'ḡás(áb)* (C.), *ṭ'ḡás*. The *b* of the root is now frequently omitted from all forms, except those from *ḡab*. *ḡásaimt* and *ṭósaimt* are also used colloquially.

237. VI. *ṭo-ḡním* (*ṭo-ním*).

The root is **gni** (to act; *cf.*, *ḡníom*) always with a prefix (*ṭo*, originally *ṭe*), *ṭ* (of prefix) and *n* (of root) occur in all forms of the verb.

DEUTEROTONIC FORMS (with prefix *ṭo-*) are:—

Pres. Ind.: *ṭo-ḡní* or *ṭo-ní* [*ṭéineann*, *ṭéanann*].

Past-Hab.: *ṭo-ḡníoṭ* or *ṭo-níoṭ* [*ṭéineáṭ*, *ṭéanaṭ*].

Fut.: *ṭo-ḡéana* ⁽¹⁾ [*ṭéanfaṭ*].

Condl.: *ṭo-ḡéanaṭ* ⁽¹⁾ [*ṭéanfaṭ*].

Past: *ṭo-ḡúne* or *ṭo-nunne* [*nunne*, *nuní*, *ṭo ṭéin*].

In this form (*perfect* originally) the particle *ḡo* is infixed (as *ḡu*) between the prefix and root, and the voice stress is, consequently, on the 2nd syllable, **R1**.

(I.) Of the two chief classes of Mod. Ir. *futs.*, viz., (I.) *-ó-* (or *-óc-*) and (II.) *-ḡ-*, the former, *-ó-* was an *é fut.* or *reduplicated fut.* The long vowel of *ṭo-ḡéan-* is due to a repetition, or prefixing, of the 1st syll. of the root: *gén* from *ge-gn*. The latter (*-ḡ-*) was a *-b-* fut., the *b* changing into *ḡ* which is, in turn, now prond. *h*. The modern pron. of *ḡ* in *béapao*, *ṭo-béapao*, *ábéapao*, viz., *ph*, is on the analogy of the *h* of the *-ḡ-* fut., and hence these are frequently written with *-ḡḡ-*, as *béapḡao*, etc. Similarly, the pron. *-nh-* (written *-nḡ-*) in the *fut.* of *ṭo-ḡním*.

PROTOTONIC FORMS (with original prefix *de-*) are :—

Past : -*dearna*(*ir*) [-*pinne*, -*pinu*, -*dein*].

doirinne, with stress on 2nd syllable, becomes, when preceded by a proclitic, e.g., *naé* (*naédeir'ne-*), -*dearna*, with stress on 1st syllable.

Pres. Ind. : -*dein* [-*deimeann*, -*deanann*].

Past-Hab. : -*deimead* [-*deanad*].

-*dein* (or -*dean*), derived under the usual influence of a proclitic (-*de-ghn'*) is, in M., usually treated as the stem of a regularly conjugated verb.

Fut. : -**dingne* [-*deanfaid*].

Condl. : -**dionghnad* [-*deanfaid*].

-*deanf*—, a simple *fut.* and *condl.* stem from the prototonic *dean*— is now used instead of the other forms (*).

Pres. Subj. : -*deana*.

Past Subj. : -*deanad*.

238. VII. *do-cluimim*.

A.—From the root *clu* (to hear; *cf.*, *cluair*, *clú*) is derived *cluim*, which is used regularly as a stem for all the parts of this verb, except the following, viz.:—

Past : *do-cluata*(*ir*) (¹) [*cluataid*].

A regular conjugation from the stem *cluir* (*past*, both *cluata* and *cluirfair*) is in use in M.

B.—The stress is always on the root syllable. When preceded by *ní*, *an*, etc., the prefix is omitted, -*cluim*, -*cluait*.

239. VIII. *ad-éim* (*do-éim*).

A.—From *ad-éi* or *do-éi* (to see, but root in earlier writings always with prefix) are :—

Pres. Ind. : *ad-éi*, *ad-éi*, or *do-éi* [*éionn*, 't*éi*].

Past-Hab. : *do-éioð* [*éioð*, 't*éioð*].

Fut. : *do-éife* [*éifir*, 't*éifir*].

Condl. : *do-éifead* [*éifead*, 't*éifead*].

(1.) A reduplicated *perfect* stem derived from *clu* (viz., *co-cl* giving -*cuat*). The ending -*ir* is modern, on the analogy of *do-cluair*. *Cf.* -*dearnair* (occasionally) instead of -*dearna*.

From the root **dere** (—to look; *cf.*, modern **deairc**), with infix *con*, is derived a form for the *past tense* (**adconthairc**, 3 *sg. perf.*):—

do(**ad** or **at**)-***connhairc**, **do-connhaic** ⁽¹⁾ [**connhaic**].

B.—**ad-C1**, with stress on **C1**, becomes **-aic(c)** after a particle; *e.g.*, after **ní**, with stress on 1st syllable, **níadC1**, — **níadCc1** by assimilation. Owing to influence of final **i**, the guttural is slender (**aicc1**), and the final vowel, being unstressed, is lost; hence the prototonic stem **-aic(c)**. To this stem an **p** is now prefixed (**-paic**). The **p** is analogical: as, *e.g.*, **féadaim**, **ní féadaim**, so **ní aicim** was supposed to be the neg. of **paicim**. *Cf.* **porcait**, in *C.* and *U.*, instead of **orcait**; and **panaim** instead of the earlier **anam**.

Pres. Ind. : ***-paiceann** [**-peiceann**]

Past-Hab. : ***-paicead** [**-peicead**].

Fut. : ***-paicfíod** [**-peicfíod**].

Condl. : ***-paicfead** [**-peicfead**].

The prototonic form in the *past* is, historically, **-acca**⁽²⁾, *e.g.*, **ní acca**, but later **ní faca**⁽³⁾, **p** being inserted by analogy as in **peic**.

Pres. Subj. : ***-paice** [**-peice**].

Past Subj. : ***-paicead** [**-peicead**].

240. IX. **teigim**.

A.—The forms of this verb are from many roots.

From **tias**, **tés** (*O. Ir.* **tiasu**, 'I go;'¹ **tési**, 'you go,') are the forms of the *pres.* and *past-hab.*, except

the 3 *sg. pres.*, which is, historically, **téir** (*O. Ir.*, **téit**, 'goes.') **téir** (or **téir**) still survives in parts of Ulster, but the more general form now is **teigeann** (**ré**) on the analogy of **teigim**, etc., *Past-Hab.* : **teigead**.

Imper. sg. 2 : **éirigh** (which has the form of the *imper.* of **éirighim**, but the meaning of *O. Ir.*, **eirigh**, 'go.') Other forms of the *imper.* are : **teigh** [**teighir**, **teirigh**].

(1.) **do** (or **ad**)-**connhaic** is from the perfect **ad-con-thairc**, later (with infixed neuter pron.) **at-conthairc**, and **do-connhaic** (nn from **no**). The loss of **p** is due (a) to analogy with the prototonic **-acca** : **ní acca**, **co n-acca** (—**so bhaca**); and (b) in the plu. forms, the **p** frequently disappeared. *E.g.*, **at-conn(p)caid**, **do-conncaid**, which, with helping vowel between **n** and **c**, became **do** (or **at**) **-connac- caid**, **do-connac** as 1 sing., **do-connaic** as 3 sing.; *cf.* **do-connairc** and **do-connaic**, **tánas** and **táimh**, **adubairt** and **adubairt**. The forms **do-connhaic** and **do-connaic**, with same meaning, long existed together.

(2.) *O. Ir.*, **-acca** the prototonic reduplicated past (from *ad-ecchae*).

(3.) **-faca** in *M.*, owing to influence of slender **p** in **peic**.

The more important of the preceding (Keating) forms are tabulated below. Verbal stems are those of the (a) *pres.* and *past-hab.*; (b) *fut.* and *cond.* From these the synthetic forms (*e.g.*, *beipum*) and the autonomous (*e.g.*, *beip̄ceap*) are formed regularly. The verbal stems I.; IV., IX. and X., being monosyllabic, cannot have special deuterotonic and prototonic forms. (Colloquial forms are given in Lessons 48 and 49).

| | ROOTS | VERBAL STEMS | | IMPER. | VERBAL NOUN | PAST: SG. 3 |
|-------|-------|--|--|---------------|--|---|
| | | DEUTERO TONIC | PROTOTONIC | | | |
| I. | ber | (a) <i>beip</i> (b) <i>béap</i> | | <i>beip</i> | <i>bpeic̄</i> | |
| II. | ugg | | | | | <i>puš</i> |
| | ber | (a) <i>uo-beip</i> (b) <i>uo-béap</i> | (a) <i>-caðap̄</i> (b) <i>-ciub̄p̄</i> | <i>caðap̄</i> | <i>caðap̄ic̄</i> | |
| III. | ugg | | | | | <i>cuš</i> |
| | ber | (a) <i>av̄eip</i> (b) <i>av̄éap̄</i> | (a) <i>-av̄p̄</i> (b) <i>-av̄beó̄p̄</i> | <i>av̄ap̄</i> | <i>pað</i> | <i>av̄uðap̄ic̄</i> <i>-v̄uðap̄ic̄</i> |
| IV. | gab | (a) <i>šav̄</i> (b) <i>šéav̄</i> | | <i>šav̄</i> | <i>šav̄áil</i> | <i>uo šav̄</i> |
| V. | gab | (a) <i>uo-šeib̄</i> (b) <i>uo-šéav̄</i> | (a) <i>-fašb̄</i> (b) <i>-fušb̄</i> | <i>faš</i> | <i>fašb̄áil</i> | |
| VI. | gni | (a) <i>uo-šni</i> (b) <i>uo-šéan</i> | (a) <i>-v̄éin</i> (b) <i>-v̄inš̄n</i> | <i>v̄éin</i> | <i>v̄éanani</i> | <i>puap̄</i> <i>uo-punne</i> <i>-v̄eap̄na</i> |
| VII. | elu | (a) <i>uo-étuin</i> (b) <i>uo-étuin̄f</i> | (a) <i>-elin</i> (b) <i>-elin̄f</i> | <i>elin</i> | <i>elin̄p̄</i> | <i>uo-éualat̄o</i> <i>-éualat̄o</i> |
| VIII. | cis | (a) <i>av̄-éi</i> (b) <i>av̄-éip̄</i> | (a) <i>-faiç</i> (b) <i>-faiçf</i> | <i>faiç</i> | <i>faiçpin</i> | <i>uo-éonnanic̄</i> <i>-faiç</i> |
| IX. | teg | (a) <i>céiš</i> (b) <i>paš</i> | | <i>céiš</i> | <i>v̄ul</i> | <i>uo-éuat̄o</i> <i>-v̄eac̄at̄o</i> |
| X. | igg | (a) <i>tiš</i> (b) <i>tioc̄f</i> | | <i>cap̄</i> | <i>cuiv̄v̄eac̄t̄</i> <i>ceac̄t̄</i> | <i>cuiv̄niš</i> |
| | teg | | | | | |

243. THE SUBSTANTIVE VERB.

———(o)———

A.—The parts of this verb are derived from three roots:—

Pres. Ind. : $\Delta\tau\acute{\alpha}$ [$\tau\acute{\alpha}$] (*Cf.* L. *status*; Gr., *stasis*; E., *state*).

„ „ after a proclitic: $-\mu\iota\tau\iota$. This is the only instance of the special form after a proclitic being derived from a different root.

The other forms contain **b** of the third root employed in this verb, viz.:—

Past Ind. : $\tau\omicron\omicron$ $\beta\acute{\iota}$.
Pres.-Hab. : $\beta\acute{\iota}$ [$\beta\acute{\iota}\omicron\mu\eta$].
Past-Hab. : $\tau\omicron\omicron$ $\beta\acute{\iota}\omicron\tau\omicron$ ⁽¹⁾.
Fut. : $*\beta\acute{\iota}\alpha\iota\tau\omicron$ [$\beta\acute{\epsilon}\iota\tau\omicron$, $\beta\epsilon\iota\tau\omicron$] $*-\beta\acute{\iota}\alpha$.
Condl. : $\tau\omicron\omicron$ $\beta\acute{\iota}\alpha\tau\omicron$ [$\tau\omicron\omicron$ $\beta\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\tau\omicron$, $\tau\omicron\omicron$ $\beta\epsilon\alpha\tau\omicron$].
Pres. Rel. : $\beta\acute{\iota}\omicron\rho$.
Fut. Rel. : $*\beta\acute{\iota}\alpha\rho$, $\beta\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\rho$.
Imper. : $\beta\acute{\iota}\omicron\tau\omicron$.

Past Ind. : $-\mu\alpha\iota\beta\epsilon$ [$-\mu\alpha\iota\beta$].
Pres. Subj. : „ „ (O. Ir., $-\beta\acute{\epsilon}$).

Past Subj. : $-\beta\epsilon\iota\tau$ [$-\beta\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\tau\omicron$] ⁽¹⁾.
Verbal Noun : $*\beta\epsilon\iota\tau$, $\beta\epsilon\iota\tau$.

B.—In the following paradigm, present-day forms are given in square brackets:—

| | SING. | PLU. |
|----|--|--|
| 1. | $\tau\omicron\omicron$ $\beta\acute{\alpha}(\tau\omicron)\alpha\rho$ [$\tau\omicron\omicron$ $\beta\acute{\iota}\omicron\rho$] | $\tau\omicron\omicron$ $\beta\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha\rho$ [$\tau\omicron\omicron$ $\beta\acute{\iota}\omicron\mu\alpha\rho$] |
| 2. | $\tau\omicron\omicron$ $\beta\acute{\alpha}(\tau\omicron)\alpha\iota\rho$ [$\tau\omicron\omicron$ $\beta\acute{\iota}\rho$] | $\tau\omicron\omicron$ $\beta\acute{\alpha}\beta\alpha\rho$ [$\tau\omicron\omicron$ $\beta\acute{\iota}\omicron\beta\alpha\rho$] |
| 3. | $\tau\omicron\omicron$ $\beta\acute{\iota}$ | $\tau\omicron\omicron$ $\beta\acute{\alpha}\tau\alpha\rho$ [$\tau\omicron\omicron$ $\beta\acute{\iota}\omicron\tau\alpha\rho$] |

Earlier, the prefix $\mu\omicron$ was used instead of the particle $\tau\omicron\omicron$ in these forms: e.g., $\mu\omicron$ - $\beta\acute{\alpha}\tau\alpha\rho$. Under the influence of a proclitic ($\alpha\eta$, $\eta\acute{\iota}$, etc.), the voice stress was transferred from the 2nd syll. in $\mu\omicron$ - $\beta\acute{\alpha}$ to the prefix $\mu\omicron$, giving the prototonic $-\mu\alpha\iota\beta\epsilon$, with slender ending (*i.e.*, $\mu\alpha\iota\beta\epsilon$ not $\mu\alpha\beta\alpha$) on the analogy of the *pres. subj.* (O. Ir., $-\beta\acute{\epsilon}$).

(1.) This is the only verb in which different forms are in use for the *past-hab.* ($\beta\acute{\iota}\omicron\tau\omicron$) and *past subj.* ($-\beta\epsilon\iota\tau$, now, more frequently, $\beta\epsilon\alpha\tau\omicron$ [$\beta\epsilon'\acute{\epsilon}$] or $\beta\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\tau\omicron$). $\beta\epsilon\alpha\tau\omicron$ is also the modern *condl.* form. A form $\beta\acute{\iota}\omicron\tau\omicron$, given in some text-books as the *past-subj.* of this verb, has never been used as a *past-subj.*

244. THE COPULA.

———(o)———

The Copula occurs in the following forms:—

I. *Pres. Ind.*: 1ṛ. (*Cf.*, L. *esse*; E., *essence*, *is*).

1ṛ, following nī, appears before vowels as h-, *i.e.*, nī h-.

The ṛ, at an early stage of the language, became aspd. **between** vowels.

II. Forms with **b** (of the substantive verb, p. 192):—

Past: ba, ʋo ba; also *ṛa, *ṛa h- before vowels.

Fut: *buʋ [1ṛ].

Fut. Rel.: *buṛ.

Condl.: baʋ (buʋ).

(b) Forms in *dependent clauses*:—

Pres. Subj.: -b ⁽¹⁾ and, earlier, -p ⁽¹⁾.

Past Subj.: -baʋ (-buʋ).

Pres. Ind.: -b.

Present: -b is usually appended to the particle ṛa ⁽²⁾ (ṛo), *e.g.*, ʒo ṛa b (-ʒurab) aṇḷaiʋ ōuṛ. The use of ṛa with the *pres. subj.* of the copula is on the analogy of ṛa (or ṛo) with the *pres. subj.* of other verbs (*e.g.*, ʒo Rḷiʋ maiṛ aʒaṭ). This -ṛab, originally *subj.* only, was early used (instead of the old -iʋ ⁽³⁾ or -aʋ) after verbs of *saying*, *etc.* (aʋeiṛum ʒurab - - -) and, hence, generally as the *pres. ind.* form in all dependent clauses. In such clauses, the form may occur (a) without ṛ (of ṛa) as munab, or (b) without -b, usually before cons., as 1ṛ ʋḷiʒ ʋom ʒur maiṛ - - -.

In *Past*, with prefix ṛo, the copula in dependent clauses is ṛo ba (asp.). ṛ(o)ba is now -ṛ (asp.) before cons., as aʋuʋaṛṭ ʒur ʋreāʒ - - -, and -ṛb' before vowels, as aʋuʋaṛṭ ʒur ʋ' é ʋ. é.

The form of the copula in dependent clauses is always joined to *conjs.*, *particles*, or *relative gouv. by a prepn.* (§ 187); *e.g.*, ʒurab, ʋ'āṛab, (*present*); and ʒurib', ʋ'āṛib', nīṛib' (*past*).

Vide Summary of forms of the Copula, p. 143.

(1.) Hence the form ʒibé or 'pé, which is thus **derived**:—

cé or ʒé (conj.) + -b or -p (copula in *deft. pres.* clause) + é (pron.)

(2.) -b (*pres.*) or -b' (*past*) combines with ṛa for copula of *deft.* clauses. -b, or -b' should, therefore, not be joined to the initial letter of the predicate. Hence, ʒurab é, ʒurib' é, ʒurib' éaʋa, and not ʒurab b'é, ʒurib' b'é, ʒurib' éaʋa.

(3.) ciʋ or ʒiʋ contains both conj. (cé, or ʒé) and copula (-iʋ); and ʒiʋeaʋ — conj. (ʒé) + copula (-iʋ) + pron. (eaʋ)

SUMMARY OF GRAMMAR.

245.

Article.

| | SINGULAR. | |
|------------|--|-----------------------|
| | Masculine. | Feminine. |
| Nom., Acc. | an, an τ- (before vowels) | an, an τ- (before ῑ) |
| Gen. | an', an τ- („ ῑ) | na, na h- („ vowels) |
| Dat. | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} an^n \\ an \text{ (before vowels)} \end{array} \right.$ | |
| | PLURAL. | |
| | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} na \\ na h- \text{ (before vowels)} \end{array} \right.$ | |
| | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} na^n \\ na^n \end{array} \right.$ | |
| | | |

' (as in an') indicates that the initial con. of the following noun is aspd.
 n (as in ann) indicates that the initial con. of the following noun is eclipsed, and that n- is prefixed to the initial vowel of following noun. (After dat. sing. of art., the initial con. of noun is aspd. in U.) *Vide* Less. 70 and §§ 134-7.

246.

NOTES ON THE ARTICLE.

(a) τ- before vowels (as an τ-όμ). An early form of the art. in the nom. sing. is assumed to have been *rimosar*, e.g., *rimosar atiri* (= modern an τ-ατίρι), the development of the latter from the former being:—

- [with aspn. of final r between vowels*] } ... (r)imosar(ῑ) atiri
- [and loss of initial r (Cf. amail < ramail)] } ... imosar atiri (ῑ = h)
- [unvoicing of o of imo by a following h- sound] int atiri
- [Mod. Ir., τ- of art. being joined to follg. vowel]... an τ-ατίρι

(b) τ- before ῑ (as an τ-ῑύι, hata an τ-ῑαζοιτ). *Aspiration*. In the nom. sing. fem. (rimos), and gen. sing. masc. (rimoi), the art. originally ended in a vowel. The initial r of the noun, occurring between vowels, was aspd. The h- sound, of ῑ, unvoiced the preceding o of art., giving int. The τ- of the art. is now shown prefixed to the following r (an τ-ῑ, or an τῑ)

As the gen. sing. masc. of the art. originally ended in a vowel, an initial con. of the noun, occurring between two vowels, was aspd.

(c) h- before an initial vowel is due to aspn. of final r of art. between vowels (ῑ = h) Cf. (a) I above.

(d) *Eclipsis of initial con. of noun in gen. plu.* In the gen. plu. (*rimosar* > *rimos* > *naos*), the article originally ended in n. This n, carried forward to the initial of the noun (gen. plu.), is now seen as n- prefixed to an initial vowel and in the resulting ecl. (nt = o, nb = m, etc.) of an initial con. E.g., *ingne na n-ómuós*, *camnt na mbuacaili*.

(e) *Acc. and Dat. sing.* Earlier, the acc. sing. of the art. was followed by ecl., and the dat. sing. by aspn. of the initial con. of the following noun. (I.) After a prepn. which governed in the acc. (as *le*, *ῑé*, *zo* ('to') *um*, *uiri*, *zan*, *féac*, *tar*, and somet. *i*, *ar*, *fa*) the sing. art. (an), being in acc., caused eclipsis, as *leir an bfeap*. But (II.) after a prepn. which governed in the dat. (as *uo*, *ue*, *ó*, *as*, *ar*) the sing. art. (an), being in dat., caused aspn., as *uo'n feap*. In M. and C., on the analogy of preps. in (I.), nearly all preps. + an are followed by ecl. of initial con. In U., on the analogy of preps. in (II.), all preps. + an are followed by aspn. of initial con.

(f) *Initial r of art. in*, e.g., *leir an bfeap*, *imna boceab*. The initial r of the art. is still retained, regularly, after all preps. which originally ended in a con., as *le*, *i*, *tar*, *ῑé*, and also after *zo*, ('to') Cf. *le feap*, but *leir an bfeap*, *leir (leir) na feapab*. *Vide* § 257.

* In O. Ir. a single consonant occurring between two vowels was aspirated.

Declension of the Noun.

(For Explanation of Declensions, Cases, and Numbers, *vide* § 103-131.)

FIRST DECLENSION.

| | SINGULAR. | PLURAL. | SINGULAR. | PLURAL. |
|-------------------|-----------|------------|------------|--------------|
| <i>Nom., Acc.</i> | αματᾶν | αματᾶν | ταοιρεᾶς | ταοιριῖς |
| <i>Gen.</i> | αματᾶν | αματᾶν | ταοιριῖς | ταοιρεᾶς |
| <i>Dat.</i> | αματᾶν | αματᾶναιῖς | ταοιρεᾶς | ταοιρεᾶςαιῖς |
| <i>Voc.</i> | α αματᾶν | α αματᾶν | α ταοιριῖς | α ταοιρεᾶς |

SECOND DECLENSION.

| | | | | |
|-------------------|---------|---------------|-----------|-------------|
| <i>Nom., Acc.</i> | παῖρς | παῖρςεᾶννα | ὄνιρεᾶς | ὄνιρεᾶς |
| <i>Gen.</i> | παῖρς | παῖρςεᾶννα | ὄνιριῖς | ὄνιρεᾶς |
| <i>Dat.</i> | παῖρς | παῖρςεᾶνναιῖς | ὄνιριῖς | ὄνιρεᾶςαιῖς |
| <i>Voc.</i> | α παῖρς | α παῖρςεᾶννα | α ὄνιρεᾶς | α ὄνιρεᾶς |

THIRD DECLENSION.

| | | | | |
|-------------------|---------|----------|--------|----------|
| <i>Nom., Acc.</i> | βάτῳρ | βάτῳρί | σεᾶς | σεᾶς |
| <i>Gen.</i> | βάτῳρα | βάτῳρί | σεᾶς | σεᾶς |
| <i>Dat.</i> | βάτῳρ | βάτῳρίῖς | σεᾶς | σεᾶςαιῖς |
| <i>Voc.</i> | α βάτῳρ | α βάτῳρί | α σεᾶς | α σεᾶς |

FOURTH DECLENSION.

| | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|----------|
| <i>Nom., Acc.</i> | ρεολᾶρς | ρεολᾶρί | κομῖν | κομῖνί |
| <i>Gen.</i> | ρεολᾶρς | ρεολᾶρί | κομῖν | κομῖνί |
| <i>Dat.</i> | ρεολᾶρς | ρεολᾶρίῖς | κομῖν | κομῖνίῖς |
| <i>Voc.</i> | α ρεολᾶρς | α ρεολᾶρί | α κομῖν | α κομῖνί |

FIFTH DECLENSION.

| | | | | |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|
| <i>Nom., Acc.</i> | εᾶρς | εᾶρς | εᾶρς | εᾶρςεᾶννα |
| <i>Gen.</i> | εᾶρς | εᾶρς | εᾶρς | εᾶρςεᾶνν |
| <i>Dat.</i> | εᾶρς | εᾶρςῖς | εᾶρς | εᾶρςεᾶνναιῖς |
| <i>Voc.</i> | α εᾶρς | α εᾶρς | α εᾶρς | α εᾶρςεᾶννα |

Declension of the Adjective.

FIRST DECLENSION.

(ending in a broad con., *e.g.*, bán.)

MASCULINE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

FEMININE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

Nom., Acc.

bán

bánA

bán

bánA

Gen.

báin

mbán

báine

mbán

Dat.

bán

bánA

báin

bánA

Voc.

báin

bánA

bán

bánA

SECOND DECLENSION.

(ending in a slender con., *e.g.*, ciúin).

Nom., Acc.

ciúin

ciúine

ciúin

ciúine

Gen.

ciúin

sciúin

ciúine

sciúin

Dat.

ciúin

ciúine

ciúin

ciúine

Voc.

ciúin

ciúine

ciúin

ciúine

THIRD DECLENSION.

(ending in aímaí, *e.g.*, leirceamáil).

MASCULINE and FEMININE.

Nom., Acc.

leirceamáil

leirceamála

Gen.

leirceamhla

leirceamáil

Dat.

leirceamáil

leirceamhla

Voc.

leirceamáil

leirceamhla

FOURTH DECLENSION.

(ending in a vowel, *e.g.*, doirte).

MASCULINE and FEMININE.

doirte

doirte

doirte

n-doirte

doirte

doirte

doirte

doirte

Article, Noun, and Adjective.

Nom., Acc.

an fear óg

na fir óga

an bean óg

na mná óga

Gen.

an fir óig

na bfeair n-óg

na mná óige

na mban n-óg

Dat.

an bfeair óg

na fearaib óga

an mnaoi óig

na mnáib óga

Voc.

a fir óig

a feara óga

a bean óg

a mná óga

SING.

PLU.

MASC.

Nom., Acc.

an t-apal ciúin

na h-apail ciúine

Gen.

an apail ciúin

na n-apal sciúin

Dat.

an apal ciúin

na h-aplaib ciúine

Voc.

a apail ciúin

a apla ciúine

FEM.

Nom., Acc.

an aḃa ciúin

na h-aibne ciúine

Gen.

na h-aḃann ciúine

na n-aḃann sciúin

Dat.

an aḃainn ciúin

na h-aibnib ciúine

Voc.

a aḃa ciúin

a aibne ciúine

| Preposition. | SINGULAR. | | | | PLURAL. | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|----------|---------------------|
| | 1st Per. | 2nd Per. | 3rd Per. Masc. | Per. Fem. | 1st Per. | 2nd Per. | 3rd Per. M. & F. |
| AS (‘at’) | asam | asat | aise | aici | asainn | asuib | aca |
| AN (‘on’) | onm | ort | airi | uirēi | onainn | oruib | ortā |
| AR (a) (‘out of’) | aram | arat | ar | airēi | arainn | aruib | arta |
| CO (so) (‘to,’ motion) | cusam | cusat | cuisse | cúici | cusainn | cusuib | cúca |
| DE (‘from,’ ‘off’) | diom | diot | de | di | díinn | díib | díob |
| DO (‘to’) | dom | duic | dó | dí | dúinn | díib | dóib |
| FO (fé) (‘under’) | fúm | fút | fé (faoi) | fúicēi | fúinn | fúib | fúca |
| I (‘in’) | ionnam | ionnat | ann | innēi | ionnainn | ionnuib | ionnta |
| IOIN (eadoir) (‘between’) | [ioiri mé | [ioiri tú | [ioiri é | [ioiri í] | eadoirainn eadoiruib eadoirpa | | |
| LE (‘with’) | liom | leat | leir | léi(ēi) | linn | lib | leó(ēa) |
| Ó (ua) (‘from’) | uaim | uait | uaitō | uaitēi | uainn | uib | uāca |
| ROIIN (re) (‘before’) | róimam | róimat | roime | roimpe | róimainn | róimuib | róimpa |
| TAH (tar) (‘over’) | tarim | tarit | tairir | tairpēi | tarainn | taruib | tarpta |
| THÉ (thí) (‘through’) | thiom | thiot | thíto | thíēi | thíinn | thíib | thíota |
| UM (‘about’) | umam | umat | uime | uimpe | umainn | umuib | umpa |

amait, from pamait (‘as,’ ‘like’), only in 3 sg., viz., amitarō.

san [cen], (‘without’), only in 3 sg., used advbly., viz., éana (‘without it,’ ‘already.’)

Cusam, etc., are prond. in M. cúim, cúit, cúisse, cúihe, cúinn, cúib, cúha.
but in C. and U., husam, husat, huisse, huice, husainn, husuib, hucā
[Cusam, etc., have been formed by reduplication of the prep. co (=so)].

The initial **o** of the prepositional prons. dom, etc., and diom, etc., is aspirated when the preceding word ends in a vowel, as cúis ré dom é.

ioiri (eadoir). The prepl. prons. derived from this prepn. are, as a rule, now used only in the plural. Roim, also roim (M.); 3sg. masc., roimpe (M).

For **Personal Prons.**, vide §§ 173-175; **Demonstrative Prons.**, § 176; **Reflexive Prons.**, § 177; **Interrogative Prons.**, § 191; **The Relative** (Summary) § 190. Vide also **Emphatic Suffixes**, § 193.

The following are **Indefinite Pronouns**:—neac, domne(ac) (éinne); các (as adj., sac), ceacatar.

VERB.

251. (I.) Conjugation of Regular Verb.

| I. | | | II. | |
|-------------------------|-----------|----------|----------------|----------|
| IMPERATIVE MOOD. | | | | |
| PERSON. | SINGULAR. | PLURAL. | SINGULAR. | PLURAL. |
| 1. | [οὐνάιμ] | οὐνάιμίρ | [ἐπιξιμ] | ἐπιξιμίρ |
| 2. | οὐνή | οὐνάιδῶ | ἐπιξί | ἐπιξιδῶ |
| 3. | οὐνάδῶ | οὐνάιδίρ | ἐπιξεαδῶ | ἐπιξιδίρ |
| Autonomous Form, οὐνταῖ | | | ἐπιξεαῖ (-ταῖ) | |

| INDICATIVE MOOD. | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| PAST TENSE. | | | | |
| 1. | οὐό οὐνάι | οὐό οὐνάιμαῖ | ο'ἐπιξεαί | ο'ἐπιξεαίμαῖ |
| 2. | οὐό οὐνάι | οὐό οὐνάιδῶ (ῖβ) | ο'ἐπιξί | ο'ἐπιξεαδῶ (ῖβ) |
| 3. | οὐό οὐνή | οὐό οὐνάδῶ | ο'ἐπιξ | ο'ἐπιξεαδῶ |
| Autonomous Form, οὐό οὐνάδῶ | | | οὐό η-ἐπιξεαδῶ | |

| FUTURE TENSE. | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|---------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| 1. | οὐνήαδῶ | οὐνήαίμίδῶ | ἐπιεόαδῶ | ἐπιεόαίμίδῶ |
| 2. | οὐνήαίη | οὐνήαίδῶ (ῖβ) | ἐπιεόαίη | ἐπιεόαίδῶ (ῖβ) |
| 3. | οὐνήαίδῶ | οὐνήαίδῶ | ἐπιεόαίδῶ | ἐπιεόαίδῶ |
| Autonomous Form, οὐνήαῖ | | | ἐπιεόαῖ | |
| Relative Form, οὐνήαί (οὐνήαίδῶ, M.) | | | ἐπιεόαί (ἐπιεόαίδῶ, M.) | |

| PRESENT—HABITUAL TENSE. | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|-------------|------------------------|---------------|
| 1. | οὐνάιμ | οὐνάίμίδῶ | ἐπιξιμ | ἐπιξιμίδῶ |
| 2. | οὐνάίη | οὐνάίη (ῖβ) | ἐπιξίη | ἐπιξεαίη (ῖβ) |
| 3. | οὐνάίη | οὐνάίδῶ | ἐπιξεαίη | ἐπιξιδῶ |
| Autonomous Form, οὐνταῖ | | | ἐπιξεαῖ (-ταῖ) | |
| Relative Form, οὐνάί (οὐνάίη, M.) | | | ἐπιξεαί (ἐπιξεαίη, M.) | |

| PAST—HABITUAL TENSE. | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. | οὐό οὐνάίη | οὐό οὐνάίμίδῶ | ο'ἐπιξίη | ο'ἐπιξιμίδῶ |
| 2. | οὐό οὐντά | οὐό οὐνάδῶ (ῖβ) | ο'ἐπιξεαῖ | ο'ἐπιξεαδῶ (ῖβ) |
| 3. | οὐό οὐνάδῶ | οὐό οὐνάιδίρ | ο'ἐπιξεαδῶ | ο'ἐπιξιδίρ |
| Autonomous Form, οὐό οὐνταῖ | | | οὐό η-ἐπιξεαῖ (-ταῖ) | |

Conjugation of Regular Verb (Could.) :—
CONDITIONAL MOOD.

| I. | | | II. | |
|---|--------------------|--------------------------------|--|---|
| PERSON. | SINGULAR. | PLURAL. | SINGULAR. | PLURAL. |
| 1. | τοῦν ῥα ιηη | τοῦνῥα ι μί ρ | τ'ἐ ι πεό ῥα ιηη | τ'ἐ ι πεό ῥα ιμί ρ |
| 2. | τοῦνῥ ᾶ | τοῦνῥα ὸ (ῥι ῃ) | τ'ἐ ι πεό ῥ ᾶ | τ'ἐ ι πεό ῥα ὸ (ῥι ῃ) |
| 3. | τοῦνῥα ὸ | τοῦνῥα ι δί ρ | τ'ἐ ι πεό ῥα ὸ | τ'ἐ ι πεό ῥα ιδί ρ |
| Autonomous Form, τοῦνῥα ι ὀ ε | | | το ἡ-ἐ ι πεό ῥ ᾶ ι ὀ ε | |

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

(a)—PRESENT.

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|---|---|
| 1. | τοῦν α ὸ | τοῦν α ιμί ῃ | ἐ ι μ ῖ ζε α ὸ | ἐ ι μ ῖ σιμί ῃ |
| 2. | τοῦν α ιη | τοῦν α (ῥι ῃ) | ἐ ι μ ῖ σιη | ἐ ι μ ῖ ζε (ῥι ῃ) |
| 3. | τοῦν α | τοῦν α ι ὸ | ἐ ι μ ῖ ζε | ἐ ι μ ῖ σι ὸ |
| Autonomous Form, τοῦν τ αη | | | ἐ ι μ ῖ ζε α η (-τ α η) | |

(b)—PAST.

| | | | | |
|--|-------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| 1. | τοῦν α ιηη | τοῦν α ιμί ρ | ἐ ι μ ῖ σιηη | ἐ ι μ ῖ σιμί ρ |
| 2. | τοῦν τ ᾶ | τοῦν α ὸ (ῥι ῃ) | ἐ ι μ ῖ ζε α | ἐ ι μ ῖ ζε α ὸ (ῥι ῃ) |
| 3. | τοῦν α ὸ | τοῦν α ι ο δί ρ | ἐ ι μ ῖ ζε α ὸ | ἐ ι μ ῖ σι ο δί ρ |
| Autonomous Form, τοῦν τ αο ι | | | ἐ ι μ ῖ ζε ῖ (-τ ι) | |

| | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| Verbal Noun, (§ 15) | τοῦν α ὸ | ἐ ι μ ῖ ζε |
| Verbal Adjective, (§ 22) | τοῦν τ α | [ἐ ι μ ῖ ζε |
| (Participle of Necessity,* | τοῦν τ α | ἐ ι μ ῖ ζε) |

| | | |
|--|---------------|----------|
| For Explanation of Imperative Mood, | <i>vide</i> § | 12. |
| Indicative Mood, | " § | 12. |
| Past Tense, | " § | 2. |
| Future " | " § | 24. |
| Pres.-Hab. " | " § | 33. |
| Past-Hab. " | " § | 39. |
| Conditional Mood, | " § | 43. |
| Subjunctive " | " § | 206-215. |
| Autonomous Form, | " § | 216. |
| Relative " | " " | 181. |

252. PARTICIPLES.

The form of the Verbal Adj., or of the gen. of the Verbal Noun is used:—

(a) *With the neg. of the Copula (as a rule), as the **Participle of Necessity**, denoting what is proper or necessary, as *ὡς γὰρ ἔστιν ὅτι*;

(b) Following some form of the Copula, with prefix *in-* or *ion-*, as "**Participle of Fitness**," denoting what is fit for, or worthy of, as *ὡς ἔστιν ὅτι ἰσχυρὰ ἡ πόλις*.

With prefix *po-*, it denotes facility of, as *ὡς ἔστιν ὅτι πόρως ἡ πόλις*;

and with prefix *uo-*, it denotes difficulty of, as *ὡς ἔστιν ὅτι οὐ πόρως ἡ πόλις*.

These Participles are only rarely used.

253.—(II.)—The Copula.

| MOOD. | AFFIRMATION. | | NEGATION. | | INTERROGATION. | |
|--------------------|---|------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------|
| | | with ṣo | with ní | with nac̣ | with an | with nac̣ |
| <i>Pres. Ind.</i> | IS | ṣuṇ ṣuṇ(Δb) | ní ní h- | nac̣ | an | nac̣ |
| <i>Past Ind.</i> | BA | ṣuṇ ṣuṇb' | níon níonb' | nán nánb' | an anb' | nán nánb' |
| <i>Condl.</i> | BAÖ | ṣuṇ ṣuṇb' | níon níonb' | nán nánb' | an anb' | nán nánb' |
| <i>Pres. Subj.</i> | -b | ṣuṇa(b) ṣuṇab | | nánna(b) nánhab | | |
| <i>Past Subj.</i> | -baö usually with ṭá, as ṭá mbaö, ṭá mb' | | | | | |

ma and muna with COPULA.

má with *Indicative*: *Pres.*: má'r. *Past*: má ba, má b'.

muna with *Ind.*, *Pres.*: muna (maṇar), munab; *Past*: munan, munanb'.

Notes: (1) When two forms are given (as ní, ní h-; ṣuṇ, ṣuṇb'), the second form is that used before a vowel.

(2) The forms of the *Past Ind.*, *Condl.* and *Past Subj.* usually aspirate.

(3) With ṣo and nac̣, alternate forms of the *Condl.* are, ṣo (nac̣) mbaö.

254.—THE RELATIVE COPULA (*Vide* The Relative §§ 180-190).

As relative clauses containing the Copula present some difficulty to many students, the following examples of relative + copula are appended:—

NOM. RELATIVE.

(1) *Pres. Ind. of Copula*: Ṣin é an tuine ir ('who is') múinteóir anṇro.

neg.: Tá ceól nac̣ ('which is not') é aca anoir.

(3) *Past Ind.*: Do b' é rin [an ruṭ] ba ('which was') bun leir.

(4) *Condl. Mood*: Do b' é rin [an tuine] baö ('who would be') múinteóir anṇ, tá mbéaö ré...

(5) *neg.* of (3) and (4): nár (asp.), nár' (before vowels): rarely used.

DATIVE RELATIVE.

(6) *Pres. Ind. of Copula*: (a) ... fear ṭ'anb ('to whom is') ainm taöṣ Ó Uímain.

(b) ... fear ṣuṇb ('[to] whom is') ainm ṭó Séatona.

(c) ... an máṭpa ṣuṇ ('[with] which is') maic leir...

(7) *neg.*: ... an tuine nac̣ ('[with] whom is not') maic leir...

(8) *Past Ind.*: (a) ... fear ṭ'anb' ('to whom was') ainm taöṣ Ó Uímain. Or,

(b) ... ṣuṇb' ('[to] whom was') ainm ṭó...

(c) ... an tuine ṣuṇ ('[with] whom was') maic leir (ṣuṇb' doibinn leir) an ruaimnear (or, ... ṣo mbaö doibinn leir an r.).

(9) *Condl. Mood*: ... an fear ṣuṇb' ('[with] whom would be') doibinn leir (ṣuṇ maic leir) beic aṣ éirteaṣt le ceól, tá

(10) *neg.* of (8) and (9): nán (asp.), nánb' (before vowels).

Alternate forms to ṣuṇ, ṣuṇb', ṣuṇb' are an, anb and anb', respectively.

INDICATIVE MOOD.*PRESENT TENSE.*

| PER. | ABSOLUTE. | | DEPENDENT. | |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------|------------|------------|
| | SING. | PLU. | SING. | PLU. |
| 1. | τάιμ | τάιμίῳ | φαιίμ | φαιίμίῳ |
| 2. | ταοί (τάιη) | τάτταοί | φαιίη | φαιί (φιβ) |
| 3. | τά | τάῖο | φαιί | φαιίῳ |
| Autonomous Form, τάτταη | | | φαιίτταη | |

PAST TENSE.

| | ABSOLUTE. | | DEPENDENT. | |
|--------------------------|-----------|---------|------------|---------|
| | SING. | PLU. | SING. | PLU. |
| 1. | τοῖορ | τοῖομαη | φαῖαρ | φαῖαμαη |
| 2. | τοῖρ | τοῖοῖαη | φαῖαιρ | φαῖαῖαη |
| 3. | τοῖ | τοῖοῖαη | φαίβ | φαῖαῖαη |
| Autonomous Form, τοῖτταρ | | | φαῖτταρ | |

PRESENT-HABITUAL TENSE.

| | | |
|----|-------|-------------|
| 1. | βίμ | βίμίῳ |
| 2. | βίη | βίονη (φιβ) |
| 3. | βίονη | βίῳ |

Autonomous Form, βίτταη (-ταρ)

PAST-HABITUAL TENSE

| | |
|---------|-------------|
| τοῖν | τοῖμίρ |
| τοῖτταά | τοῖοῖ (φιβ) |
| τοῖοῖ | τοῖοίρ |

τοῖτί (-τί)

FUTURE TENSE.

| PER. | SING. | PLU. |
|------|-------|------------|
| 1. | βέαῶ | βέίμίῳ |
| 2. | βέιη | βέίῳ (φιβ) |
| 3. | βέίῳ | βέίῳ |

Autonomous Form, βέίτταη βέφαη). Rel. Form, βέαρ (βέίῳ, M)

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

| | | |
|----|-------|-------|
| 1. | [βίμ] | βίμίρ |
| 2. | βί | βίῳ |
| 3. | βίοῖ | βίοίρ |

Autonomous Form, βίτταη (-ταρ.)

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

| | |
|---------|-------------|
| τοῖν | τοῖμίρ |
| τοῖτταά | τοῖαῖ (φιβ) |
| τοῖαῖ | τοῖοίρ |

τοῖτί (βέίφῳ)

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.—PRESENT.

| | | |
|----|-------|------------|
| 1. | φαῖαῖ | φαῖαμίῳ |
| 2. | φαῖαη | φαίβ (φιβ) |
| 3. | φαίβ | φαῖαῖο |

Autonomous Form, φαῖτταη (φαίβταρ)

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.—PAST.

| | |
|---------|------------|
| βέιν | βέίμίρ |
| βέίτταά | βέαῖ (φιβ) |
| βέαῖ | βέοίρ |

βέίτί

*Verbal Noun, βέιτ. Participle of Necessity, βέίττε**Vide also Lessons 34-39 (Personal Forms);**Lesson 97, § 223 (Auton. Forms); § 243 (Formation).*

OTHER IRREGULAR VERBS: *Vide* Lessons 48 and 49, and §§ 82-99 (Personal Forms)
 Lessons 99 and 100, and § 227 (Auton. Forms);
 and §§ 228-242 (Formation of Irreg. Verbs).

Adverb.

An **Adverb** (Ὀὐβημαῖον) qualifies a verb, *i.e.*, it describes the action or state denoted by the verb, as Ὁο ριυβαίτ ρέ **ῶο mean**, τὰ ρέ **ῶο mαιτ**. Adverbs also sometimes qualify adjs., as ρεαρ **cuibṛac** ἀρτο ιρ εαῖ ε; or other adverbs, as τὰ ρέ **ι ὕραο** νίορ ρεαρ ι'νά mαιτ Ὁο ὅι ρέ.

Nearly every adj. can, with ῶο placed before it, be used as an adverb, as ῶο mαιτ, ῶο h-άλuιnn. (After ῶο, h- is prefixed to an initial vowel). Adverbs may be classified according to their meanings, as:—

1. **Adverbs of Time** (Ὀὐβημαῖον Διμριρε), as καῖαιν? ἀνοιρ, ἀνοῖτ, ῶο μοῖ, ι ητοιι, Ὁια Ὁοῖναιῖ, etc.

[Note that ἀρείρ, ι mβάρac, Ὁια λuαιν, etc., are adverbs, the corresponding nouns being:—ἀν οἰῶε ἀρείρ, ἀν λὰ ι mβάρac, ἀν λuαν, etc.]

2. **Adverbs of Place** (Ὀ. Ὑαιλλ), as κά? ἀνηρο, ῑαιλλ, ῑuar, ἀνίορ, ροιρ, ιρτεac, ἀμυῖ, etc. *Vide* Lessons 6 and 22.
3. **Adverbs of Frequency** (Ὀ. Ἰλαίρε), as uαιρ ἀνῖαν, uαιρ, ρέ ὀό, ρέ ῑρί, ἀρίρ, Ὁε ῖνac, ῶο h-ανηανῖ, ριανῖ, ῑοιῶε, etc.
4. **Adverbs of Manner** (Ὀ. Ἰμοῦα), as cionnur? ῶο mαιτ, ῶο Ὁονα, ὀρ ἀρτο, cορ ι η-ἀιρὉε, etc.
5. **Adverbs of Degree** (Ὀ. Céime), as beas nac, nac mór, etc.

[Note that ἀν(α)-, ρό-, and ράμ- are *prefixes*. The adv. ρό-mαιτ, *e.g.*, is an Adv. of Manner.]

6. **Adverb of Negation** (Ὀ. Ὁιύτac), ní (níορ), [ῑα (ῑαρ), U].

Preposition.

A **Preposition** (ῖεανῖ-ῖοcαλ) is placed before a noun, and shows the relation in which a thing (or some action, or attribute of a thing) stands to something else, as τὰ Ὁο ῖεαν **ῖέ**'n ὕρῖρῑεαρ ὕτο, ná ῖεac ιρτεac **τῖίτο** ἀν ὕρυννεοῖς ριν, τὰ ρέ ι η-α ῖεαρῖ **as** ἀν ητοοραρ.

(a) **Case.** Most of the simple prepositions are now followed by the *dat. case*.

The prepns. followed by the *acc. case* are: ῖαν, ιοιρ (in sing., when not = 'including'), mαιρ, ῖeac(αρ).

ῶο Ὁτί (orig. 3 sg. pres. subj. of τῖῖim) is generally followed by *nom. case*.

Cum (Ὁο-cum), τῖmῑeall, τῖαρῖα, Ὁάλα and ραν ('along'), which are now regarded as prepns., are followed by the *gen. case*.

Prepositional phrases (or Compound Prepns.) composed of a prepn. followed by a noun, such as ι η-αιce, ἀρ ρον, ι Ὁταοῖ, ορ cómαιρ, ταρ ῑρ, (le) cοιρ are followed by the *gen. case*, as ι η-αιce ρυννεοῖς, or take a *poss. adj.*, as τὰ ρέ ι η-α η-αιce. *Vide* § 115.

(b) **Aspiration and Eclipsis.** The initial con. of a noun, in the sing., is *eclipsed* when preceded by any of the following preps. + art. (an):—
 aS, ar, ar, fé (faoi), leir, ó, moim, tar, tré (tríto), um; as ...aS an bpeap. (In U., aspir. of the initial con. is the rule in such cases).

The initial con. of a noun is *aspd.* when immediately preceded by:—
 ar, de, do, fé, ó, moim, tar, tré (trí), um, as ...ar fear.
 1 immediately before the noun eclipses, as ...1 mborca.

After do'n, de'n, and in M. 'ra (or mra, for mran) an initial con. is *aspd.*, as ...do'n fear. (In Kerry do'n and de'n cause eclipsis).

(c) **n-**. n- is prefixed to a, ar (ár), buir (búir) when any of these is preceded by fé, so, le, i, ó, or tré, as 1r le n-a mac é.

(d) **h-**. After so, le, or a (= ar), h- is prefixed to an initial vowel as ...so h-Éirinn. Note, as to ar, that the full form is used before unaccented words, e.g., the art., poss. adjs., and saé. Otherwise, a (a h-, before vowels) is still frequently employed (as in O. Ir.):—

ar an tóir reo, a h-Éirinn; ar a póca, a póca.

(e) le fear, leir an bpeap. The r in leir an bpeap is the r which was originally the initial letter of the article. Vide § 246. This r is retained, regularly, in leir an, leir na; mran, mra; tréran (tríto an), trérna; suran, surna (rarely used). On the analogy of these, the following are used (M.): terna, torra, férra, órra.

258.

Conjunction.

A **Conjunction** (Cóm-narc) joins the clauses or phrases of a sentence together, as Deir fé so bpeiceann fé tú. Conjunctions sometimes join words, as (1r iao) TaóS aSur Dóimnall a beirt mac.

Such groups of words as mar rin féin, de bpiS so, fé mar, are Compound Conjunctions.

The following **Subordinating Conjunctions** introduce:—

(I.) Adverbial Clauses (a) of Time, viz., ó, ru, far, so ('until'), an faio ir;

(b) of Cause, „, óir, mar, de bpiS so;

(c) of Condition, viz., tó, muna, má, aét so;

(d) of Concession, viz., cé, cé so, riúto ir;

(e) of Comparison, viz., fé mar, aínail ('as')

(II.), Noun Clauses, viz.:—so (sur), ná, naé (nár). Vide § 80.

aSur, aét, 'ná (ioná) and ná join *Co-ordinate Clauses*.

259.

Interjection.

An **Interjection** (Uailbpeap) is a word or phrase used by way of exclamation, to call attention, or to express vaguely some emotion of the mind. It does not enter into the construction of sentences. Examples: Ó! Oé! Oé, Oéon! fapre!

Many phrases used as interjections are elliptical sentences, as (1r) maic an fear (tú)! (abair) aír (é)! (so parb) Dia umn!

260.—Irregular Nouns.

| | <i>Sing.</i> | <i>Plu.</i> | <i>Sing.</i> | <i>Plu.</i> | <i>Sing.</i> | <i>Plu.</i> |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| <i>N., A., V.</i> | bean | mná | bó | ba | rliað | rléibte |
| <i>Gen.</i> | mná | ban | bó | bó | rléibhe | rléibte |
| <i>Dat.</i> | mnaoi | mnáið | boim | buaib | rluib(rléib) | rléibuib |
| <i>N., A., V.</i> | rí | riú | teac, tíg | tiú | lá | laete(annat) |
| <i>Gen.</i> | rí (ríog) | riú (ríog) | tiú | tiú | lae | lá, „ |
| <i>Dat.</i> | rí (ríog) | riú | tiú | tiú | ló, lá | laet(eannat)ib |
| <i>N., A., V.</i> | ua | uaithe | atair | aithe | uibríur* | uibríura |
| <i>Gen.</i> | uaithe | ua | atair | aithe | uibríura | uibríura |
| <i>Dat.</i> | ua | uaithe | atair | aithe | uibríura | uibríura |

- (a) Note that the nouns *rliað* and *teac* (*tíg*) are masculine.
- (b) The nouns *briú*, *uibríur*, and *maíur* are inflected like *atair*; and *riú*, like *uibríur*.
- (c) *briú*:—*Sing.*: *N., A., V., D.*, *briú*, *G.*, *briú*; *Plu.*: *N., A., V.*, *briú* (but after a numeral, *briú*), *G.*, *briú*, *D.*, *briú*.
- (d) *N. sing.*: *briú*; *uaithe*; *uaithe*; *uaithe*; *uaithe*; *uaithe*; *uaithe*; *uaithe*;
G. sing.: *briú*; *uaithe*; *uaithe*; *uaithe*; *uaithe*; *uaithe*; *uaithe*; *uaithe*;
- (e) Examples of *N. plu.* in.—

-*te*: *briú*, *teinte*, *coillte*; -*te*: *uibríur*; *neite*, *céilíur*;
-*ta*: *uaithe*; *uaithe*, *uaithe*; -*ta*: *uaithe*, *uaithe*;
-(e) *annat*: *uaithe*; -(e) *at*: *uaithe*. (Note that the only nouns ending in -(e) *ann*, or -(e) *at* in *G.*, *plu.*, are those of the 5th decl.).
-*e*: *uaithe*, *briú*; -*a*: *uaithe*, *uaithe* (although in 1st. decl.).

261.—Irregular Comparison of Adjectives.

| <i>Pos.</i> | <i>Compar.</i> (<i>Superl.</i>) | <i>Pos.</i> | <i>Compar.</i> (<i>Superl.</i>) | <i>Pos.</i> | <i>Compar.</i> (<i>Superl.</i>) [with different roots from <i>Pos.</i>] |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|--|
| mór | mór | tréan | tréine | maí | maí |
| sear | sear | (f)uair | { fura uair } | olc | meair |
| sear | sear | fuir | { fura uair } | beas | luí |
| leat | { leat (leat) | tiom | tiom | [oíur] | neair |
| raí | { raí (raí) | minic | minic | | |
| | | te | te | | |
| | | [il] | lia | | |
| | | — | uair | | |

* uibríur; † uibríur; ‡ uibríur; § uibríur (as prond. in M.)

ANALYSIS OF SENTENCES : OUTLINES.

262. The **Analysis** (Θελουσάθ) of a sentence consists in breaking it up into its component parts, naming these parts, and showing their mutual relation.

263. A **sentence** (Ῥάθ) is the *complete* expression of a thought in words. (The term is applied to the *entire* statement, question, command, etc., *i.e.*, from one full stop to the next.)

264. The first step in the analysis of a sentence should be to divide it into its **Predicate** and **Subject*** parts. That part about which something is said is called the Subject (Αὐθάη Ἐαίνντε); that which is said about the Subject is called the Predicate (Ἐαίνντε).

A. Simple Sentences. (Ῥάροτε Ὀύίροε).

265 A **simple sentence** contains only one verb, expressed or understood (*i.e.*, only one predication).

Ἐαίνντε.

Αὐθάη Ἐαίνντε.

Ὁο λαθαίρ

bean

Ὁο ῥάη

ῥεαρ

Ὁο ἔνιτ

βυαῆαλλ

266 The Predicate part may include the **Object** (Ἐρρόη) of a transitive verb (§17), as (1) below. The *Adverb* (3) qualifies the verb Ὁο ἔνιτ, and the *Adjective* (2) qualifies the noun ῥεαρ. (ἡ n-α ἔεόρην Ὁο is used in the following Analysis in the sense of qualifying, or limiting, and τεόρηντα = qualifications, limitations.)

Ἐαίνντε.

Αὐθάη Ἐαίνντε.

Ὁο ῥεαρ

bean

(1) ἀρῆαθ. (Ἐρρόη)

Ὁο ῥάη

ῥεαρ (2) ῥαὐόη.

Ὁο ἔνιτ

βυαῆαλλ

(3) ἀρῆη.

267. Phrase (ῥο-πάθ). A *part* of a sentence consisting of a group of words which does the work of a (1) Noun, (2) Adjective, or (3) Adverb, but *not containing a verb* (expressed or understood) is called a (1) **Noun Phrase** (ῥο-πάθ ἄμμα), (2) **Adjective Phrase** (ῥο-πάθ ἀνιῆατ), or (3) **Adverb Phrase** (ῥο-πάθ ὀοβῆατ), respectively :

Ἐαίνντε.

Αὐθάη Ἐαίνντε.

Ὁο ῥεαρ

bean

(1) ἕαν ῥαῖν ὀ' ἀρῆαθ.

Ὁο ῥάη

ῥεαρ (2) ἀν ἀρῆαθ ὁο ἔνιτ.

Ὁο ἔνιτ

βυαῆαλλ

(3) ἔπτα οὐόε ὁ ῥη.

* Such sentences as "Ὁο ἔνιτ ἀν ἀν ὀοβῆατ," where the verb is used *impersonally*, and "Ὁο βυαῆαθ ἀν ὀοβῆατ, where the verb is *autonomous*, have no subject expressed.

B. Complex Sentences (Ράποτε Καρτα).

268 Clause (Clápa). A part of a sentence consisting of a group of words which does the work of a (1) Noun, (2) Adjective, or (3) Adverb, and containing a verb, is called a (1) **Noun Clause** (Clápaλ Δημα), (2) **Adjective Clause** (Clápaλ Διδιαέτα), or **Adverb Clause** (3) Clápaλ Οοβμαέαρδα), respectively :

Ήαιρνέιρ.

Οοβαίρτ

Λιομ (1) ζο ηοοβαίρτ βεαν λεί.

Οο ζάιρ

Οο έιτ

(3) ηυαίρ το βί ρέ αζ τοι λθαίτε.

Αόδαη Καίηητε.

βεαν

αν ρεαρ

(2) αϋαίρ αν τ-αιρζεαο.

αν βυαέαιλ υο

269. Each of the above clauses, (1), (2), or (3), is a **Subordinate Clause** (Clápaλ Ήο-έέμνηαέ), i.e., it depends for its full meaning on the **Main Clause** (Άρτο-έλάραλ), viz., Οοβαίρτ βεαν Λιομ, Οο ζάιρ αν ρεαρ, Οο έιτ αν βυαέαιλ υο, respectively. Each clause has a Subject and Predicate of its own, the Main Clause containing the chief Subject and Predicate.

270. A **Complex Sentence** (Ράο Καρτα) consists of a Main Clause and one or more Subordinate Clauses. Example :

Ηυαίρ το-έοηηαιε αν εαίλιν αν μαορμ το βί αζ τεαέτ ρέ η-α τείη, **το έεαρ ρί** (Άρτο-έλάραλ) ζο η-ιοραο ρέ ί.

| Ήαιρνέιρ. | Οο έεαρ | Clápaλ | 1 η-α έεορ-αιηη το | | Clápaλ Ήο-έέμνηαέ. |
|-----------|----------------------|------------|--------------------|---|--------------------|
| | | | | | |
| { | ηυαίρ το-έοηηαιε αν | { | { | { | { |
| | εαίλιν αν μαορμ ... | | | | |
| | το βί αζ τεαέτ ρέ | | | | |
| | η-α τείη ... | | | | |
| | ζο η-ιοραο ρέ ί. ... | Οοβμαέαρδα | 'το έεαρ' | | |
| | | Διδιαέτα | 'μαορμ' | | |
| | | Δημα | 'το έεαρ' | | |
| | | (Cυρρόηι) | | | |

Αόδαη Καίηητε, ρί

271. When the part of a complex sentence which is not subordinate, has no subject and predicate of its own, that part is the **Main Predicate** (Άρτο-Ήαιρνέιρ), as **1ρ τοίξ Λιομ** (Άρτο-Ήαιρνέιρ) ζο βρμλ αν έεαρτ αζατ.

C. Double and Multiple Sentences (Ράποτε Οοβαίτα, 7 Ρ. Ιοίτα).

272. A sentence which can be divided into two independent parts of co-ordinate (or equal) rank, is called a **Double Sentence** (Ράο Οοβαίτα), as :

Ο'ορεαιλ ταός αν τορμ (a), αζμρ το βυαιλ ρέ η τεαέ (b).

273. Similarly, when a sentence can be divided into three or more co-ordinate parts, it is called a **Multiple Sentence** (Ράο Ιοίτα), as Ο'ορεαιλ ταός αν τορμ (a), το βυαιλ ρέ ιρτεαέ (b), 7 το ρμτ ρέ ρα έαταοιρ (c).

274. The independent parts [as (a), (b), (c) in above] of which a Double or Multiple Sentence is composed are termed **Co-ordinate Clauses** (Clápaλ Έοη-έέμνηαέ). The latter may contain Subordinate Clauses.

275. The Copula (Ἀν Ἦσας). Vide §§ 54-57.

In a sentence or clause containing the Copula in any of its forms (Ἦς, ὅς, etc.) the full predicate consists of the Copula together with the predicative noun, pronoun, etc., which follows the Copula.* Examples :

| Ἰαῖρνήρ. | | Ἀὐθᾶν Ἰαῖρνήτε. | |
|----------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| NASC. | | | |
| 1. Ἦς | Ἰαῖρ | Ἦς | Ἦς. |
| 2. Ἦς Ἦ- | Ἦς Ἦς Ἦς Ἦς Ἦς | (Ἦς Ἦς Ἦς Ἦς Ἦς) | Ἦς Ἦς Ἦς Ἦς Ἦς. |
| 3. Ἦς | Ἦς Ἦς Ἦς | Ἦς | Ἦς Ἦς Ἦς Ἦς Ἦς. |

Following such a general analysis as the above, a clause occurring in the subject or predicate part of the sentence should be analysed separately. In 3., e.g., Ἦς Ἦς Ἦς Ἦς Ἦς is a Noun Clause with a predicate (Ἦς Ἦς Ἦς Ἦς Ἦς) and subject (Ἦς).

Note that a conjn. introducing a clause is not included in the analysis of such clause. Similarly, in analysing an Adjective Clause (i.e., a relative clause) the antecedent is supplied in lieu of the relative (vide § 280, III., A1).

276. Ἀτᾶν (The Substantive Verb).

Ἀτᾶ (or any part, Ἦς, etc., of this verb) usually expresses (a) position, (b) condition (§ 63), as (a) Ἀτᾶ Ἦς Ἦς Ἦς Ἦς Ἦς, (b) Ἀτᾶ Ἀτᾶ Ἦς Ἦς Ἦς Ἦς. The part of the sentence which denotes position or condition, e.g., Ἦς Ἦς Ἦς Ἦς Ἦς, is an adverbial qualification of Ἀτᾶ.

277. Synthetic Form of Verb (Ἰαῖρνήτε).

This form of the verb shows the pronominal subject. The latter should be shown separately in the analysis. Example :

| Ἰαῖρνήρ. | | Ἀὐθᾶν Ἰαῖρνήτε. | |
|------------------|----|-----------------|---------|
| Cuspidor. | | | |
| Ἦς Ἦς Ἦς Ἦς Ἦς | Ἦς | | |
| (Ἦς Ἦς Ἦς Ἦς Ἦς) | | | (Ἦς Ἦς) |

278. Autonomous Form (Ἦς Ἦς Ἦς Ἦς Ἦς).

In the Autonomous Form of the verb, the subject is suppressed. A sentence or clause containing an autonomous verb is, in form, predicative solely, and in the Analysis the verb should be noted as Autonomous [Ἦς Ἦς Ἦς Ἦς Ἦς].

279. Interrogative Sentences.

The form of the answer will usually guide as to the Analysis of the question, e.g.,

| Ἰαῖρνήρ. | | Ἀὐθᾶν Ἰαῖρνήτε. | |
|----------|-------------|-------------------|--|
| NASC. | | | |
| Ἦς Ἦ- | | Ἦς Ἦς? | |
| (Ἦς Ἦς) | Ἦς Ἦς Ἦς | (Ἦς). | |
| Ἦς (Ἦς) | | (Ἦς Ἦς) Ἦς Ἦς Ἦς? | |
| (Ἦς Ἦς) | Ἦς Ἦς Ἦς Ἦς | (Ἦς Ἦς Ἦς Ἦς Ἦς). | |

* In §§ 49-61, dealing with the forms and functions of the Copula, the latter term is, for clearness, shown separately in the Analysis. In analysing such sentences, it will be found convenient to note, as in the above examples (§ 275), that the Predicate includes the Copula.

| Rāṭ nō Clāpaḥ le dealuṣað. | A paṣṣaṣ paṇ. | Cōm- nareḥ. |
|--|--|----------------|
| I. O'innir mūntedōir na peoite peo pēāḥ deap tūmn i nōē. | Rāṭ Oūro. | |
| II. Nior bupēap mo bupaṣar maṇ, aṣur nī buppeaḥ so deō. | Rāṭ Oūbalta. | aṣur |
| III. Śil ṣaḥ aomne nuair to h-aipuṣeāḥ an liūṣ to ēuir doḥ ar ṣurb aṇḥaiṭo to bī an t-aer ḡ an talaṇ aṣ tuitim ar a ēēile. | Rāṭ Capta. | |
| (A) Nu air to h-aipuṣeāḥ an liūṣ to ēuir doḥ ar. | Clāpaḥ Oobupaṣarṭa, i n-a tēōpaṇn to 'śil.' | nuair |
| (A ¹) Oo ēuir doḥ (liūṣ) ar. | Clāpaḥ Aroiaṣta, i n-a tēōpaṇn to 'liūṣ.' | |
| (B) Ṣurb aṇḥaiṭo to bī an t-aer ḡ an talaṇ aṣ tuitim ar a ēēile. | Clāpaḥ Anna, i n-a ēurpōir to 'śil.' | (ṣo) |
| (B ¹) Oo bī an t-aer ḡ an talaṇ aṣ tuitim ar a ēēile. | Clāpaḥ Anna, i n-a doḥar ēaṇnte to 'ṣurb aṇḥaiṭo.' | |
| IV. Oāmaipinn mīle bīaḥain, nī ēuirpinn ar mo ēeāṇ an pēāṣaint a tūṣ pē oṣm nuair aṭubairt pē an pocal. | Rāṭ Capta. | |
| (A) Oā maipinn mīle bīaḥain. | Clāpaḥ Oobupaṣarṭa, i n-a tēōpaṇn to 'ēuirpinn.' | Oā |
| (B) Tūṣ pē (pēāṣaint) oṣm nuair aṭubairt pē an pocal. | Clāpaḥ Aroiaṣta, i n-a tēōpaṇn to 'pēāṣaint.' | |
| (B ¹) Nuair aṭubairt pē an pocal. | Clāpaḥ Oobupaṣarṭa, i n-a tēōpaṇn to 'tūṣ.' | nuair |

ΡΑΙΟΤΕ

| ΡΑΙΟΤΕ. | Τεόραντα na φαιρνέρε. | | ΑΥΘΑΡ CΑΙΝΗΤΕ | Α τέορα. ραν. |
|--|---|--|---|---|
| | Τεόραντα Οοβριατάρθα. | cuspóin: Α τεόρα. ραν. | | |
| Ό'innip | 1. ούinn 2. 1 nOé | rcéal | οεap | mūinteóip na pcoile reo |
| όριρεap [φuipm έάιτεc] (όριp) | 1. nioρ 2. μιαñ | όριατάρ | mo | (mé) |
| όριpρεαó [φuipm έάιτεc] (όριpφιό) | 1. ní 2. 50 οεó | (όριατάρ) | (mo) | (mē) |
| Śil | nuair το h-aiu- geaó an liúg το éuir Δοó ap (A). | 5upb am- laid ap Δ céile (B). | 5ac aomne | |
| το h-aiugeaó [όριατάρ 5aop.] | | liúg | 1. an 2. το éuir Δοó ap ^(A) | — |
| το éuir | ap | (liúg) | | Δοó |
| 5upb [napc.] amlaid | | | | το bí . . . ap Δ céile (B ¹). |
| το bí | 1. Δ5 tuicim 2. ap Δ céile | | | ap 7 an τ- talaim an |
| éuirpinn [φuipm έάιτεc] (éuirpεαó) | 1. ní 2. ap mo éeann 3. oá maiunn míle bliáoin (A). | φέαéaint | 1. an 2. Δ éu5 ré . . . an pocal (B.) | (mé) |
| maiunn [φuipm έάιτεc]. (maiπεαó) | míle bliáoin | | | (mé) |
| éu5 | 1. oim 2. nuair aoub- airc . . pocal (B ¹) | (φέαéaint) | | ré |
| αουθαipc | | pocal | an | ré |

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ῥΟΛΟΙΡ ΞΡΑΜΑΘΑΙΞΕ.

GRAMMATICAL TERMS.

[The numbers in brackets denote the Lesson in which the term first occurs; m.—parsing exercises. Note that *καίτε* is given with *αἰνρεαρ* (*καίτε*) and similarly with other such combinations].

Αῦθαρ *ελεάττα* (1) matter for an exercise.

Αἰβξίτιρ, alphabet.

Αἰοιαέτ (11), adjective.

α. ὀριατάρθα (11), verbal adj.

α. ρεαῦθαέ (76), possessive adj.

κόμ-α. compound adj.

α. ταιρρεάνταέ (78), dem. adj.

α. ποῖντε (78), distrib. adj.

α. εἰςκῖντε (78), indef. adj.

α. υἰήρεαέ (79) numeral adj.

Αἰνρεαρ (1), tense.

α. *καίτε* (1), past tense.

α. ξηάτ- „ (23), past-hab. tense.

α. λαιτρεαέ (30), present tense.

α. ξηάτ- „ (18), pres.-hab. tense.

α. ῥάιρτῖνεαέ (12), future tense.

Αἰνμ (50), noun (*gen.*, αἰνμα, *plu.*, αἰνμα.)

α. ὀιτεαρ (m.), proper noun.

α. κοῖτθεαν (m.), com. noun.

α. ὀριατάρθα (9), verbal noun.

α. τεῖβιθε (m.), abstract noun.

κόμ-αἰνμ, compound noun.

ῥλυαξ-αἰνμ, collective noun.

Αἰνμνιό (m.), *n.* nominative.

α. αῦθαῖρ (m.), subject nom.

α. ῥαιρνήρε (m.), pred. „

Αἰνριό, *n.* accusative.

ὀέμ ξοτα, voice stress.

ὀριατάρ (1), verb.

β. αἰρτρεαέ (M.), transitive verb.

β. νεαμ-α. (M.), intransitive verb.

β. ῥιαξαῖτα (29), regular verb.

β. νεαμ- μ. (48), irreg. verb.

β. ῥαορ (94), autonomous verb.

Καολυξαό, attenuation.

(καολυξ, *v. imp.*, attenuate.)

Καῖβριτ (80), chapter.

Κεαέτ (1), lesson (*gen.* and *plu.*, -α)

Κέμ (73), degree.

αν ὀυν-κέμ, the positive deg.

αν ὀρειρ-κέμ, the comp. „

αν τ-ῥάμ-κέμ, the super. „

Κέμεαννα κοινθεῖξε (73), degrees of comparison.

Κεῖρτ (1), question.

Κῖντε, definite.

εἰςκῖντε (78), indefinite.

Κιορρυξαό, syncope.

Κεαέταό, act of practising.

Κοιγεαῖτ, condition.

Κόμ-αιρνήρ (m.), apposition.

Κόμ-ῥοαῖ. compound word.

Κόμ-ναρς (m.), conjunction.

Κόμ-ῥέμ, syntax.

Κονρον (28), consonant.

κ. τοραιξ (52) initial con.

κ. θεῖρῥό (61), final con.

Θεαέτυξαό, dictation.

(θεαέτυξ, *v.*, *imp.*, dictate.)

Θεαλυξαό, analysis.

(θεαλυξ, *v.*, *imp.*, analyse.)

Μιον-θεαλυξαό (m.), parsing.

(μιον-θεαλυξ, *v.*, *imp.*, parse.)

Θεῖρμεῖρεαέτ (52), example.

Θιόκταον (*v.*), decline.

Θιόκταοναό (51), declension.

Θυτ (15), construction.

Θοῖθῥιατάρ (91), adverb.

ῥαιρνήρ (m.), predicate.

ῥαοῖό (98), voice.

αν ῥ. ξηιόμαέ (98), active *v.*

αν ῥ. *κέαῖτα* (98), passive *v.*

ῥέ ῥέμ (m.), governed by.

ῥῖτταέ, inflexion.

ῥοξαρ, a sound (of voice).

ῥέ-ῥοξαρ, diphthong.

τῥῖ-ῥοξαρ, triphthong.

φοῦαρᾶς, phonetic.

φοῦραις, pronounce.

φοῦραιῶεας, phonetics.

φοῦραιμ (52), pronoun.

φ. ταῖρεάντας (83), dem. pro.

φ. κοῖνεαῖτα (85), rel. „

φ. πεαῖραντα (83), per. „

φ. κεῖρεας (87), intg. „

φ. ρεᾶμ-φοῖας (84), prep. „

φ. κοῖμ-ναῖας (83), conj. „

φ. ὀιοναῖας (83), disj. „

φ. φῦτ-φῖλτεας (83), refl. „

φρεαῖαι, v. answer.

φρεαῖα (1), n. answer.

φ. ὁεαῖτα, affirm. a.

φ. ὀῖλτα, neg. a.

φῦμ (5), form.

φ. ἐαῖτε (5), synthetic f.

φ. ὁεαῖτε (5), analytic f.

φ. ῥαῖτα, dependent f.

φ. ρεαῖτα, absolute f.

φ. τεῖτε, emphatic f.

φῖομ, action.

φῖομαῖο (94), agent.

φῖομαῖας, grammar (gen., -αῖας).

φῖομαῖο, vowel (plu., -ῖομαῖο).

φῖομ (51), gender.

φῖομ (51), masculine g.

φῖομ (51), feminine g.

φῖομ, suffix.

φῖομ-φῖομα τεῖτε (88), emp.

suffixes.

ρεᾶμ-φῖομ, prefix.

φῖομαῖας (80), page.

φῖομαῖας, broadening.

φῖομ, letter.

φ. ἐοῖας (28), initial l.

φ. ὀεῖμαῖο (52), final l.

φῖομαῖας, spelling, orthography.

(φῖομαῖας, v., imp., spell).

φῖομ-φοῖας, particle.

φῖομ (7), mood.

φ. ὀφῖομαῖας (7), imper. m.

φ. τᾶμαῖας (29), indic. m.

φ. κοῖμαῖας (26), cond. m.

φ. φῖομαῖας (92), subj. m.

φῖομ, copula.

φῖομαῖας (4), person.

φ. ἐοῖμαῖο (4), 1st person.

φ. ὀεῖμαῖο (4), 2nd person.

φ. τῖομαῖο (4) 3rd person.

φῖομαῖας (5), sentence.

φῖομαῖας (5), plural.

ρεᾶμ-φοῖας (62), preposition.

ρεᾶμ-τεᾶμαῖας (m.), antec.

ρεῖομαῖας (13), conjugation.

(ρεῖομαῖας, v. imp., conjugate.)

φῖομαῖας (91), rule. (φῖομαῖας, regular).

φῖομ, division; φῖομαῖας (17), plu.

φῖομαῖας, parts of speech.

ρεῖομαῖας (19), aspiration.

(ρεῖομαῖας, v., imp., aspirate).

φῖομαῖας, syllable.

φῖομ-φῖομαῖας, monosyllable.

φῖομαῖας, dissyllable.

φῖομ (11), summary.

φῖομαῖας (29), paradigm.

τεᾶμαῖας (m.), agreeing with.

τεᾶμαῖας. φῖομαῖας τεᾶμαῖας (m.), qualifying.

φῖομαῖας, composition (an essay).

φῖομαῖας (52) case.

φ. φῖομαῖας (52) nom. case.

φ. φῖομαῖας (57), accus. „

φ. φῖομαῖας (52), gen. „

φ. φῖομαῖας (62), dat. „

φ. φῖομαῖας (65), voc. „

φῖομαῖας, an oblique „

φῖομαῖας, interjection.

φῖομαῖας (4), number.

φ. φῖομαῖας (4), sing. num.

φ. φῖομαῖας (4), plural num.

φ. φῖομαῖας (61), dual num.

φῖομαῖας πεαῖραντα (82), pers. num.

φῖομαῖας (79), cardinal „

φῖομαῖας (80), ordinal „

φῖομαῖας (19), eclipsis.

【What person is that verb?】

1r τῆς αὐτῆς ὁδοῦ. [It is in the 3rd per.]

[What is the number (person, case, declension, mood, tense, gender ; meaning) of that word?]

【Write (compose) sentences to contain the following words.】

[Write sentences to contain the following verbs, in the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd person, singular and plural.]

[Compose sentences to contain the Future Tense (Genitive Case, etc.) of each of the following words.]

[Insert the words omitted from the following sentences.]

[That is an English construction.]

[Write it on the model of this construction.]

〔Define a verb (noun, etc.)〕

【Transpose this narrative (story) into the Future Tense, 3rd per. plu., etc.】

բօժՈՐ.

ԲՅԱ, a river.
 ԲՅԱ ՄՈՐ, The Blackwater.
 Բ ԵԱԼԵ, homewards.
 ԲԵԱԻՐ, say.
 ԲԵՍԻՐ, on this side.
 ԲՕԵԱՐ, (*n.*) material.
 ԲՕՄԱԾ, wood.
 ԲԱՄՔԵԱՐ (*n.*), weather; tense.
 ԲԱՄՄ (*n.*), a name; a noun.
 ԲԱՐԾ(ԵԱՄՆԱ), point(s) of compass
 ԲԱՐԻՇԵ, certain.
 ԲԱՐՇԵԱԾ, money.
 ԲԱՐԻՇ (*v.*), inhabit.
 ԲԱՄՄՄ, beautiful.
 ԲԱՄԱԾ, out [motion].
 ԲԱՄԼԱԾ, the same.
 ԲԱՄԲԱՐ (*n.*), doubt.
 ԲԱՄԼ, hither, to this side.
 ԲԱՄԱՐ, from the west.
 ԲԱՄԱՄ, seldom.
 ԲԱՄԲԻՆ, (ԲԱՄԲԱՆ), there, then.
 ԲԱՄԲՕ, here.
 ԲԱՄԲՍԾ, there (yonder).
 ԲԱՄՈՐ, from the east.
 ԲԱ Տ-Ե, he (who).
 ԲԱՄԲՐԾ (M.),
 ԲԱՄԲԱՐԾ ^f, last year.
 ԲՕԻԲՈՄՄ, delightful.
 ԲՕՄՄԵ(ԺԵ), anyone.
 ԲՕԻՐ (*n.*), age.
 ԲՕՆ-ՔԵԱԾԵ (ԲՈՆ), (the) one time.
 ԲՐ, (ԲՐ), our.
 ԲՐԱՕՈՆ, both.
 ԲՐԵՍ (ԺԵՐԱՇԱԾ) ՆՕԵ, the day
 before yesterday.
 ԲՐԵՍ (ԺԵՐԱՇԱԾ) ՄԵԲԱՐԱԾ, the
 day after to-morrow.
 ԲՐՕԱՆ (or, ԼԱԻՔԵԱՆ), platform
 ԲՐՕՄԱՇ, raise.
 ԲՐԵՐ, last night.
 ԲՐԵՐԱԾ (*n.*), change.
 ԲԱՍՕՐ, a boatman.
 ԲԱՇԱՐ (*v.*), threaten; sign to.
 ԲԱՐՕԵ, drowned.
 ԲԱԼԻՇ, gather;
v.n., ԲԱԼԻՄՇԱԾ; *v.a.*, ԲԱԼԻՇԵ.

ԲԱՄԵ (*v.n.*), reaping.
 ԲԱՆԱԼԵՐԱ, a nurse.
 ԲԱՄԲՐԻՇԵ, management.
 ԲԱՆԾԱ (*a.*), female.
 ԲԱՐ, the top, summit.
 ԲԵԱԼ ՔԵՐԻՐԵ, Belfast.
 ԲԵԱՄՆԱԾԵ, a blessing.
 ԲԵԱՐԵ, an act.
 ԲԵԱԾԱԾ, life.
 ԲԵԼԵ, a meal.
 ԲԵՐ, bear, carry, etc.
 ԲԵՐԵ, two persons.
 ԲԱՕՄԱՐ, fruitful.
 ԲՐՕՐԱՆ, a pin.
 ԲԻՇԵԱՄՆԱԾ, a thief, a rogue.
 ԲԼԱՐԵԱ (ՇՕ), fluently.
 ԲԼԱԾ, a blossom.
 ԲԼՍԻՐԵ, a bit. *pl.*, ԲԼՍԻՐԻՆԻ.
 ԲՕԾԱՐ, deaf.
 ԲՕՈՄՄ, the Boyne.
 ԲՕՄՄ, sole of the foot.
 ԲՕՐ, palm of the hand.
 ԲՐԵԱԾ, a trout.
 ԲՐԵԱՇԱԾ, lying, deceitful.
 ԲՐԵԱԼ, a blunder; misfortune.
 ԲՐԵԻՔԵԱՐԵ(Ժ), breakfast.
 (ԲՐՕԵՔԱՐԵ, ԲԵԼԵ ՆԱ ՄԱՐՕՆԵ).
 ԲՐԵՕԻԵ, ailing.
 ԲՐԱՇ, power; meaning.
 ԲՐԱՐ (*v.*), break; *v.a.* ԲՐԱՐԵ.
 ԲՐՕՇԱԼԼԱԾ, warm.
 ԲՐԱՇԵԱՆ, a quarrel.
 ԲՐԱԻԵ (*pl.* of ԲՐԱԵ), a covering.
 a cloak.
 ԲԱՄԾ (*v.*), win.
 ԲԱՄԼ, strike.; *v.n.*, ԲԱԼԱԾ.
 ԲԱՄԼԵՕՐ, a thresher.
 ԲԱՄ, lasting; *comp.*, ԲԱՄԵ.
 ԲԱՐԵԱԾ, thankful.
 ԲԱԼԵ, rage.
 ԲՐ, (ԲՐ), your (*pl.*)
 ԵԱԾ (ԵԵԱՐԾ, C.) what?
 (ՇՕՐՕԵ, U.)
 ԵԱԻԲՐՈՒԼ, chapter.
 ԵԱԼԵ, chalk.
 ԵԱԼԼ, lose.

caitteadh, was lost.
 capín, a cap.
 cáirde (*plu.* of cara, a friend).
 cairt, throw, spend ; *v.a.*, cairtte.
 caom (*v.*), lament.
 cara, a friend.
 caora (*gen.* caoraic), sheep.
 carán, a path.
 caróg, a coat.
 carúir, a hammer.
 caṡ, a battle.
 caṡain, (caṡom), when ?
 ceachtamh, a quarter.
 céanna, same.
 ceangal (*n.*), a binding.
 ceangail (*v.*), bind.
 ceann, head, end.
 ceannaic, act of buying.
 ceannuiṡ, buy.
 ceapic, a hen.
 ceapóca, a forge.
 ceirt, a question ; *plu.*, -anna.
 ceó, mist ; trouble.
 ceótaic, misty.
 ceóil, music.
 cialt, sense. (*gen.*, céille).
 cím, I see. (címíṡ, we see).
 cionntaic, guilty.
 ciorṡ, a shower.
 ciúin, quiet.
 claidé, a fence.
 clann, children.
 claoirí(eann) (*v.*), conquer(s).
 clár dubh, blackboard.
 clé, left (*opp.* to right.)
 cliaṡán, side ; cliaṡán an énuic
 (the) side of the hill.
 cloic, a stone.
 cloig, a clock.
 clóir, a yard, an enclosure.
 clú, fame.
 cluar, an ear.
 cnám, a bone.
 cnaipe, a button.
 coṡa, *gen.* and *plu.* of curo, a part.
 coṡail (*v.*), sleep.
 coṡlaṡ (*n.*), sleep.
 coṡaṡ, war.
 coisṡeirṡear, a fortnight.

coiteaṡ, a cock.
 comín, a rabbit.
 comneal, a candle.
 colceadair, first cousin.
 columán, a column.
 cómaidle, advice.
 cómaidleac, a counsellor.
 cómaidir, presence.
 (óir a cómaidir, in his presence.)
 cómaidreann (*n.*), counting.
 comṡaraic, near.
 comuirta, a neighbour.
 conaṡ, a reward.
 conṡaib, (conṡuib), (*v.*), keep.
 connaic (ré), (he) saw.
 Corcairṡ, Cork.
 corṡa, weary, tired.
 cráirṡte, vexed.
 creacán, a small potato.
 críochnuṡ (*v.*), finish.
 críonna, wise, old.
 éromar (*v.*), (which) bends.
 croṡaṡ (*v.n.*) shaking.
 crúircín, a pitcher.
 cuac, a cuckoo.
 cuairṡ, a visit.
 cuairtuṡ (*v.*), search.
 curo, a share, a part.
 cuirṡeada, company.
 cuirṡeann, a churn.
 cumail (*v.*), rub.
 cuimníṡ (*v.*), remember.
 cúinne, a corner.
 cuir (*v.*), put ; *v.n.*, cur.
 cút, back.
 culairt, a suit of clothes.
 cumánṡ, narrow.
 cúim, (cum), compose.
 cun, (ṡo-cum), towards, about to
 cúpla, a couple.
 ṡá, if [folld. by subj. mood].
 ṡaṡaṡ (= ṡá ṡicṡo), forty.
 ṡeadair, difficult.
 ṡéapic (*dul.*, ṡéiric), alms.
 ṡéanfaṡ (*ré*), (he) will do.
 ṡéarfaraṡ (*ré*), (he) will say.
 ṡearbúirṡaṡ, a brother.
 ṡearna (*n.*), palm of hand.

oear, right (opp. to left).
 oeilgini, thorns.
 oéin, (oéan), (v.), do ; make.
 oer (ré), (he) says.
 oeribriúr, a sister.
 oerpeaó, (n.) end.
 oeoó, a drink.
 oiaio, 1 n-, after.
 oian (go), vigorously.
 oiar, an ear of corn.
 oíol(ann) (n.), pay(s).
 oíomaoineac, idle.
 oóca, likely.
 oóctúr, a doctor.
 oóigte, burnt.
 ooiuin, deep.
 oo-pinne (ré), (he) did.
 (oéin, or oin, M. = pinne).
 oream, people.
 orom, back.
 oubar (or, oubar), I said.
 oubar, (oubar, M.), you said.
 oubar (ré), (he) said.
 oune, a person.
 ouirig (v), awake.
 oún, shut.
 Oún éaduin, Edinburgh.
 oúr-éioideac, hard-hearted.
 oútear, nature, instinct.
 eacra, narrative, story.
 éadaig (gen. of éada), clothes.
 eaó, it.
 éas (v.), (who) dies.
 eagla, fear.
 éasmar, in want of.
 Eanáir, January.
 earrac, spring.
 earraióe, goods.
 ear, a waterfall.
 earpos, a bishop.
 earnam, a want.
 éirig (v.), rise.
 éirt (v.), listen.
 eoéair, a key.
 eóina, barley.
 faóbán, a large potato.
 fás (v.), leave.
 faicteá, (feicteá), 2 sg., subj. past
 (and 2 sg. past-hab.) of feic.

fas (v.) find (or faig, M., fás, C., U.)
 fan (v.), stay ; v.n., -aimt.
 fáct, a cause.
 féac, look ; v.n., -aimt.
 feao, a whistle.
 feaoḡait (v.n.), whistling.
 feao (ar), during.
 fearamail, manly.
 fearó (a), male.
 fearpoe, better (because) of it.
 fearcainn, rain.
 fé, (fa, faoi), under.
 feic (v.) see.
 féoir, a possibility.
 feigil, act of attending to, minding.
 feimeoir, a farmer.
 fiaca, debts.
 fiaóuir, a huntsman.
 fiat, generous.
 fionnfuarao, cooling.
 fíor, knowledge.
 fípinne, truth.
 flaitreamail, generous.
 fleao, a feast.
 foctóir, a vocabulary.
 foḡait, plunder.
 fóit (go), awhile.
 follam, empty.
 freasair (v), answer.
 freasra (n), an answer ; plu., -í.
 fuairtéir, a negligent person.
 funeao (v.n.), baking.
 fuaim, a sound.
 fuiréas, a lark.
 fupar, (fupair), easy.
 fupa, easier.
 gab (v.), seize ; accept, etc.
 gabar, a goat.
 gac, every.
 gaetheal, an Irishman.
 gaotig, the Irish language.
 gaethealac (adj.), Irish.
 Gaillimh, Galway.
 galair, a disease.
 gall, a foreigner (not a Gael).
 gaot (n.), wind.
 gaotta, relatives.
 garrún, (garúr, C., U.), a boy.
 garra, clever, brisk.
 gearán, a complaint.

gearr, (v.), cut; *v.n.*, gearra.
 géill, (v.), submit.
 glac, take.
 glap, a lock.
 gleó, strife, tumult.
 gnát (de g.), usually.
 go deimín, certainly, indeed.
 go dtí, until, as far as.
 goipe, nearness.
 gortuis, (v.) hurt; *v.n.*, -uḡao
 speim, a grasp, a grip.
 spian (*dat.*, spéin), the sun.
 spianmhar, sunny.
 spuam, ill-humour
 spuag, hair
 suata, a shoulder
 sup (*conj.*), that [*vide* Notes to
 Less. 3]

iall, a bootlace.
 iarc, fish.
 ió' (= in do), (ic') in thy
 i mbárad, (amáiread), to-morrow.
 imir, playing
 imiḡ (v.), go.
 i n-é, yesterday
 i n-íu, to-day
 ingean, a daughter.
 ingne, nails (of fingers or toes)
 inir (v.), tell.
 íoc (v.), pay; (n.), paying.
 iomao (an), too much
 ionao, a place.
 i n-ionao, instead of
 ionann, the same.
 ionnta, in them.
 íreál, low.
 irtead, into.
 it (v.), eat; *v.n.*, ite.

lá raóipe, a holiday.
 labair (v.), speak; *v.n.*, labairt.
 laca, a duck.
 láir, a mare.
 lán (n.), a great many.
 laoi, a poem.
 lár, middle.
 lar (v.), light, kindle.
 látar, presence.
 láirtead, present.
 leac, a flagstone.

leas (v.), throw down; place.
 lean (v), follow; *v.n.*, -amaint.
 leanar (v), (which) follows
 leas, benefit, welfare.
 leathan, wide, broad.
 leat beaḡao, halt of life.
 leat-rcéat, an excuse.
 léis (v), read; *v.n.*, -eom.
 léigean, learning.
 leigear, healing, cure.
 léim (v and n), leap
 leirceamail, lazy.
 leit (i leit) up to this place.
 leitéro, the like.
 líon, a net; *dat plu*, carb.
 licpḡ (v), spell; *v.n.*, -uḡao
 lón, provision, lunch
 lon, a blackbird
 luathear (v), (which) mentions
 luat (go), early, swift
 luc, a mouse.
 luib, a herb.
 lútgáir, delight.

má, if [told by indic. mood]
 macánta, honest
 maora(o), a dog
 maḡao (as m fe), making fun of.
 maire, a stick
 maoin, morning.
 maip(eann) (v), live(s).
 maipḡ, woe.
 malairt (m), a change.
 mall, slow, late.
 mallac, a curse.
 mapá, sea
 mapb, dead
 mapbado, killing, murder.
 mapcuigead, riding
 mbárad (i) to-morrow.
 'mó (— an iomro), (cia méio, cá
 méio), how many?
 méar, a finger, a toe.
 mead, decay
 méite (*gen sing fem of méit*),
 fat.
 mair, often
 mairneamail, courageous.
 mol(ann) (v.), praise(s).
 múc, quench

muḡa, loss
muinéat, a neck.
múinceóir, a teacher.
munar, if not (with *past*).

ná (*neg*), that...not; do not.
neao, a nest.
neanncóḡ, a nettle
neómac, a minute.
[nóiméao (*C*), buimíoe (*U.*)]
niḡ (*v*), wash.
nóinín, a daisy.
nór, a custom.

obair (*n*), work.
obann, sudden.
ocpar, hunger.
oíoe, night
meaðon oíoe, mid-night.
óinreac, a foolish woman
oipeamnac, fitting.
óí (*v* and *n*), drink
olann, wool.
ollam, a professor
ór, gold
orubós, a thumb
orcall. (*forcall*, *C*, *U*) (*v*), open
orcall, arm pit.
ó ím, (*ó ím*), since

paíopeaca (*pl.* of paíoir), prayers
píubín, a plover.
píobaire, a piper.
póirre, a porch.
Dorrcáirge, Waterford
ppár, brass.
ppéam, (*ppéam*), root.
ppíoin-, (*prefix*), principal.
punnann, a sheaf of corn.
púnc, a pound

raḡair (*M*). / (*ré*).
racair (*C* *U.*) \ (*he*) will go.
ráō, saying; a sentence.
raōape, sight.
ráice, three months.
rang, a class of pupils.
rár (*gen.*, ráir), a race.
rac, prosperity.
réat, sixpence.
réatc, a star.

reaca (*gen.* of ruc), a run(ning).
pérō, smooth, ready.
pérōcigeann te, agrees with.
reóac, frosty.
riḡail, a rule.
riḡailca, regular.
bean-riḡailca, a nun.
riḡín, tough.
rinne, [ro-rinne], (*ré*), (*he*) did.
ruc (*v.*, and *n.*), run.
roḡa, a choice.
róḡaire, a rogue.
roim, before.
roinn, divide; *v. a.* roinnce.
roinnt, some, a portion.
roct, a wheel.

raḡairc, a priest.
raḡar, kind, sort.
raíobpear, riches.
raíḡóir, a soldier.
ráile, sea
ráill, fat meat.
raoḡal, world; life.
rártacc, contentment, ease.
reair (*v.*), scatter; *v. n.*, -eao.
reamall, a cloud.
reannpuiḡ (*v.*), frighten.
reaoil (*v.*), free, loosen.
reap (*v.*), separate.
reapar (*v.*), (*which*) separates.
reátán, a mirror.
reéal, a story.
reéitín, a short story.
reoitc, (*v.*), split; *v. n.*, -eao.
reoláipe, a student.
reotb, a splinter, a wooden pin.
reopn, shame.
reíob (*v.*), write; *v. n.*, -eao.
reuaḡca, swept.
reac(ar), besides.
reagat, rye.
reat, a while.
reanfeap, an old man.
reapb, bitter.
rearam, standing.
réarúp, a season.
recunō, a second (of time)
enm, (*reinnt*), singing.
eómpa, a room.

ríó é, reo é, this is.
 ríol, seed ; *dat. plu.*, ríoltaib.
 Siona, the Shannon.
 ríubail, (*v.*), walk.
 ríáinte, health.
 ríeamain, slippery, plausible.
 rímaect, discipline.
 rímhólae, a thrush.
 rínáe, thread.
 roeap, advantage.
 roimeann, fair weather.
 rípealaobóir, a mower.
 rítrac (*v.*), tear ; *v.a.*, -eá
 ruaimíneap, rest.
 rúgán, a hay-rope.
 ruió (*v.*), sit ; *v.n.*, ruióc.
 ruió(ea)cán, a seat.
 rui i ubaó, (rapa faóa), before
 long.

tašaim, I come.
 táiltiúir, a tailor.
 táimís, came.
 tair, damp.
 tairpeáin, show.
 tairt-féiteann, honeysuckle,
 woodbine.
 táimén (ré teir), (it) pleased (him).
 táill, yonder.
 taob, side.
 tapairó, quick.
 taraimn, } past.
 tarat, }
 tarab, a bull.
 teangá, a tongue ; a language.
 tear, in the south.
 téao, a cord.
 téis, (téimís, éimís) (*v.*), go.
 teimteán, a fire-place.
 teópa, a boundary.
 tair, in the west.
 timéall, about.
 timneéir, a tinker.

tiocparó (ré), (it) will come ; (it)
 will thrive.
 tiománuióe, a driver.
 tiontae, an escort.
 tíopéa, countries.
 tíop, below.
 tós (*v.*), take, raise.
 tóséa, raised.
 tóir, in the east.
 toirc, because.
 top, a bush.
 torac, beginning.
 torc, silence.
 tráénóna, evening.
 treap, third.
 trarna, across.
 treó, way, direction.
 truaill, a journey, a visit.
 troiró (*v.* and *n.*), fight(ing).
 trom, heavy.
 troreao, fasting.
 tuaró, in the north.
 tuarim, opinion.
 tuar, above.
 tuigim, I understand.
 tuilleao, more.
 tuill(eann) (*v.*), deserve(s).
 tuirre, weariness.
 tuicim (*n.*), a fall ; (*v.*), I fall.

uaigneac, lonely.
 uair, hour ; time (*pl.*, uaireanta).
 uatae, a load.
 uapat, noble.
 uball, an apple.
 uet, breast ; *gen.* and *plu.*, oéta.
 uime, on him (of clothes).
 uile, every.
 uille, an elbow.
 uirce, water.
 uirlár, a floor.
 uirpa, a door-post.

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Letter from His Grace, the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin, to the author :—

Archbishop's House, Dublin,
4th November, 1909.

A Ollam, a ceta,

Accept my best thanks for the copy of your singularly interesting and useful work, and for your kindness in sending it to me. It came here whilst I was away for a few weeks' holiday, and it was only yesterday that I was able to go through the various books and other publications that came here during my absence.

The subject of teaching-methods in Irish—a language which, for more than one reason, requires to be dealt with on lines of its own—is one in which I have for very many years past been deeply interested. So when I saw your book announced, I at once ordered a copy of it from the publishers. I am, of course, specially pleased to have this other copy from yourself.

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Allow me, in conclusion, to express my regret that from my having lost hold of the little knowledge of our language that I had when I was a student in Maynooth, over forty years ago, I have been unable to write to you, as I should have wished to do, in Irish. But at all events I have retained enough, little as it may be, of my earlier knowledge to enable me to sign this letter in the language in which I should have written it if still able to do so.

Yours,

✠ LIAM,

Árú-eapbog Baile Áta Cliac.

An Chaoibín Aoiúinn (Dr. Douglas Hyde) writes:—

Δ εατα οίλιρ;—ní féadainn a éur i gcéill tuit eas a éainis im' aigne ar bpeicint uo leabair áluinn uam. Dá n-éarpató tuine ar bit liom pé bliadóna ó fóin go tuicpamaoir éoróce go uí rin, nó, go bpeicimír a leicéio ue leabair i néirinn le n-ár linn, 7 uaoine as poğluim ar, ir cinnte naé gceiopinn é. Éuir ar tír ar pao pa éomaoim móir.

———(o)———

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———(o)———

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